

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**  
**UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**  
**HUGH S. CUMMING, SURGEON GENERAL**

**STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS  
PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH**

**1918**

COMPILED BY

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AND

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*United States Public Health Service*

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The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912.

They contain: (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and other communicable diseases throughout the world. (2) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease. (3) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are intended primarily for distribution to health officers, members of boards or departments of health, and those directly or indirectly engaged in or connected with public health or sanitary work. Articles of general or special interest are issued as reprints from the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS or as supplements, and in these forms are available for general distribution to those desiring them.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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Reprints from the Public Health Reports numbered 200, 264, 279, 338, 406, Supplement No. 37 to the Public Health Reports, and the present volume, taken together, contain State laws and regulations pertaining to the public health approved or adopted from July 1, 1911, to December 31, 1918, inclusive.

Municipal ordinances, rules, and regulations pertaining to the public health have also been published, and reprints numbered 70, 121, 199, 230, 273, 364, and 388 are compilations of these ordinances and regulations which were adopted during the seven-year period 1910 to 1916, inclusive.

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# STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

ADOPTED DURING THE YEAR 1918.

## ALABAMA.

### Water Supplies—Prevention of Pollution. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 19, 1918.)

1. No person, firm, corporation, city, or town shall pollute, contaminate, or otherwise render unwholesome or insanitary any stream or body of water within the State of Alabama by discharging, emptying, or otherwise putting into said stream or body of water night soil, sewage, or other matter regarded as insanitary by the State board of health, without first obtaining a permit from the State board of health.

2. The State health officer is hereby ordered to prosecute under section 7058, criminal code 1907, volume 3, any person, firm, corporation, city, or town who is found in violation of this ordinance.

### Railway Coaches—Spitting Prohibited—Cleanliness. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 19, 1918.)

1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to spit upon the floor, walls, or furniture of any railway coach while said coach is within the State of Alabama.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to cast fruit peelings or portions of fruit, pieces of bread, meat, and other refused food or debris of any description upon the floor or other place of said railway coach, or otherwise unnecessarily soil the same.

3. It shall be unlawful for any person to sweep or dust any railway coach in transit in Alabama except at terminal stations; this rule shall apply to both inter and intra State railway traffic.

4. When found necessary to sweep, dust, and otherwise clean said railway coaches at any terminal stations the most approved device for allaying dust shall be used in the process. The passengers shall have the privilege and be given the time to absent themselves from the coach while it is being thus cleaned. The State and county health officers and conductors in charge of the trains on the several railways of Alabama are hereby given the authority by the State board of health to enforce these regulations.

## ARIZONA.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Laboratory Examinations—Treatment—Medicine to Be Sold Only on Physician's Prescription—Source of Infection to Be Reported—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Instructions to Patient—Suppression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 11, 1918.)**

That the following rules and regulations are hereby adopted by the Arizona State Board of Health pursuant to and under the authority of chapter 1 of title 41, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, to take effect from and after March 1, 1918:

PARAGRAPH 1. In addition to the diseases enumerated in section 1, chapter 1, of the regulations of the Arizona State Board of Health, the following diseases are hereby declared to be communicable and dangerous to the public health, namely, syphilis in the active stage, gonococcus infection, and chancroid.

PARAGRAPH 2. The provision of paragraph 1, section 2, chapter 1, of the regulations of the Arizona State Board of Health, shall apply to the diseases mentioned, except that these diseases shall be reported by serial number on forms provided for such purpose, and the name of the patient will not be reported, except as hereinafter provided.

PARAGRAPH 3. Any patient who is under treatment at the present time, or who shall, hereafter, present himself (or herself) to any licensed physician, for treatment or diagnosis of any of the venereal diseases mentioned, shall immediately, in case he (or she) is found so infected, be reported to the local health authority on form No. 145. The local health authority will forward such report to the State board of health. Each physician is required, and hereby directed, to keep a record of all cases infected with the diseases mentioned, with their corresponding serial numbers, and the resident addresses of such patients.

PARAGRAPH 4. Every patient infected with gonococcus, syphilis, or chancroid, who is, at the present time under treatment, or who, hereafter, presents himself (or herself) to a licensed physician for treatment, shall be considered to be in quarantine. The requirements of quarantine of such cases shall be considered fulfilled when the patient is reported by serial number and as long as he (or she) remains under the observation of a licensed physician and follows such instructions as are outlined in paragraph 6. The physician must have a record of name and address of every such person. Should a person, after being reported by a physician, desire to transfer himself (or herself) to the care of another physician, such person is required to notify the physician who has already reported him (or her), giving the name of the physician to whom the transfer is made; it shall then be the duty of the physician who first reported the case to send a supplementary notice to the State board of health, and a copy of the same to the physician to whom the person is being transferred, giving the serial number of the person transferred. The physician to whom the transfer is made must immediately upon acceptance of patient assume the responsibility of the quarantine and report by the patient's serial number to the State board of health.

PARAGRAPH 5. Any person who has been reported and who thereafter absents himself (or herself) from observation or treatment, more than a week beyond the time designated by the physician for said person to report, shall immediately be reported by name, address, and serial number to the State board of health. Such person thereby becomes liable to the penalties provided for in paragraph 37 to the public health act, to wit, paragraph 4403, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913.

PARAGRAPH 6. When a person is considered cured or noninfectious and ready to be dismissed from quarantine the physician shall make a report to this effect to the State board of health, using form No. 150 for that purpose. The State superintendent of public health will then issue a permit to release said person from quarantine hereafter provided. Any person may have the privilege of an examination by the county or city health authority of the county or city from which he (or she) is registered, in case the physician in charge does not promptly send in request for dismissal from quarantine, after the patient is cured or is noninfectious, such health authority reporting his finding on form 150 to the State superintendent of public health. Upon receipt of form No. 150 from a physician or health official, the State Superintendent of public health, in case he considers the clinical and laboratory evidence of cure sufficient, shall issue a permit of release from quarantine, sending same to said physician or health authority, whereupon the case will be discharged from observation. The superintendent of public health has the power to require additional time and further laboratory tests, before authorizing the discharge of a patient from quarantine. It is ordered that, wherever possible the following rules be followed in determining the cure of persons suffering from venereal diseases:

Persons who have been under treatment for syphilis in an active form shall be considered in quarantine until all clinical evidence of the disease has been absent for nine months during which time three negative Wassermann reactions shall have been secured; the second test being made two weeks after the first and the third test 10 days after the second. Persons with gonococcus infections shall be considered in quarantine until all clinical evidences have disappeared and until three negative bacteriological examinations have been secured; the second test 10 days after the first and the third test 10 days after the second. Person infected with chancroid shall be kept in quarantine until the ulcer has entirely healed and until a negative Wassermann made not less than six weeks after healing of the sore, has been secured. All specimens sent to a pathological laboratory must be sent under the serial number and not the name of the patient.

PARAGRAPH 7. Any case of venereal disease coming to the attention of a local health officer, shall be directed to place himself (or herself) under the observation of a physician, for diagnosis and treatment, or to report regularly to such health officer for observation and treatment.

PARAGRAPH 8. Any druggist, pharmacist or other person except a licensed physician, selling any medicine except by order or prescription of a licensed physician, advising, giving prescriptions or copies of prescriptions to any person with venereal disease, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties of paragraph 37, of public health act, to-wit: Paragraph 4403, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913.

PARAGRAPH 9. It shall be the duty of the physician, whenever possible, to ascertain the source of infection in persons under treatment by him, and to report such source of infection to the local authorities in case the person forming such source of infection is not already under the care and observation of a physician.

PARAGRAPH 10. Any person who knowingly subjects another person to contact and possibly infection with a venereal disease shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and any person having knowledge of such transfer of venereal disease shall report same to the local health authority or be guilty of a misdemeanor.

PARAGRAPH 11. Any physician who shall accept for treatment or diagnosis any person suffering from any venereal disease shall instruct said patient not to have intercourse until he (or she) is cured or is noninfectious. The physician shall also instruct said patient how to prevent contaminating or infecting persons in other ways than by sexual contact.

PARAGRAPH 12. Any person under quarantine for venereal disease who leaves the State and absents himself (or herself) from treatment without permission from the State board of health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable according to the penalties prescribed in paragraph 37, of public health act, to-wit: paragraph 4403, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913.

PARAGRAPH 13. It is hereby declared that all houses of prostitution are sources of venereal infection, and such houses are hereby ordered closed forthwith. Any keeper of a hotel, rooming house, boarding house, amusement hall, park, apartment, or any other place, who shall knowingly harbor one or more prostitutes shall be guilty of violation of these rules and punishable according to the provisions of paragraph 37 of the public health act, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, paragraph 4403.

PARAGRAPH 14. Any physician giving or selling a certificate or letter declaring any person free from venereal disease shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties prescribed in paragraph 37, public health act, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, paragraph 4403.

PARAGRAPH 15. It is hereby ordered that all persons arrested for vagrancy, prostitution, disorderly conduct, or adultery shall submit to and be given an examination for venereal disease by the local health officer. Such examination shall be complete. If the person arrested be found infected he (or she) shall at once be put in quarantine, as hereinbefore provided.

PARAGRAPH 16. Any physician, health officer, or other person violating the provisions of these regulations, or refusing to obey the instructions herein contained, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalty in section 37 of the public health act, to wit: Paragraph 4403, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913.

**Smallpox—Compulsory Vaccination Prohibited—Unvaccinated Children Not Permitted to Attend School During Smallpox Epidemic—Compulsory Vaccination Law Repealed. (Act Adopted by Popular Vote Nov. 5, 1918; Effective Dec. 5, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. No minor child shall be subjected to compulsory vaccination without the consent of the parent or guardian having the care, custody, or control of such minor: *Provided, however,* That no minor child shall be permitted to attend any public school in any school district in the State of Arizona during the period in which a smallpox epidemic may be prevalent in said school district unless said minor child shall have first been vaccinated.

SEC. 2. That paragraph 4396, chapter 1, title 41, of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, civil code, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

**State Dairy Commissioner—Appointment, Powers, and Duties—Appointment and Duties of Special Dairy Inspectors—Definitions and Standards of Dairy Products—Licenses. (Ch. 8, Act June 20, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. The office of State dairy commissioner is hereby created. As soon as this act becomes effective the governor shall appoint a State dairy commis-

sioner, who shall hold office until February 1, 1919, or until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified. Following the first term, as hereinbefore provided, the term of office of said commissioner shall be two years. The salary of the said commissioner shall be \$3,000 per annum, to be paid as the salaries of other State officers are paid. No one shall be eligible for appointment to said office unless he shall have a practical and technical knowledge of and experience in the production, manufacture, care and handling of dairy products. Before entering upon the duties of his office said commissioner shall execute his official bond in the sum of \$5,000 and file his oath of office as required by law of other State officers.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioner to inspect all places where cows are kept for dairy purposes, cream separator stations, creameries, butter, cheese, or other dairy product factories, stores, warehouses, and other places where dairy products are made, stored, prepared for delivery or shipment, or exposed for sale, with a view to ascertaining such conditions as may affect the purity, wholesomeness and fitness of the products of any such place for human consumption, and make and file in the office of the commissioner written reports of the results of such inspections. Whenever the commissioner shall deem necessary he may call upon the health officers of the several counties to make, or to assist in, such inspection, and said health officers are hereby required to perform such duties.

SEC. 3. Said commissioner shall make and promulgate rules and regulations to be observed by the owners of cows, the milk wherefrom is to be offered for sale for human consumption, either in its natural state or as a manufactured product, relating to the feeding, care and treatment of such cows, the maintenance of the places where they are kept and milked, and the appliances used in connection therewith for the storage or transport of such milk or any product thereof; and as well relating to cream separators, creameries, cheese and butter factories, store houses and all other places where milk or any of the products therefrom are produced, manufactured, stored, kept, exposed for sale or transported, to secure the proper standard of such product, its purity, fitness and wholesomeness for human consumption. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the rules or regulations of the commissioner shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. Every person, firm or corporation, selling or offering for sale any milk or product thereof produced or manufactured in violation of any of the rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner under the provisions of the preceding section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and each day on which such milk or product thereof is sold, or offered for sale shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 5. To carry out the provisions of this act the commissioner or any county health officer named by him for such purpose, shall have free and unobstructed access to all places where cows are kept and milked, and to all parts of the premises and to the implements and appliances used in connection therewith, and in connection with the care and preservation and transport of the milk, and to all places where milk products are manufactured, stored, preserved or prepared for sale, delivery or transportation. Any one who shall obstruct or hinder the commissioner or any county health officer deputized by him, in the performance of their duties as set forth in this act shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6. The commissioner shall have the power to investigate the manner, practices, processes and methods adopted or employed by any person, firm, or corporation in the production of milk or milk products for sale. For the pur-

pose of any such investigation, the commissioner may require the attendance and testimony before him of witnesses and the production of books and papers insofar as they relate to the matter under investigation. Failure to regard the subpoena of the commissioner shall subject the offender to the penalties prescribed by law for disobedience in the taking of depositions in civil cases. The commissioner shall have the power to administer oaths to witnesses and to affiants whose affidavits may be taken under the provision of this act.

SEC. 7. If, upon investigation as provided for in the last preceding section, the commissioner shall find that any person, firm or corporation, has adopted or is employing any practice, process or method in the production of milk or milk products, which render or tend to render such milk products impure, unsanitary, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, he shall serve upon such person, firm, or corporation, a written order directing the abandonment of such practice, process or method, and to adopt and use such practice, process or method as shall insure the purity and wholesomeness, and the fitness of such product for human consumption. Any failure to comply with the provisions of this section and with any order of the commissioner issued thereunder, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and each day that shall elapse without obedience to or compliance with any such order shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 8. The commissioner shall, from time to time, collect, compile, and publish in convenient form, statistics relating to the dairy business in the State and such other information relating thereto as may be of value to those engaged therein, and keep for ready reference in his office the original data so collected by him.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the commissioner, by himself or any county health officer duly appointed by him for that purpose, from time to time as it may in his opinion be necessary or proper to protect the public health, to take samples of and make tests for quality, character, purity, and wholesomeness of the milk or milk products produced or manufactured for human consumption, and for that purpose may demand of any person, firm or corporation engaged in the dairy business such samples as he may designate; and it shall be the duty of such person, firm, or corporation to deliver at once to, or permit said commissioner or county health officer to take such samples. Any person, firm, or corporation refusing, upon such demand, to deliver to or permit said commissioner or county health officer to take such samples shall be, upon conviction thereof, guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 10. The commissioner shall keep in his office a record of all analyses and tests of milk or milk products, which shall have been made under his direction, in a book to be kept there for that purpose, in which shall be noted the source whence the sample was taken and from whom, of what the sample consisted, the date when taken, and the date of the analysis or test, and the details of the result thereof in terms usual to the industry. A copy of such record relating to such sample certified to by the commissioner shall be taken in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 11. Special dairy inspectors may be appointed by the dairy commissioner for any factory or plant which buys or receives milk or cream, or for a group of such factories or plants, or for any organization which produces or handles dairy products: *Provided*, That the State shall not be liable for any compensation for any such special dairy inspector. Such special dairy inspector shall have all powers conferred by law upon dairy inspectors, and shall be under the supervision of the commissioner and make such reports as the said commissioner may require. He may supervise and inspect the weighing and testing of

milk, cream, butter, cheese, or condensed milk and for such purpose may use any or all necessary apparatus in such factory or plant.

SEC. 12. The standards for purity for dairy products shall be those prescribed by the Arizona pure food law.

(1) Whole milk is the lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within 15 days before and 5 days after calving, and contains not less than three and one-fourth per cent of butter fat.

(2) Milk for butter making or cheese making, or for condensed milk, may contain less than 3 per cent of butter fat, but must be delivered pure, sweet, and clean. Whole milk for consumption as a beverage shall contain not less than  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent butter fat. Cream is that portion of milk, rich in butter fat, which rises to the surface of the milk on standing or is separated from it by centrifugal force, and contains not less than 18 per cent butter fat; cream to be used in the manufacture of butter that is not delivered to point of shipment within 24 hours after milking must contain not less than 30 per cent of butter fat and shall be delivered in wholesome condition. No part of any shipment of milk or cream to be used in the manufacture of food products shall be more than two days old when delivered at the point of shipment during the months of May to October, inclusive, and three days old during November to April, inclusive. Such milk or cream must not be delivered at the point of shipment more than one hour before the schedule time of train or other vehicle on which it is to be shipped, unless kept in a protected, cool, and sanitary place, free from foul odors. Butter is the product made by gathering, in any manner, the fat of fresh or ripened milk or cream into a mass which also contains not less than 80 per cent of butter fat and less than 16 per cent of water, or such tests as shall be established by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, and shall contain 16 ounces in every pound package: *Provided*, That the amount of butter fat or water in the product of any manufacturer, or in any given quantity of butter, shall be determined as hereinafter provided with reference to renovated or process butter; butter may also contain a harmless vegetable coloring matter. Renovated or process butter is the product made by melting butter and reworking, without the addition or use of chemicals or any substance except cream, milk, or salt, and contains not less than 80 per cent of butter fat and less than 16 per cent of water, or such test as shall be established by the Department of Agriculture of the United States; before being offered for sale shall be stamped "Renovated butter:" *Provided*, That the amount of butter fat or water in the product of any manufacturer, or in any given quantity of butter, renovated or process butter, shall be ascertained in the following manner, to wit: Five samples shall be taken from five different packages of any one manufacturer, or from any one tub or churning of butter, and a careful analysis made by the official method adopted by the Association of Agricultural Chemists. If this analysis shall show less than 80 per cent of butter fat or 16 per cent or more of water, butter or process butter thus analyzed shall be deemed adulterated butter, and shall be condemned for food purposes by the commissioner. Renovated or process butter may also contain a harmless vegetable coloring matter. Cheese is the solid and ripened product made by coagulating the casein of milk by means of rennet or acids, with or without the addition of ripening ferments or seasoning; cheese may also contain harmless vegetable coloring matter. Whole milk or full cream cheese is cheese made from milk from which no portion of the fat has been removed, and contains not less than 50 per cent of butter fat in proportion to total solids. Skim-milk cheese is cheese made from milk from which any portion of the fat has been removed, and must be stamped on cloth and containing box. Ice cream is a frozen product

made from cream and sugar, with or without natural flavoring, and contains not less than 14 per cent of milk fat; fruit ice cream is a frozen product made from cream, sugar, and sound, clean, mature fruits, and contains not less than 12 per cent milk fat; nut ice cream is a frozen product made from cream, sugar, and sound, nonrancid nuts, and contains not less than 12 per cent of milk fat.

SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to engage in this State in the manufacture or preparation for sale for human consumption of cheese, butter, or condensed or evaporated milk or other milk product, at any factory in this State, without having a license therefor, as hereinafter provided. The commissioner shall grant a license to any applicant therefor to manufacture or otherwise prepare milk products at a creamery, evaporated or condensed milk factory, cheese factory, or butter factory, or any continuation thereof within this State upon the conditions:

(a) That the factory at which the business is to be carried on in all its appointments, equipment, and surroundings are in compliance with the rules and regulations of the commissioner to insure cleanliness, sanitation, purity and wholesomeness.

(b) That the method, processes, and practices adopted and used therein are in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed therefor by the commissioner.

(c) That the applicant has not so repeatedly violated the rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner as to make it appear that he is unfit to be allowed to carry on said business. The application for license shall be in writing in form to be prescribed by the commissioner. It shall state the name, residence, and post-office address of the applicant; if the applicant be a firm it shall state the names, residence, and post-office address of each of the incorporators. If the applicant is a corporation it shall state the full corporate name, the amount of its authorized capital stock, the name of the State under the laws of which it was organized. If it is a foreign corporation the fact that it has complied with the laws of this State relating to foreign corporations; the exact location of the factory, with a general description of it, and the character of business proposed to be carried on therein. The license shall contain a statement of all the facts recited in the application and shall be for a term expiring on the 1st day of January next following after the date of the license, and shall otherwise be in form prescribed by the commissioner. Before receiving such license, the applicant shall pay to the commissioner a license fee of \$25: *Provided*, No fee shall be required of any person who manufactures or sells only products from his own dairy. The commissioner may revoke any license issued under this section if the licensee shall repeatedly and persistently violate any of the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations applicable to such license [licensee?] or his business made and promulgated by the commissioner under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 19. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Upon the presentation of duly verified claims for the salary of the commissioner and for traveling and other necessary expenses, in connection with the carrying out of the provisions of this act, the State auditor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant and the State treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same.

SEC. 20. Any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent of any firm or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a mis-

demeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for each offense, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days.

**Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Dairy Commissioner, 1918.)**

*Rules for producers of dairy products.*—**RULE 1.** Milk that is produced by unhealthy cows or in insanitary surroundings or that is drawn from cows within 15 days before or 5 days after calving or that is handled, stored, or shipped in dirty, rusty or insanitary cans shall be deemed impure and unhealthy milk.

**RULE 2.** Every person delivering milk, cream, or other dairy products to creameries, cheese factories, firms, companies, or corporations, in cans, bottles or other vessels shall have such containers free from filth or rust and in a wholesome condition for containing such products.

**RULE 3.** The milk house or milk room must not be nearer than 100 feet to hogpens, wallows, or other contaminating sources.

**RULE 4.** Milk or cream utensils used for shipping or storing milk or cream, after they have been emptied and thoroughly washed and sterilized, must have the cover removed and the can inverted in pure air protected from flies and other contamination.

**RULE 5.** If milk cans are not washed at the factory they must be thoroughly washed and scalded as soon as returned to the farm. All buckets, strainers, separators and other utensils must be thoroughly washed and scalded or washed and steamed after each operation involving their use and must be protected from flies and other contamination when not in use.

**RULE 6.** Milk to be separated should be separated as soon as possible after milking and the cream of each separation cooled by placing in cold water before mixing with cream of different separations. Milk produced for the manufacture of cheese, condensed milk, or other dairy product must be cooled and aerated immediately after milking and kept cool while under the control of the producer.

**RULE 7.** Milking shall not be done or milk or cream handled by any person suffering from a contagious disease.

**RULE 8.** Milk cans or buckets for holding extra milk shall not be placed in the alleys of the barn at milking time.

**RULE 9.** Any unclean or unwholesome dairy products condemned for human food by the dairy commissioner, may be used for feeding animals, or must be treated or disposed of as the commissioner or his deputy directs.

**RULE 10.** Milk cans used for transporting milk or cream from the farm to a factory must have a brand or trade-mark of identification and if owned by the producer he shall place or cause to be placed on each can such identification.

**RULE 11.** It shall be unlawful for any person other than the owner thereof to use any can or other receptacle which is marked with the identification mark of another person.

**RULE 12.** The use of any and all preservatives in milk or cream, except small samples for testing, is hereby prohibited.

**RULE 13.** Cows' udders soiled with manure or other filth must be washed and dried before being milked.

**RULE 14.** Dairy barns or yards where cows are milked must be kept clean and sanitary. Barn windows must be kept clean and barn walls must be cleaned and whitewashed at least once each year.

**RULE 15.** Stable manure must be removed at least 50 feet from the milking barn or yard frequently enough to maintain sanitary conditions about the dairy premises.

**RULE 16.** Complaints made to the State dairy commissioner regarding the production, manufacture, storing, and handling of dairy products must be made in writing and signed with the address of the person making such complaint.

In addition to the preceding rules the following shall apply to all producers of milk and cream for consumption as milk or cream in the absence of city ordinances or supplementing the same.

**RULE 17.** When the dairy herd numbers four or more cows, the producer must secure from the State dairy commissioner, a license to be granted after satisfactory proof has been submitted to such designated officer that the applicant has met all requirements of the State dairy law and supplementary rules and existing city health rules, if any. Application must be made in writing for a license on a form provided for such purpose obtainable from the State dairy commissioner.

**RULE 18.** When the dairy herd numbers four or more cows, a bottle filler and a capper must be used for filling and capping bottles by each and every person, company, or firm producing or handling milk or cream for delivery in bottles. No milk shall be sold or delivered to consumers except in individual containers in which the milk shall be placed at bottling plant.

**RULE 19.** Milk or cream produced for distribution and consumption in cities not having milk ordinances governing the same shall be produced and handled according to the following requirements: (a) The individual cows constituting a herd must be examined by a regularly qualified veterinarian once each year and all animals showing signs of disease or a condition of health that would render the milk unfit for human consumption, excluded from the herd permanently or until such time as the veterinarian may specify for the return of such animals to the herd. (b) From the 1st day of October to the 1st day of May in each year such milk shall not contain more than 150,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and such cream not more than 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of October of each year such milk shall not contain more than 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and such cream not more than 1,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter when delivered to the consumer or at any time prior to such delivery. (c) Dairy products must not be disposed of from any farm where any person resides who has a communicable disease.

**RULE 20.** Pure water, free from contamination, shall be provided in sufficient quantity for watering cows, cleaning dairy utensils, and for all other dairy purposes. Stagnant ponds or pools, as adobe holes, will not be tolerated near the dairy premises.

**RULE 21.** Where a reasonable score is not obtained due to deficiency of equipment or improper methods in operation, such changes as the person suggests who is authorized to make inspections must be made within a reasonable time named by inspector or the license of such producer may be revoked.

*Rules for manufacturers, dealers, and other handlers of dairy products.—*

\* \* \* **RULE 7.** No unclean or unsanitary milk or cream shall be used in the manufacture of any dairy products. Dairy products manufactured where proper rules of sanitation are not observed, shall be subject to condemnation.

Manufacturers of dairy products who gather milk or cream must protect the same from the sun while in transit and must at all times handle milk cans with care.

**RULE 8.** All dairy products sold or offered for sale or disposed of in any manner as food shall meet the standards for dairy products prescribed by the Arizona pure food law and section 12 of the State dairy law. Any hotel, restaurant, boarding house, confectionery, or other place, serving condensed milk, milk made from powdered milk or dried milk or in any other than its

natural state, shall post conspicuously on a wall of the dining room a placard with letters not less than 1½ inches high and one-half inch wide, or in a conspicuous place on the bill of fare the following, or similar words for the information of its patrons: "Condensed milk served for cream" or "Powdered milk served here" or such phrase that will designate the form of product served. Milk or cream to be disposed of for consumption shall not be kept in a refrigerator or other place of storage with fruits, vegetables, or other foods, either raw or cooked except in tightly-stoppered bottles.

RULE 9. All buildings used for the manufacture of dairy products shall be well lighted and ventilated. Floors, walls, ceilings, tables, vats, and other fixtures shall be maintained in such condition that they may readily be made clean and sanitary. If not in such condition, they must be promptly repaired, or replaced by suitable equipment. All walls, and ceilings shall be kept well painted or whitewashed, and all parts of walls, ceilings, or other overhead coverings, doors, windows, or window ledges, shall be maintained in a cleanly manner.

RULE 10. Only a good grade of dairy salt shall be used in the manufacture of dairy products and must at all times be protected from dust or other contamination.

RULE 11. The water supply for each factory shall be from an unpolluted source.

RULE 12. It shall be unlawful for any person other than the owner thereof to use any can, bottle, or other receptacle which is marked with a brand or trade-mark of the owner, and all companies or individuals purchasing product, must return or cause to be returned such cans or other receptacles to their rightful owners.

RULE 13. Milk, cream, or other dairy products shall not in any manner be handled by any person suffering from a contagious disease, or by a person attending another with a contagious disease.

RULE 14. Factory floors, vats, churns, and all utensils used must be cleaned at the close of each operation.

RULE 15. Cheese shelves shall be clean as soon as the cheese is removed and oftener if necessary.

RULE 16. There shall be no condition in, underneath, or connected with any factory building or premises which will render cleaning difficult. No cesspool, blind well, or nuisance of any kind shall be near or underneath a factory. Every factory must have an efficient system in disposing of liquid waste, and other refuse in such manner that none shall be deposited underneath or near the factory buildings, or cause offensive odors in the building or on the grounds of such buildings.

RULE 17. All factory utensils and apparatus used in the handling, storing, or manufacturing of dairy products, shall be of such construction that it may be easily kept clean and sanitary. Where common iron piping and rubber hose is now in use, the same must be kept painted, if not coming in contact with dairy product, and if coming in contact with dairy product must be replaced by suitable equipment within the period specified by the commissioner or county health officer making the inspection.

RULE 18. All wooden followers used in pressing cheese shall be sound and free from cracks and crevices. Followers purchased after October 1, 1918, shall be of metal.

RULE 19. All factory utensils and fixtures used in handling, storing, or manufacturing dairy products must be screened and otherwise kept to eliminate flies, rodents, and vermin.

**RULE 20.** A plentiful supply of soap and towels shall at all times be conveniently located for the use of operators or employees in factories and all employees handling dairy products shall be required to be cleanly in their work and to wear clean outer clothing.

**RULE 21.** When the dairy commissioner or his agent shall so request, the operator or workman in a factory or other place where dairy products are in any manner handled shall expose for inspection any dairy product or any part of the building or premises, fixtures, or utensils used in the manufacture of dairy products within the factory. The factory operators or employees shall in no way interfere with the dairy commissioner or his agent in the inspection or examination of any part of the equipment or product handled therein.

**RULE 22.** The operator's license or renewal of license and at least one copy of these rules shall be conspicuously displayed in the factory building.

**RULE 23.** Failure within the time specified to furnish information called for either by letter, application blank, or personal request or any false statement therein contained, on the part of any producer, manufacturer, dealer, or other handler of dairy products will render such person liable to prosecution, and in the case of licensee, may be cause for denial of or revocation of license.

**RULE 24.** Complaints made to the State dairy commissioner must be signed by the person making the complaint, giving their address with description as to the nature of the complaint, and address of person about whom complaint is made.

**Places Where Food and Drink Are Sold—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 1, 1918.)**

1. All hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, drug stores, and drink places shall wash thoroughly in scalding fresh water and soap and rinse in scalding fresh water all dishes, knives, and utensils used in cooking, preparing, or serving of food or drink, or on or about the table in connection with any restaurant, boarding house, lunch room, hotel, or other place where food or drinks are served to the public, after each service to patrons and sufficiently often to insure sanitary conditions.

2. All hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, drug stores, lunch counters, and drink places shall furnish and have used only towels that are clean and thoroughly sanitary for drying all dishes and silverware.

3. All places mentioned in sections 1 and 2 using dish-washing devices shall operate the same so that all dishes and tableware are submitted to boiling water and live steam in a closed container.

4. The management of each and every place mentioned in the above and foregoing rules and regulations are instructed to see that all help are advised of these regulations and that the same are strictly followed.

5. It shall be the duty of all help connected with any of the places mentioned in the above and foregoing rules and regulations to keep their hands thoroughly washed and in a perfectly sanitary condition, and it shall be the duty of the management of each and every place to see that this rule and regulation is observed by all the help working therein.

6. Managements of all such places mentioned in the foregoing rules and regulations shall provide the necessary toilets and lavatories in conjunction with their businesses for all employees so that persons handling food, cooking utensils, dishes, and tableware shall be cleanly at all times.

7. No person shall be employed in or about or connected with the cooking or other preparation of or distribution of food or drinks in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, drug stores, or drink places in the State of Arizona who is sick and capable of transmitting any disease.

8. All places where food and drink are sold or meals served shall be open to inspection by the board of health of the city, county, or State at all suitable times.

9. It shall be the duty of the management of each place where either food or drink or both are sold to the public to keep in a prominent place such cards of instruction for the handlers of food or drink as the board of health may issue to them and see that the same are obeyed.

10. All places keeping or dispensing food or drink for or to the public shall be maintained cleanly; this refers to all parts of the premises inside and outside, entrances and exits, and back doors and alleys and other places which may have any influence upon food or drink in any way. Fly traps and fly paper or other recognized methods of killing flies shall be used against flies in and about food and drink places.

## ARKANSAS.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Reports by Druggists—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Infected Persons—Unlawful to Spread Disease—Placarding of Premises of Infected Prostitutes—Removal of Prostitutes to Other Jurisdictions—Control of Cases During Communicable Stage—Prohibited Occupations. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 21, 1918.)**

Gonococcus infection, syphilis, and chancroid occurring or existing within this State are hereby declared notifiable diseases and shall be reported in the manner and form hereinafter prescribed:

SECTION 1. *Venereal diseases to be reported.*—It shall be the duty of every licensed physician, of every superintendent or manager of a hospital or dispensary, and of every person who gives treatment for a venereal disease to mail to the State board of health at Little Rock a card supplied by said board stating the age, sex, color, marital condition, and occupation of such diseased person, the nature and previous duration of such disease and its probable origin, and such other information as may be required, said card to be mailed within three days after the first examination of such diseased person: *Provided*, That, except as hereinafter required, the name and address of such person shall not be reported to the State board of health.

SEC. 2. *Reports to be confidential.*—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be confidential and shall be inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duty imposed upon the health officer or other authority. Each case shall be notified by number and a record of each case shall be kept by the physician or person treating the disease, which record shall contain the name and number, age, sex, color, occupation, date, residence, and probable source of infection and the name or names of any physician or person who may have treated the case formerly. The number used in notifying the first case by each physician or person shall be No. 1, the second No. 2, etc., *seriatim*, except it be a case formerly treated by another physician or person, when the letter "A" shall be prefixed to the case number: *Provided*, That the name and address of a prostitute so infected shall appear on the report card.

SEC. 3. *Physician or person treating the disease to be responsible when name not reported.*—When a case is reported by number only, the physician or person treating the disease shall assume responsibility for the faithful observance of all rules and necessary precautions by the patient, and the responsibility shall continue until the patient appears to be cured or noninfective to others, at which time a report to this effect is to be transmitted to the State board of health, such report to contain the serial number of identification under which the case was originally reported. When reasonable evidence is secured to indicate that said rules and precautions are not being observed, the name and address of the patient shall at once be submitted to the State board of health.

SEC. 4. *Change of physician to be reported by patient to physician consulted.*—When a person applies to a physician or other person for treatment of a venereal disease, it shall be the duty of the physician or person consulted to inquire of and ascertain from the person seeking treatment whether such person has theretofore consulted with or been treated by any other physician or person, and if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or per-

son last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for treatment to furnish this information and refusal to do so or falsely stating the name and address of such physician or person consulted shall be deemed a violation of this regulation. It shall be the duty of the physician or person whom the applicant seeks to and does consult or employ, to notify immediately the physician or person last consulted or employed of the change of advisers, such notification to be made upon a form furnished for that purpose by the State board of health. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within seven days after the last appearance of such venereally diseased patient, it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the State board of health the name and address of such venereally diseased patient.

SEC. 5. *Druggists to keep record of sales of drugs for venereal diseases.*—Any druggist or other person who sells any drug, compound, preparation, or substance of any kind when purchased for the treatment of any of said venereal diseases, except when prescribed by a licensed practitioner of medicine, shall keep a record of the name, address, color, sex, and marital condition of the person making such purchase on a prescribed and furnished blank and these records of sales for each week shall be forwarded the Monday following to the State board of health. In case no such sale has been made during any week, a blank record shall be dated, signed and forwarded in the same manner and at the same time as if sale had been made. A false statement by the purchaser or a false entry by the druggist or other person will be deemed a violation of this regulation.

SEC. 6. *Persons afflicted with venereal diseases to be given a circular of information.*—It shall be the duty of every licensed physician and of every person who treats a person afflicted with venereal diseases, and every druggist or person selling any drug, compound, preparation, or substance of any kind when purchased for the treatment of any of the venereal diseases to give such person at the first examination or sale a circular of information and advice concerning venereal diseases furnished by the State board of health.

SEC. 7. *Spread of venereal disease unlawful.*—It shall be unlawful for any person who has knowledge of having gonococcus infection, syphilis in an infective stage, or chancroid, to inoculate in any manner any other person with any of said venereal diseases.

SEC. 8. *Parents or guardians responsible for the compliance of minors with the requirements of regulations.*—The parents or guardians of minors acquiring venereal diseases and living with said parents or guardians, shall, when notified, be legally responsible for the compliance of such minors with the requirements of these regulations.

SEC. 9. *Placarding.*—Whenever a prostitute is found infected with gonococcus infection, syphilis in the infective stage, or chancroid the premises shall be placarded unless said prostitute can be moved to a hospital or other place where isolation and proper treatment can be carried out. The placard shall be white, and not less than 6 inches in width and 10 inches in length, bearing the inscription "Venereal disease" printed in black bold face type 3 inches in height, and said placard shall be affixed at the front and rear entrance of the building.

SEC. 10. *Permit required for change of residence.*—No prostitute having any infectious venereal disease shall be removed from, and shall be prohibited from [sic] moving out of one health jurisdiction into another first securing removal permit from the local health officer where said prostitute resides, and the further securing of an acceptance permit from the health officer at place of contemplated destination.

SEC. 11. *Period of control.*—The control of fully reported cases shall rest with the local health officer in cooperation with the attending physician, and shall continue in all cases throughout the period of infectiousness of the disease. A case of gonococcus infection is to be regarded as infectious until at least two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci, said examination to be made by a bacteriologist approved by the State board of health. A case of syphilis shall be regarded as infectious until all lesions of the skin and mucous membranes are healed. A case of chaneroid shall be regarded as infectious until all lesions are healed.

SEC. 12. *Prohibited occupations.*—Persons affected with infectious venereal diseases shall not be engaged in any capacity in any occupation the nature of which is such that their infection is likely to be borne to others.

SEC. 13. *Definition.*—The term "prostitute" used in these rules shall be construed to mean a person known to be practicing sexual intercourse promiscuously.

**Influenza—Measures to Prevent Spread of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 7, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. All schools, public and private, churches, places of amusement, public gatherings, fairs, etc., shall be closed whenever influenza appears in the community and remain closed until authorized to open by the proper health authorities having jurisdiction: *Provided*, That State institutions and colleges shall not dismiss or permit any pupil to leave a boarding house or dormitory after the disease occurs in said boarding house or dormitory.

SEC. 2. Whenever this order becomes effective in any community, no child under 18 years of age shall be permitted to board a street car or public conveyance or be on the streets except it be absolutely necessary: *And provided*, That this order shall not apply to children over 14 years of age regularly employed.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for individuals to congregate in groups on the streets, in department stores, or other places of business, lodges, or residences: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to board meetings or executive committees.

SEC. 4. Companies or individuals operating public conveyances shall not accept for transportation more passengers than can be comfortably seated, and shall provide adequate ventilation.

## CALIFORNIA.

### Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Suppression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 2, 1918.)

[Amendments and additions to the California venereal disease regulations have been made as follows:]

**RULE 1. Notification.**—It shall be the duty of every person who gives treatment for syphilis or gonorrhea to report immediately to the local health officer, on a card supplied by the State board of health, the age, sex, color, marital condition, occupation, and such other information as acquired of such diseased person: *Provided*, That, except as hereinafter required, the name and address of such diseased person shall not be reported.

Local health officers shall report to the secretary of the State board of health at least weekly on the prescribed form all cases so reported to them.

**Note 1.**—In reporting to the local health officer the patient shall be identified by the serial number given on the report blank, said number to be made a part of the physician's record of the case.

**Note 2.**—All cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, whether the infecting agent is the gonococcus or not, must be reported to the local health officer within 24 hours after the knowledge of the same, as required by chapter 724, statutes of 1915. Copies of this statute may be obtained by application to the State board of health, Sacramento, or the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, 525 Market Street, San Francisco. All physicians, midwives and other persons lawfully engaged in the practice of obstetrics may obtain, without cost, the prophylactic for ophthalmia neonatorum (silver nitrate solution in wax ampoules), together with directions for its use, by applying to the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Berkeley.

**Note 3.**—Any person in attendance on a case of syphilis or gonococcus infection who fails to report the case promptly to the local health officer is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment for a term of not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (See public health act, secs. 13 (rule 2), 16, and 21.)

**Note 4.**—Physicians attending cases of syphilis and gonococcus infection are expected to furnish to the health officer at the times of reporting the case any available useful data regarding the sources of infection, in order to assist in the control of these diseases.

**RULE 5. Investigation and control of cases.**—All city, county, and other local health officers are hereby directed to use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and immediately to investigate, all reported or suspected cases of syphilis in the infectious stages and gonococcus infection within their several territorial jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infections.

In such investigations said health officers are hereby vested with full powers of inspection and examination, of all persons, places, and things, and as such inspectors said local health officers are hereby directed:

(a) To make examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis in the infectious stages or gonococcus infection. (Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes, all such persons may be considered within the above class.)

(b) To isolate such persons whenever, in the opinion of the secretary of the State board of health, isolation is necessary to protect the public health. In establishing isolation the health officer shall define the limits of the area in which the person reasonably suspected or known to have syphilis or gonococcus

infections and his immediate attendant, are to be isolated, and no persons, other than the attending physicians, shall enter or leave the area of isolation without the permission of the health officer.

(c) In making examinations and inspections of women for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of syphilis or gonococcus infection, to appoint women physicians for said purposes where the services of a woman physician are requested or demanded by the person examined.

(d) In cases of quarantine or isolation, not to terminate said quarantine or isolation until the cases have become noninfectious or until permission has been given by the State board of health or its secretary.

Cases of gonococcus infection are to be regarded as infectious until at least two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci.

Cases of syphilis shall be regarded as infectious until all lesions of the skin or mucous membranes are completely healed.

(e) Inasmuch as prostitution is the most prolific source of syphilis and gonococcus infection, all health officers are directed to use every proper means of repressing the same, and not to issue certificates of freedom from venereal diseases, as such certificate may be used for purposes of solicitation.

(f) To keep all records pertaining to said inspections and examinations in files not open to public inspection, and to make every reasonable effect to keep secret the identity of those affected by venereal disease control measures as far as may be consistent with the protection of the public health.

**RULE 7. *Quarantine.***—Any person now under treatment, or who shall hereinafter [sic] present himself (or herself) to any physician or person for treatment or diagnosis of any venereal disease, shall be considered to be in quarantine. The requirements of quarantine shall be considered fulfilled when the patient is reported by serial number, as provided for in note 1 of rule 1, and as long as he (or she) remains under the observation of any one licensed under the laws of California to treat disease.

**RULE 8. *Change of physician to be reported.***—When a person applies to a physician or other person for treatment for syphilis or gonorrhea, it shall be the duty of the physician or person consulted to inquire of and ascertain from the person seeking treatment whether such person has theretofore consulted with or been treated by any other physician or person, and if so to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last theretofore consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for treatment to furnish this information, and a refusal to do so, or falsely stating the name and address of such physician or person consulted, shall be deemed a violation of quarantine, and all the facts of the case, including the number, name, and address of the patient, shall be reported to the State board of health by the physician or other person so consulted.

It shall be the duty of the physician or person consulted, in case the applicant has heretofore received treatment, to immediately notify, on a card supplied for the purpose, the physician or person last theretofore treating such applicant of the change of adviser. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within 10 days after the time appointed for the appearance of such diseased person, the said diseased person shall be deemed to have violated quarantine, and it shall at once become the duty of such physician or person to report to the State board of health the name and address of such diseased person.

**RULE 9. *Parents or guardians responsible for compliance of minors.***—The parents or guardians of minors suffering from syphilis or gonorrhea shall be legally responsible for the compliance of such minors with the requirements of rules and regulations relating to syphilis and gonorrhea.

## CONNECTICUT.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Incubation Periods—Periods of Communicability—Control Measures—Quarantine—Isolation—Placarding—Disinfection—Contacts—Carriers—Hospitalization—Instructions—Sale and Handling of Foodstuffs—Schools—Common Carriers—Control of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases—Laboratory Examinations—Registration of Laboratories—Reports by Laboratories of Positive Findings—Sales of Diphtheria Antitoxin and Antimeningitic Serum to Be Reported—Aid to Quarantined Persons—Reports by Undertakers of Deaths from Communicable Diseases—Burial—Control of Unusual Conditions. (Reg. Public Health Council, Feb. 27, 1918.)

### CHAPTER 1. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

**REGULATION 1. *Repeal of former regulations.***—All rules and regulations heretofore adopted or approved by the State board of health relating to communicable diseases are hereby declared null and void.

**REG. 2. *Certain words and terms defined.***—The words and terms as used in this code are defined as follows:

(a) *Commissioner of health.*—The term State commissioner of health means and includes acting State commissioner of health, deputy State commissioner of health, or any person legally authorized to act for the State commissioner of health.

(b) *Local health officer.*—The terms local health officer and local health authority mean and include town, city, borough, and local district health officer, local superintendent and commissioner of health, and any officer or person having the usual powers and duties of a local health officer.

(c) *Professional attendant.*—The term professional attendant means and includes those regularly licensed to practice osteopathy, chiropractic, and any other person who makes a profession or business of giving aid or advice to others for the purpose of alleviating physical or mental distress.

(d) *Communicable disease.*—A communicable disease is a disease incited by the entrance into a body and the multiplication therein of disease-producing organisms capable of being transmitted, directly or indirectly, to other persons or animals.

The term communicable disease embraces the common term contagious and infectious disease.

(e) *Infectious agent.*—An infectious agent is a living microorganism, capable, under favorable conditions, of inciting a communicable disease.

The words germ, organism, microorganism and infectious agent are used interchangeably.

(f) *Incubation period.*—The incubation period of a communicable disease is the interval which usually elapses between the entrance into the body of the disease-producing organism and the manifestation of the first symptoms of the disease.

(g) *Period of communicability.*—The period of communicability is the time during which a person affected with a communicable disease is capable of transmitting the infectious agent to others.

(h) *Susceptibles*.—A susceptible is a person or animal who is not known to be immune to a communicable disease.

(i) *Immunes*.—An immune is a person who is insusceptible to the influence of a particular infectious agent; such insusceptibility may be either natural or acquired. Acquired immunity follows recovery from an attack of a disease or successful vaccine or serum treatment.

(j) *Contacts*.—A contact is a person or animal that has been sufficiently near to an infected person, animal, or thing to make probable the transmission of the infectious agent to him.

(k) *Carriers*.—A carrier is one who harbors, in his body, the microorganisms of a communicable disease, but who, at the time, is apparently in good health. A carrier may convey the infectious agent to another person and, under favorable conditions, the germs may incite the disease in his own body.

(l) *Cultures*.—Cultures are growths of microorganisms propagated in or upon artificial media. The material for cultures is obtained from body fluids, secretions and excretions, for the purpose of determining the presence of disease-producing organisms.

(m) *Quarantine*.—Quarantine is a method of control accomplished by confining persons, animals, or materials within a designated area, and excluding other persons, animals, or materials from such area.

(n) *Isolation*.—Isolation consists of the limitation of the freedom of persons or animals who are presumably affected with, or carriers of, or who have been exposed to, communicable disease, and the taking of measures to secure the prompt and regular disinfection of all infected body secretions and excretions and of all infected or presumably infected materials.

(o) *Restriction of movement*.—Restriction of movement signifies the exclusion of an individual from school and places of public assembly, and the restriction, so far as possible, of his or her association with persons not known to be immune to the disease in question.

(p) *Quarantine notice*.—A quarantine notice consists of a written or printed order of the health officer, posted at one or more entrances, forbidding unauthorized persons to enter or leave a quarantined area.

(q) *Placards*.—A placard is an official notice, written or printed, posted as a warning of the presence of a communicable disease on the premises or in the apartment or room so placarded.

(r) *Disinfection*.—Disinfection is the process of destroying the vitality of disease-producing organisms by physical or chemical means.

(s) *Concurrent disinfection*.—Concurrent disinfection signifies the immediate disinfection and disposal of body discharges, and the immediate disinfection or destruction of all infected or presumably infected materials.

(t) *Terminal disinfection*.—Terminal disinfection signifies the precautions taken to destroy or remove infectious material after the removal of the patient or the termination of isolation or quarantine.

(u) *Fumigation*.—Fumigation is the use of disinfecting gas for the destruction of bacteria, insects and animals.

(v) *Renovation*.—Renovation consists of such repapering, painting, white-washing, or other alteration of rooms or apartments as may be necessary to place the same in a proper sanitary condition.

(w) *Cleansing*.—Cleansing consists of the removal of possibly infectious material by scrubbing, washing, and exposure to sunlight and air.

**REG. 3. Diseases declared communicable.**—The term communicable disease shall include the following diseases, which are hereby declared to be infectious and communicable:

Anthrax.  
 Cerebrospinal meningitis.  
 Chickenpox.  
 Cholera, Asiatic.  
 Conjunctivitis, infectious.  
 Diphtheria (all forms).  
 Dysentery, amebic.  
 Dysentery, bacillary.  
 Favus.  
 German measles.  
 Glanders.  
 Gonorrhea.  
 Leprosy.  
 Malaria.  
 Measles.  
 Mumps.  
 Paratyphoid fever.

Plague.  
 Pneumonia, lobar.  
 Poliomyelitis.  
 Rabies.  
 Scarlet fever.  
 Septic sore throat.  
 Smallpox.  
 Syphilis.  
 Tetanus.  
 Trachoma.  
 Tuberculosis, pulmonary.  
 Tuberculosis, other forms.  
 Typhoid fever.  
 Typhus fever.  
 Whooping cough.  
 Yellow fever.

REG. 4. *Diseases not enumerated.*—Communicable diseases not specifically enumerated in the preceding section shall be reported and controlled in accordance with special instructions of the State department of health or, in the absence of such instructions, in accordance with orders and directions of the local health officer.

REG. 5. *Physicians to report communicable disease.*—Every physician or professional attendant having under his care or observation a person affected with or apparently affected with a communicable disease, shall report to the health officer or other health authority within whose jurisdiction such patient is, the full name, age, address and occupation of the patient, with the name of the disease. Such report shall be made by telephone, if practicable, and also in writing within 12 hours after his recognition of the disease: *Provided*, (a) In reporting diseases of a venereal nature, a number shall be substituted for the name; (b) In reporting tuberculosis, the report shall be made within 24 hours; (c) In reporting anthrax, a duplicate report shall be sent to the commissioner of labor and factory inspection within 48 hours.

REG. 6. *Institutions to report communicable disease.*—The superintendent or, if there be no superintendent, the person in charge of any hospital, dispensary, or other institution having under its care or observation any person affected or apparently affected, with a communicable disease, shall report to the health officer or other health authority within whose jurisdiction such patient is, the full name, age, address, and occupation of the patient, with the name of the disease. Such report shall be made by telephone, if practicable, and also in writing within 12 hours after the recognition of the disease: *Provided*, (a) In reporting diseases of a venereal nature, a number shall be substituted for the name; (b) In reporting tuberculosis, the report shall be made within 24 hours; (c) In reporting anthrax, a duplicate report shall be sent to the commissioner of labor and factory inspection within 48 hours.

REG. 7. *Presumably communicable disease to be reported by physician.*—Every physician or professional attendant having under his care or observation a person with an illness presumably a communicable disease shall introduce such precautions as are necessary to prevent the spread of the infectious agent until a diagnosis is established, or report such case to the local health officer: *Provided*, When an illness is presumably cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, he shall report such suspected case to the local health officer without waiting for a diagnosis.

REG. 8. *Parents, guardians, and householders to report suspected cases of communicable disease.*—Every parent, guardian, or householder shall report immediately to the local health officer any case or suspected case of communicable disease existing among persons in the house or apartment under his care, and give such further information as may be required; except when such case or suspected case is under the supervision of a licensed physician.

REG. 9. *Presumably communicable disease in schools to be reported.*—The teacher of any public, private, parochial, or Sunday school, having under his or her care a pupil who appears to be affected with a disease presumably communicable, or a pupil who has been exposed, or presumably exposed to such disease, shall immediately report the name and address of such pupil to the physician in charge of the school, or to the health officer; such report to be made directly or through the principal of said school. When such child is in attendance at school, it shall be promptly sent home or separated from other pupils until examined by the school physician or health officer. Any pupil excluded by reason of actually having, or having been exposed to, a communicable disease shall not be readmitted to school without the permission of the health officer.

REG. 10. *Presumably communicable disease in hotels, boarding and lodging houses, to be reported.*—The proprietor or keeper of any hotel, boarding house, or lodging house shall report forthwith to the local health officer any knowledge he may have relating to the illness or physical condition of any person, in the hotel or house under his control, who appears to be affected with a communicable disease, giving the name of such person; unless a licensed physician is in attendance upon such person.

REG. 11. *Nurses and persons in charge of camps to report presumably communicable disease.*—Any visiting, school, industrial, public health nurse, or midwife, and any person in charge of a summer camp or labor camp, having knowledge of a person affected with a disease presumably communicable, shall report at once to the local health officer within whose jurisdiction such case occurs all known facts relating to the illness and physical condition of such person, unless such nurse or other person is acting under the immediate direction of a licensed physician.

REG. 12. *Masters of vessels to report presumably communicable diseases.*—The master or person in charge of any vessel lying within the jurisdiction of the State shall immediately report to the health officer at the nearest port or landing all known facts relating to the illness and physical condition of any person aboard such vessel affected with any disease presumably communicable.

REG. 13. *Presumably communicable disease on dairy farms, etc., to be reported.*—The owner or person in charge of every dairy, farm, or other establishment producing or handling milk, cream, or ice cream for sale or distribution shall immediately report to the local health officer any knowledge he may have regarding any person visiting or located on, in, or about such dairy, farm, or other establishment who has, or who is suspected of having, a communicable disease, except when such person is under the care of a licensed physician.

REG. 14. *Incubation periods declared.*—For the purpose of this code, the accepted periods in incubation of certain communicable diseases are hereby declared to be as follows, and shall be observed by health officers in controlling contacts and cases of presumably communicable disease, except where otherwise specified: (Note 1)

*Incubation periods.*—Cerebrospinal meningitis, 2 to 10 days (Note 2); chicken pox, 2 to 3 weeks; diphtheria (all forms), variable (Note 2); dysentery, amebic, unknown (Note 3); dysentery, bacillary, 2 to 7 days (Note 3); German measles,

10 to 21 days; glanders, unknown (Note 4); measles, 7 to 18 days; mumps 4 to 25 days; poliomyelitis, 3 to 14 days; scarlet fever, 2 to 10 days; septic sore throat, 1 to 3 days; smallpox, 12 to 21 days (Note 5); typhoid fever, 7 to 23 days (Note 6); whooping cough, within 14 days.

*Note 1.*—The incubation period is apparently prolonged in certain instances, due to unusual resisting power of the mucous membranes or to the weak virulence of the organism.

*Note 2.*—Contacts and suspicious cases of cerebrospinal meningitis and diphtheria should be released from observation only after at least two cultures taken on two different days from both the nose and throat are negative when tested for the specific organisms.

*Note 3.*—Suspicious cases of amebic and bacillary dysentery should be identified by frequent examinations of the stools for the presence of the ameba or dysentery bacillus.

*Note 4.*—Suspicious cases of glanders should be kept under observation until the diagnosis is determined by laboratory findings or by clinical symptoms.

*Note 5.*—Smallpox contacts must be quarantined or held under close observation for the full period of incubation, unless there is good evidence and history of successful vaccination within five years. Contacts vaccinated subsequent to exposure shall be quarantined or held under observation until a successful vaccination is obtained, or until the expiration of the incubation period. Suspicious cases should be held under strict quarantine until a diagnosis is determined.

*Note 6.*—Suspicious cases of typhoid fever should be held under observation until the diagnosis is determined by not less than two agglutination tests (Widal reaction), and clinical symptoms.

REG. 15. *Minimum periods of communicability declared.*—For the purpose of this code, the minimum periods of communicability of certain diseases are hereby declared to be as follows, and shall be observed by health authorities in controlling cases of communicable disease:

*Cerebrospinal meningitis.*—During the clinical course and until the specific organism is no longer present in the nose or mouth.

*Chicken pox.*—Until primary scabs have disappeared.

*Diphtheria (all forms).*—Until the bacilli have disappeared from the secretions of the nose, throat, and lesions. (Note 1.)

*Dysentery, amebic.*—During the clinical course. (Note 2.)

*Dysentery, bacillary.*—During the clinical course. (Note 2.)

*Favus.*—Until skin and scalp lesions are all healed.

*German measles.*—Seven days from the onset of the disease.

*Gonorrhea.*—Until discharges show the absence of gonococci.

*Measles.*—Seven days from the onset of the disease. Particularly communicable during early catarrhal stage.

*Mumps.*—Unknown, but assumed to persist until the glands have returned to normal.

*Paratyphoid.*—From the appearance of the earliest symptoms, throughout the illness, and during early convalescence.

*Pneumonia (lobar).*—During clinical course of disease.

*Poliomyelitis.*—Probably not more than 21 days from the onset of the disease.

*Scarlet fever.*—During the preeruptive stage and until all abnormal discharges have stopped and all open sores have healed, not less than three weeks from the onset of the disease.

*Septic sore throat.*—During clinical course of the disease.

*Smallpox.*—From first symptoms until disappearance of all scabs and crusts.

*Syphilis.*—As long as open lesions of the skin or mucous membranes exist.

*Trachoma.*—During the persistence of lesions of the conjunctiva.

*Tuberculosis.*—As long as the specific organism is discharged. Commences when a lesion becomes an open one and continues until it heals or death occurs.

*Typhoid fever.*—From the appearance of the earliest symptoms, throughout the illness, and during convalescence. (Note 2.)

*Whooping cough.*—Particularly communicable in the early catarrhal stages before the characteristic whoop makes the diagnosis possible, and during the active spasmodic stage of the disease, at least two weeks after the whooping begins.

*Note 1.*—In cases where the organism persists for an unduly long time after convalescence, cultures should be submitted for a virulence test to a laboratory approved by the State department of health, or the advice of the State department should be sought.

*Note 2.*—It is desirable where possible, to release cases of dysentery (amebic), dysentery (bacillary), typhoid fever, only after the disappearance of the infective organisms has been shown by laboratory examinations of the excreta.

REG. 16. *Reports by the health officer to the State department of health.*—The local health officer shall report in writing within 24 hours to the State department of health, on the forms provided by the State department of health, every case of communicable disease of which he has knowledge occurring within his jurisdiction or on the waters adjacent thereto, and on or before the 8th of each month the total number of cases of each communicable disease reported to him during the preceding month, with such other information as may be required by the State department of health.

REG. 17. *Special reports by telephone or telegraph.*—Any local health officer having knowledge of a case or suspected case of anthrax, cholera (Asiatic), glanders, leprosy, plague, typhus fever, yellow fever shall immediately report such case to the office of the State commissioner of health by telephone or telegraph; and having knowledge of a case or suspected case of cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, dysentery (amebic), dysentery (bacillary), paratyphoid, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, smallpox, typhoid fever shall, when such case resides on, or is connected with, any farm, dairy, or other establishment where milk, cream, or ice cream is produced or handled, and the products therefrom are sold or consumed elsewhere than within his jurisdiction, immediately report to the State commissioner of health, giving the name and location of such farm, dairy, or establishment and the place or places where said products are sold or consumed.

REG. 18. *General measures for control of communicable diseases.*—The local health officer in instituting measures for the control of communicable disease, (a) shall make, or cause to be made, such investigation as may be necessary for the purpose of securing data regarding contacts and, if possible, the time, place, and source of infection; (b) shall establish and maintain quarantine, isolation, or such other measures for control as required by statute, the sanitary code, or special instructions of the State department of health; (c) shall provide, directly or indirectly, for the instruction of persons affected, and their attendants, in the proper methods of concurrent disinfection; (d) shall make, at intervals during the period of communicability, inquiry, or investigation to satisfy himself that the measures instituted by him for the protection of others are being properly observed; (e) shall introduce such other measures, consistent with the sanitary code and the instructions of the State department of health, as may be deemed advisable because of wide-spread infection or threatened epidemic.

REG. 19. *General measures for control of presumably communicable disease.*—It shall be the duty of the health officer on receiving a report of a disease presumably communicable to confer with the physician or other person making such report, make such further examination or investigation as he deems necessary, and advise, recommend, or establish such isolation measures as may be necessary to protect public health until the character of the disease is definitely determined.

REG. 20. *Methods of isolation of certain diseases.*—The local health officer upon receiving a report of a case of any of the diseases designated in this regulation shall promptly institute and maintain control during the period of communicability by the method hereinafter designated:

(a) When the disease is anthrax, cholera (Asiatic), glanders, leprosy, plague, typhus fever, yellow fever, the premises where such disease exists shall be placarded and all occupants and frequenters of the same shall be quarantined until specific directions are received from the State commissioner of health.

(b) When the disease is diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, the apartment or premises where such disease exists shall be placarded and the affected person and attendants shall be isolated and quarantined therein.

(c) When the disease is cerebrospinal meningitis, chickenpox, dysentery (amebic), dysentery (bacillary), measles, paratyphoid fever, pneumonia (lobar), septic sore throat, typhoid fever, the room or apartment where such disease exists, shall be placarded and the affected person shall be effectively isolated without quarantine.

(d) When the disease is conjunctivitis (infectious), favus, German measles, mumps, rabies, trachoma, whooping cough, the person affected shall be subjected to restriction of movement, without placard of the room or premises and without quarantine.

(e) When the disease is gonorrhea, syphilis, tuberculosis, the person affected shall when necessary be isolated or restricted in accordance with statute law and specific regulations in this chapter of the sanitary code.

*Provided*, (1) When a case of any of the diseases mentioned in this regulation is under hospital care satisfactory to the health officer, quarantine restrictions and placard may be omitted.

(2) When chickenpox or measles is epidemic placarding may be omitted by order of the health officer after notice to the State commissioner of health.

(3) When two or more rooms in any house are considered by the health officer to be satisfactory for the isolation of diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, they may be considered as an apartment.

(4) When a health officer finds it impossible to maintain proper control of any individual case of communicable disease by the methods designated, he may quarantine and placard or employ such other measures as are proper for the protection of public health, reporting such action to the State commissioner of health.

REG. 21. *Methods of isolation of contacts.*—It shall be the duty of the health officer in instituting measures for the control of contacts of cerebrospinal meningitis, chickenpox, diphtheria, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, whooping cough to isolate or restrict the movements of such contacts in the manner prescribed for the disease to which the contact had been exposed for a period of time equivalent to the maximum period of incubation of said disease, except where laboratory methods determine the absence of the disease at an earlier date. The health officer may modify the restrictions placed upon contacts when such contacts are known to be immunes, and adult contacts of cases of chickenpox and whooping cough may ordinarily be treated as immunes. (See regulation 14.)

REG. 22. *Presumably exposed persons may be examined and controlled.*—When a health officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a person or persons may have been exposed to a communicable disease, he may control them as known contacts, making such examinations and adopting such measures as he deems necessary and proper for the protection of public health and the prevention of the spreading of disease.

REG. 23. *Methods of isolation of carriers.*—Carriers of the infectious agent of cholera (Asiatic), dysentery (bacillary), paratyphoid, typhoid fever shall be controlled by isolation or restriction of movement until repeated examinations of excreta show the absence of the infectious agent.

Carriers of the infectious agent of diphtheria shall be isolated until two successive cultures from both the nose and throat, taken at least 24 hours apart, show the absence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus. (See regulation 15, note 1.)

Carriers of the infectious agent of cerebrospinal meningitis shall be isolated until examination of the nasal and throat discharges show the absence of the specific diplococcus.

REG. 24. *Removal to hospital of certain cases.*—When in the opinion of the health officer or the State commissioner of health proper isolation or quarantine of an affected person or persons, carriers, or contact is not or can not be effectively maintained on the premises occupied by such person or persons by methods designated in this chapter, he may remove or require the removal of such person or persons to a hospital or other proper place designated by him; or he may employ such guards or officers as may be necessary to maintain effective isolation or quarantine.

REG. 25. *Health officer to give specific instructions.*—It shall be the duty of the local health officer or other health authority, in instituting measures for the control of communicable diseases, to supply, directly or indirectly, such information and literature as may be required by law and the instructions of the State department of health, and when possible to issue instructions and orders in writing or on printed forms. Quarantine notices and placards should be so placed as to effectively warn and protect.

REG. 26. *Use of milk and water containers restricted.*—It shall be the duty of the health officer in charge of a case or suspected case of cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, dysentery, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, smallpox, paratyphoid, poliomyelitis, typhoid fever to forbid the return of milk or water containers to the distributor when such containers have been within a quarantined area, or have been handled or presumably handled by anyone in attendance upon a person affected, or believed to be affected, with any one of the diseases mentioned, until the termination of the disease or the removal of the patient, at which time empty containers may be returned after being sterilized by boiling water or live steam, or in any other manner satisfactory to the health officer.

REG. 27. *Food and food handlers restricted.*—When a case of any of the diseases mentioned in the preceding regulation, or a case of tuberculosis, gonorrhea, or syphilis, occurs on the premises where milk or food likely to be consumed without subsequent cooking is produced, kept, handled, or sold, it shall be the duty of the health officer to institute such measures as he deems necessary to protect such foods from being contaminated; and he shall require all uninfected persons who reside on premises where any such disease exists and who handle milk or food elsewhere, to remain away from such premises so long as the disease is present.

REG. 28. *Concurrent disinfection.*—It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any case or suspected case of cholera (Asiatic), dysentery (amebic or bacillary), paratyphoid fever, typhoid fever, to give detailed instructions to the nurse or other person in attendance in regard to the disinfection and disposal of the urine and bowel discharges; and it shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any case or suspected case of cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, measles, pneumonia (lobar), poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, smallpox, whooping cough, to give detailed

instructions to the nurse or other person in attendance in regard to the disinfection and disposal of the discharges from the nose and mouth and any suppurative discharges or lesions which may occur.

Such instructions should be given on the first visit and should conform to the special rules and regulations of the State department of health. It shall be the duty of the nurse or person in charge to carry out the disinfection in detail until isolation is terminated by the local health officer.

REG. 29. *Terminal disinfection.*—It shall be the duty of the health officer when a case of communicable disease ceases to be infectious or after the death or removal of such case, to institute and have properly executed such terminal disinfection and cleansing as may be necessary as an added precaution, but terminal disinfection should in no case be employed as a substitute for concurrent disinfection.

Cleansing with soap and water, sterilization with boiling water or steam, and the use of antiseptic solutions should be employed where practicable.

Renovation may be required in certain cases.

Fumigation alone should not be depended upon, and should rarely be employed except in insect-borne diseases.

REG. 30. *Measures for control in schools.*—It shall be the duty of the health officer in the event of an outbreak of a communicable disease in any public, private, parochial, or Sunday school to make a prompt and thorough investigation and, where possible, to control such outbreak by individual examinations of pupils and teachers and, in certain cases, by the taking of cultures, employing such assistance as may be necessary.

When any school child has been affected with, or is a carrier of, a communicable disease, or has been excluded from school because of having been in contact with a communicable disease, it shall be the duty of the health officer to issue to such child a permit to reenter school, when in his opinion such child is no longer infectious.

In the event of an outbreak of a communicable disease in any school, school physicians and school nurses must conform to the orders, regulations, and restrictions imposed by the local health officers.

REG. 31. *General measures for control; common carriers.*—In the event of the epidemic prevalence of a communicable disease, and a written declaration to that effect having been made by the State commissioner of health, it shall be the duty of any common carrier operating within the State, or on the waters thereof, to strictly comply with any order issued by the State commissioner of health for the purpose of preventing the introduction into the State, or the transmission from one point to another within the State, of any person or persons, animals, insects, or materials liable to convey the disease.

REG. 32. *Observance of quarantine and instructions.*—Every person, who is affected with a communicable disease, who is a carrier of the germs of a communicable disease, or who is suspected of having come in contact, directly or indirectly, with a case of communicable disease, shall strictly observe and comply with all orders, quarantine regulations and restrictions given or imposed by the local health authority or the State commissioner of health, in conformity with law.

REG. 33. *Invasion of quarantined areas and needless exposure of others.*—No person other than the attending physicians and authorized attendants shall enter, and no one shall permit any other person to enter, any room, apartment, or premises quarantined for a communicable disease, nor shall any person needlessly expose a child or other person to a communicable disease.

No person shall remove any article from a quarantined area without the permission of the health authority.

REG. 34. *Duty of health officer when infected persons leave his jurisdiction without permission.*—It shall be the duty of the local health officer to immediately report to the State commissioner of health by telegraph or telephone the name, address, probable destination and route of departure of any person who is affected with, or has presumably been exposed to any one of the following diseases, and who has left his jurisdiction without his consent: Anthrax, cholera, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, plague, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, typhus fever, yellow fever.

REG. 35.—*Method of control of tuberculosis.*—When a licensed physician or hospital superintendent reports a case of tuberculosis and agrees to assume the responsibility for the proper instruction of the patient and the taking of measures necessary for the protection of others, the health officer need not take action other than prescribed by chapter 79 public acts 1909.

Every physician thus assuming the control of a case of tuberculosis shall report to the local health officer on or before the first day of each month, stating whether or not such case is still under his care, and if such report is not made, the health officer shall investigate and take such measures as he deems necessary for the protection of public health.

When a physician or hospital superintendent declines to assume such responsibility, it shall be the duty of the health officer to supply the afflicted person with printed instructions and take such other action as may be necessary and proper for the protection of public health.

REG. 36. *Control of refractory persons affected with tuberculosis.*—When it comes to the attention of a health officer that a person is affected with tuberculosis and is a menace to the public health or is liable to jeopardize the health of any person or persons in or on the premises occupied or frequented by the affected person, he shall immediately investigate and take proper measures to prevent the spread of such disease for the protection of public health, and if necessary may cause the removal of such person to an isolation hospital or other proper place, there to be received and kept until he shall no longer be a menace to the public health.

REG. 37. *The control of venereal disease.*\*—When any physician or hospital superintendent reporting a case of gonorrhea or syphilis agrees in writing to assume the responsibility for the proper instruction of the patient, the health officer shall supply such physician or hospital superintendent with printed instructions for such patient.

It shall be the duty of the physician or hospital superintendent who has thus signified his willingness to assume control of such patient, to report to the local health officer on or before the first of each month a statement to the effect that such patient is or is not still under his care. When such patient neglects or refuses to follow the prescribed instructions, discontinues treatment, or is discharged as cured, the physician or superintendent shall immediately notify the health officer.

In investigating cases or suspected cases of the above mentioned diseases, the health officer shall treat all information as confidential, but such course shall not preclude the making of reports to the State department of health.

REG. 38. *Control of careless or refractory persons affected with venereal diseases.*—When it comes to the attention of a health officer that a person is suffering or presumably suffering from gonorrhea or syphilis in an actively contagious form and is liable to jeopardize the health of any person or persons in or on the premises occupied or frequented by the affected person, he shall

immediately investigate and take proper measures to prevent the spread of such disease for the protection of public health, and he shall direct such person to report regularly for treatment to a licensed physician or to a public clinic, if facilities for clinical treatment are available, there to be treated until such person is free from infectious discharges. If such person refuses or fails to submit to such treatment and if, in the opinion of the health officer, such person is a menace to public health, it shall be the duty of the health officer to order the removal of such person to an isolation hospital or other proper place there to be received and kept until he shall no longer be a menace to public health.

REG. 39. *Examinations by approved laboratories may be required.*—When the control or release of a case, contact or carrier of a communicable disease is dependent upon laboratory findings, the health officer may require such findings to be obtained by a State department of health laboratory or a laboratory approved by the State department of health. The health officer shall by himself or his agent secure and submit final cultures or specimens for examination.

REG. 40. *Laboratories must register; approved laboratories.*—Every person, firm or corporation operating or maintaining a laboratory in which body fluids, secretions or excretions are examined for the determination of the presence or absence of an infectious agent in the material examined or in the person or animal from which it was secured, shall register annually with the State department of health giving the name of such laboratory, its location, and the name of the person or persons owning or operating the same. Laboratories operated by physicians for their personal convenience need not register.

Laboratories which, after inspection, are found to conform to the standards required by the State department of health will be given a certificate of approval, and such laboratories will thereafter be designated as approved laboratories.

REG. 41. *Laboratories must report positive findings.*—Every physician or person who makes an examination of any body fluid, secretion or excretion, and finds evidence indicating the probable existence of a communicable disease in the body from which the fluid, secretion or excretion was obtained, shall report within 12 hours of such finding to the local health officer of the town from which such specimen or culture was obtained, giving the name and address of the person or persons for whom such examination or test was made.

REG. 42. *Druggists and others must report sales of antitoxin.*—The owner or manager of every drug store and every other person who sells or distributes diphtheria antitoxin or antimeningitic serum shall immediately record such transaction in a book kept for that purpose and also report to the local health officer within 12 hours giving the amount of the antitoxin or serum sold or distributed and the name of the person to whom delivered. Such record books shall be open to the inspection of health officers at all reasonable hours.

REG. 43. *Duty of health officer to quarantined persons in need.*—When a person under quarantine is, in the opinion of the health officer, unable to obtain medical care, food, or other actual necessities, it shall be the duty of the health officer to report his findings to the proper town, city or borough authority. Should such town, city or borough authority fail at once to supply the needed care it shall be the duty of the health officer to supply such quarantined person with medical attention, food, and other actual necessities, and the expense incurred in performing such duty shall constitute a legal expense of the health officer.

REG. 44. *Undertakers to report deaths from communicable diseases.*—Within 12 hours after being called to take charge of a body dead of a communicable disease, the undertaker shall report the case to the local health officer, and he

shall prepare such body for burial in accordance with the regulations of the State department of health.

REG. 45. *Funerals of those dead of certain communicable diseases.*—Funerals of those dead of cerebrospinal meningitis, cholera, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, plague, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, smallpox, typhoid, typhus fever, when conducted in or on the premises where such deceased person died shall be attended only by the members of the immediate household, the clergyman and the undertaker with his assistants; when held from a place other than where such a person died, the health officer may, if the body has been embalmed and is permanently inclosed to his satisfaction, permit a public funeral: *Provided*, Such persons as may be carriers of the infection by reason of contact shall be forbidden to attend such funeral. Bodies dead of the diseases mentioned, if not embalmed, must be buried within 24 hours.

REG. 46. *Unusual conditions to be controlled by the State department of health.*—When an unusual or rare disease occurs in any part of the State, or when any disease becomes so prevalent as to endanger the State as a whole, it shall be the duty of the health officer, upon request of the commissioner of health, to cooperate with the representatives of the State department of health acting under the direction of the State commissioner of health.

REG. 47. *When certain regulations become effective.*—Regulations 1 to 47 of this chapter shall take effect on the first day of March, 1918.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

### **Influenza—Notification of Cases—Isolation—Disinfection—Restrictions upon Movements of Infected Persons—Duties of Health Officer. (Reg. Comrs., Oct. 3, 1918.)**

That every person in charge of any patient in the District of Columbia who is suffering from epidemic influenza (Spanish influenza), immediately after becoming aware of the existence of such disease shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate, written in ink, signed by such person, stating the name of the disease, the name, age, sex, and color of the person suffering therefrom, and the school which he or she has attended, if any, and setting forth by street and number, or by other sufficient designation, the location of the house, room, or other place in which said patient can be found. As soon as practicable after the recovery of any patient suffering from epidemic influenza, the person in charge shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate, written in ink and certifying to that fact.

SEC. 2. The term "person in charge of any patient," as used in these regulations, shall be held to mean, first, each physician in attendance on, called in to visit, or examining a patient, unless called in to visit or examining the patient solely as a consultant to a physician already in attendance; second, in the absence or disability of any physician aforesaid, or in event of default on the part of such physician, the head of the family to which the patient belongs; third, in the absence or disability of such person, or in event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, the nearest relative or relatives of such patient present on the premises and in attendance on such patient; fourth, in the absence or disability of all persons aforesaid, or in event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, every person in attendance on such patient.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of any patient suffering from epidemic influenza, if said person has power and authority so to do, to adopt each and every one of the following precautions to prevent the spread of such disease:

(a) To isolate the patient immediately upon the discovery of the nature of the disease, as thoroughly as is practicable, from all persons who are not suffering from the same disease and who are not necessarily in attendance upon the patient, and to maintain such isolation until the temperature of the patient has returned to normal.

(b) To disinfect each and every article used by or about the patient and all excreta from the patient, and such other articles, if any, as have been specially exposed to infection, before the removal of such article or excreta from said room or rooms if practicable, and otherwise as soon thereafter as is practicable.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person having power and authority to prevent, to permit a patient suffering from epidemic influenza, at any time between the onset of the disease and the return of the patient's temperature to normal, to do, and it shall be unlawful for any such patient to do, any of the following things:

(a) To appear upon the public street.

(b) To appear in school, church, store or place of amusement or in any other place of public assemblage.

(c) To enter a public conveyance, except a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance generally of persons suffering from minor contagious diseases, or a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance of the particular case.

(d) To go or to be carried from place to place over the public streets without authority from the health officer, except that in case of an emergency, and prior to the reporting of a case, the patient may be moved under direction of a registered physician, from the place where the case is found to some other place in the District of Columbia suitable for its reception, but in such instances the report cards shall indicate the place where the case occurred as well as the place to which the patient has been moved.

SEC. 5. No person shall knowingly expose himself or any other person, or if he has power and authority to prevent, permit any other person to be exposed to infection by epidemic influenza unless such exposure is necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patient.

SEC. 6. No person who is nursing a patient suffering from epidemic influenza shall mingle with other persons who are not so engaged and who are not suffering from the disease from which the patient is suffering, until after said person has properly disinfected the hands and face.

SEC. 7. The health officer shall make such investigations into the nature and origin of cases of epidemic influenza occurring in the District of Columbia, as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of said disease, and shall cooperate with persons having charge of patients suffering from such disease as he deems needful for the prevention of the spread thereof. And in the discharge of each and every of the duties herein imposed, the health officer may act not only in person, but also through employees in the service of the health department duly designated by him for that purpose.

SEC. 8. No person shall interfere with the health officer, or with any officer, employee, or agent of the health department in the enforcement of these regulations.

SEC. 9. Any person who is suffering from symptoms that so resemble those of epidemic influenza that they can not be distinguished therefrom with reasonable certainty, shall be regarded for the purpose of these regulations as suffering from said disease.

SEC. 10. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished upon conviction thereof, by a fine not exceeding \$50 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense by a fine not exceeding \$100.

**Influenza—Certain Temperature Required to Be Maintained in Dwellings as Measure Against. (Reg. Comrs., Oct. 11, 1918.)**

That the owner, manager, superintendent, or other person in control of every apartment house, lodging house, hotel, or rooming house, or other place in the District of Columbia used as a dwelling, who as principal or agent is under obligation to supply the inmates thereof with heat, is hereby required to heat such building to a temperature of not less than 70° F. and maintain it at such temperature while this ordinance remains in force: *Provided*, That a fluctuation of temperature of not more than 5° from 70° F. and continuing for not more than one hour, shall not be considered a violation of this order.

For each and every day any person liable hereunder shall fail to comply with the provisions of this ordinance he shall be liable to a fine not to exceed \$40.

**Dogs—Muzzling Required. (Reg. Comrs., July 2, 1918.)**

That under the provisions of section 7 of the act of Congress approved June 19, 1878, entitled, "An act to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes," the commissioners hereby give notice that every dog in said District shall, for a period of one year from and after July 9 wear a good substantial muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent it from biting or snapping; and any dog going at large during said period without such muzzle shall be taken up by the poundmaster and impounded.

**Garbage and Refuse—Collection and Disposal. (Act of Congress, May 6, 1918.)**

That in order that the service of the collection of garbage and miscellaneous refuse in the District of Columbia and the disposal of the same may be continued without further interruption, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, if in their judgment it is deemed to be to the best interest of said District, are hereby authorized to purchase or lease all or any part of the plant, equipment, buildings, and grounds used by the Washington Fertilizer Co., the present contractor, for the collection, removal, reduction, or disposal of garbage, and for the purchase or lease of all or any part of the plant, equipment, buildings, and grounds used by M. R. Ready, the present contractor, for the collection, removal, and disposal of miscellaneous refuse.

Sec. 2. That in case a price can not be agreed upon between the commissioners and the parties in interest, for the purchase or lease of all or such parts of said plants, equipment, buildings, and grounds as may be required, then, and in that event, all or such parts of the said plants, equipment, buildings, and grounds hereinbefore described as may be necessary are hereby declared to be and the same are hereby condemned and appropriated to and for the use of the United States of America, to be used, operated, and controlled by it, by and through the agency hereafter provided, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as agents of the United States, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed on the 1st day of July 1918 to take charge and possession, in the name of, for, and by the authority of the United States of America, of all or so much of the property, real and personal, described in section 1, paragraph 1, as may be necessary, and to use the same for the collection, removal, reduction, or disposal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. That in the event the property hereinbefore described is not purchased or leased, and is condemned as hereinbefore provided, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to appoint a commission of appraisal and award, consisting of three persons, to appraise the value of the properties condemned and appropriated, and to award to the respective owners just compensation therefor. The said commission of appraisal and award shall, as soon as possible, file an inventory of the physical assets in use and useful in conducting the service of the collection and removal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse, and the value of the same, proper allowance being made for depreciation. Each commissioner of the commission of appraisal and award shall make oath before a judge of a court of the United States to faithfully perform such duty. The said commission of appraisal and award shall have power and it shall be its duty to summon witnesses with books and papers before it for all of the parties in interest and to re-

quire such witnesses to testify, and it shall give a full hearing on the compensation to be awarded, and give notice of the filing of such award to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the owners of said property, and any party in interest dissatisfied with the amount of such award may appeal from the same, which appeal shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which court is hereby vested with jurisdiction for such purpose; and an appeal may similarly be taken from the decision of such Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States for a final review of the amount of the award. Such final award shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have taken possession of the property until the date of its final payment.

SEC. 4. That the expenses of procuring evidence of title, or expenses of appraisal and award, or both, shall be paid out of such appropriations as are or may be provided for the collection and disposal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse.

SEC. 5. That not exceeding \$85,000 of the appropriation authorized herein may be expended for the purchase of the property of the garbage contractor; and not exceeding \$50,000 may be expended for the purchase of the property of the miscellaneous refuse contractor: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to acquire by lease all or any part of the plant, equipment, buildings, and grounds of either of the present contractors engaged in the collection and removal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse, or property used by them, or such other equipment, buildings and grounds as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That should the Commissioners of the District of Columbia find that the garbage in the District can be disposed of in a sanitary manner and as economically by feeding it to pigs, live stock, and poultry on the land of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, located at Blue Plains, District of Columbia, or on the land of the workhouse and reformatory of the District of Columbia, located at Occoquan and Lorton, Va., or both; or on such other land as the said commissioners may be able to acquire by purchase or lease in the States of Virginia or Maryland, the said commissioners are authorized to use either or all of said designated lands, or to purchase or lease land in the States of Virginia or Maryland for the purpose, and to adopt the pig, live stock, or poultry feeding method of disposal.

SEC. 7. That not exceeding \$200,000 of the appropriation authorized herein may be expended for the purchase of pigs, live stock, and poultry.

SEC. 8. That should the Commissioners of the District of Columbia find that under existing circumstances the methods of disposal of garbage heretofore authorized are inadvisable, they are authorized to secure for temporary use sufficient land, and to acquire the necessary equipment to bury the garbage collected in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9. That every person, corporation, association, or institution in the District of Columbia, under such rules and regulations as the commissioners may prescribe, may transport in closed metal containers from the place of origin to places outside of the District of Columbia any refuse, including meat, bread, and vegetables, not in a decayed or decomposed condition, to be fed to poultry, pigs, or other live stock at any place where such feeding is not prohibited by law.

SEC. 10. That products arising from any method of disposal adopted by the commissioners under the authority of this act, may be sold, and the proceeds

therefrom shall be repaid to the then current appropriation for the collection and disposal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse.

SEC. 11. That in order to put into effect and operate such method of disposal as may be adopted by the commissioners under the provisions of this act, the said commissioners are authorized to secure the necessary means of transportation, including the hire or purchase of horses and horse-drawn vehicles and passenger-carrying and other motor-propelled vehicles; additional equipment, buildings, and machinery; and to employ expert and other personal services and labor; and to pay traveling, maintenance, incidental, and contingent expenses.

SEC. 12. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act an appropriation in the sum of \$620,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized, one-half to be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

**Alley Dwellings—Time for Discontinuance of Use or Occupation Postponed.**  
(Act of Congress, May 23, 1918.)

That the operation of the second paragraph of section 1 (relating to the use or occupation of alley buildings as dwellings), of the act<sup>1</sup> of Congress approved September 25, 1914, entitled "An act to provide, in the interest of public health, comfort, morals, and safety, for the discontinuance of the use as dwellings of buildings situated in the alleys in the District of Columbia," be, and the same hereby is, postponed until the expiration of one year following the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

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<sup>1</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 279, p. 9.

## GEORGIA.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Notification of Cases—Prevention. (Act 354, Aug. 17, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of any person who shall be in attendance on any childbirth to apply to the child such prophylactic treatment as may be prescribed by the State board of health to prevent blindness from gonococcus infection.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall nurse or attend any infant shall report any inflammation of the eyes of said child that shall develop within two weeks after birth to the local health officer or to a licensed physician.

SEC. 3. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or any rule by the State board of health hereunder shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in section 1065 of the Code of Georgia of 1910.

### **Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Treatment—Quarantine—Regulations by State Board of Health Authorized. (Act 393, Aug. 17, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That syphilis, gonorrhea and chancre hereinafter designated as venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable and dangerous to the public health. It shall be unlawful for any one infected with these diseases or any of them, to expose another to infection.

SEC. 2. Any physician or other person who makes a diagnosis in or treats a case of venereal disease, and any superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, or charitable or penal institution in which there is a case of venereal disease, shall make a report of such case to the health authorities according to such form and manner as the State board of health shall direct.

SEC. 3. State, county, and municipal health officers, or their authorized deputies, within their respective jurisdiction are hereby directed and empowered, when in their judgment it is necessary to protect the public health to make examination of persons being [sic] or suspected of being infected with venereal diseases; to require persons infected with venereal disease to report for treatment to a reputable physician and continue treatment until cured, or to submit to treatment provided at public expense, and to isolate persons infected or reasonably suspected of being infected with venereal disease.

SEC. 4. All persons who shall be confined or imprisoned in any State, county, or city prison of this State may be examined and treated for venereal disease by the health authorities or their deputies. The State, county, and municipal boards of health shall have authority to take over such portion of any State, county, or city prison as may be necessary for a board of health hospital, wherein all persons who shall have been confined or imprisoned and who are suffering with venereal disease at the time of the expiration of their terms of imprisonment shall be isolated and treated at public expense until cured, or in lieu of such isolation such person may, in the discretion of the board of health, be required to report for treatment to a licensed physician or submit to treatment provided at public expense as provided in section 3 of this act.

SEC. 5. The State board of health is hereby empowered and directed to make such rules and regulations as shall, in its judgment, be necessary for the carrying out of the purposes of this act, including rules and regulations providing for such labor on the part of isolated persons as may be necessary to provide in whole or in part for their subsistence and to safeguard their general health, and such other rules and regulations concerning venereal diseases as it may from time to time deem advisable. All such rules and regulations so made shall be of force and binding upon all county and municipal health officers and other persons affected by this act.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or any lawful rule or regulation made by the State board of health pursuant to the authority herein granted by any other statute law [sic], or who shall fail or refuse to obey any lawful order issued by any State, county, or municipal health officer pursuant to the authority granted in this act or any other act or the regulations prescribed thereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in section 1065 of the Code of Georgia of 1910.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patient—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Sale of Medicine—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Repression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued. (Reg. Bd. of H., 1918.)**

*Venereal diseases declared dangerous to the public health.*—Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to public health.

**RULE 1. *Venereal diseases to be reported.***—Any physician or other person who makes a diagnosis in, or treats, a case of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and every superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, or charitable or penal institution, in which there is a case of venereal disease, shall report such case immediately in writing to the local health officer, stating the name and address or the office number, age, sex, color, and occupation, of the diseased person, and the date of onset of the disease, and the probable source of the infection: *Provided*, That the name and address of the diseased person need not be stated except as hereinafter specifically required. The report shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and sent to the local health officer, who shall report weekly on the prescribed form to the State board of health, all cases reported to him.

**RULE 2. *Patients to be given information.***—It shall be the duty of every physician and of every other person who examines or treats a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, to instruct him in measures for preventing the spread of such disease, and inform him of the necessity for treatment until cured, and to hand him a copy of the circular of information obtainable for this purpose from the State board of health.

**RULE 3. *Investigation of cases.***—All city, county, and other local health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of and to investigate all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid within their several territorial jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infections. Local health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, as may be necessary for carrying out these regulations. Owing to the prevalence of

such diseases among prostitutes and persons associated with them, all such persons are to be considered within the above class.

**RULE 4. Protection of others from infection by venereally diseased persons.**— Upon receipt of a report of a case of venereal disease it shall be the duty of the local health officer to institute measures for the protection of other persons from infection by such venereally diseased person.

(a) Local health officers are authorized and directed to quarantine persons who have, or are reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, whenever, in the opinion of said local health officer, or the State board of health, or its secretary, quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health. In establishing quarantine the health officer shall designate and define the limits of the area in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea or chancroid and his immediate attendant are to be quarantined and no persons other than the attending physicians shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the local health officer.

No one but the local health officer shall terminate said quarantine, and this shall not be done until the diseased person has become noninfectious, as determined by the local health officer or his authorized deputy through the clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests, or until permission has been given him so to do by the State board of health or its secretary.

(b) The local health officer shall inform all persons who are about to be released from quarantine for venereal disease, in case they are not cured, what further treatment should be taken to complete their cure. Any person not cured before release from quarantine shall be required to sign the following statement after the blank spaces have been filled to the satisfaction of the health officer:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_, hereby acknowledge the fact that I am at this time infected with \_\_\_\_\_, and agree to place myself under the medical care of \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of physician or clinic.) \_\_\_\_\_ (Address.)

within \_\_\_\_\_ hours, and that I will remain under treatment of said physician or clinic until released by the health officer of \_\_\_\_\_ or until my case is transferred with the approval of said health officer to another regularly licensed physician or an approved clinic.

I hereby agree to report to the health officer within four days after beginning treatment as above agreed, and will bring with me a statement from the above physician or clinic of the medical treatment applied in my case, and thereafter will report as often as may be demanded of me by the health officer.

I agree, further, that I will take all precautions recommended by the health officer to prevent the spread of the above disease to other persons, and that I will not perform any act which would expose other persons to the above disease.

I agree, until finally released by the health officer, to notify him of any change of address and to obtain his consent before moving my abode outside his jurisdiction.

(Signature.) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date.) \_\_\_\_\_

All persons signing the above agreement shall observe its provisions, and any failure so to do shall be a violation of these regulations. All such agreements shall be filed with the health officer and kept inaccessible to the public as provided in rule 10.

**RULE 5. Conditions under which the name of a patient is required to be reported.**—(a) When a person applies to a physician or other person for the diagnosis or treatment of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, it shall be the duty of the physician or person so consulted to inquire of and ascertain from the person seeking such diagnosis or treatment whether such person has theretofore consulted with or has been treated by any other physician or person and, if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last consulted.

It shall be the duty of the applicant for diagnosis or treatment to furnish this information, and a refusal to do so or a falsification of the name and address of such physician or person consulted by such applicant shall be deemed a violation of these regulations. It shall be the duty of the physician or other person whom the applicant consults to notify the physician or other person last consulted of the change of advisers. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within 10 days after the last date upon which the patient was instructed by him to appear, it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the local health officer the name and address of such venereally diseased person.

(b) If an attending physician or other person knows or has good reason to suspect that a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancre is so conducting himself or herself as to expose other persons to infection, or is about so to conduct himself or herself, he shall notify the local health officer of the name and address of the diseased person and the essential facts in the case.

**RULE 6. Druggists forbidden to prescribe for venereal diseases.**—No druggist or other person not a physician licensed under the laws of the State shall prescribe or recommend to any person any drugs, medicines, or other substances to be used for the cure or alleviation of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chancre, or shall compound any drugs or medicines for said purpose from any written formula or order not written for the person for whom the drugs or medicines are compounded and not signed by a physician licensed under the laws of the State.

**RULE 7. Spread of venereal disease unlawful.**—It shall be a violation of these regulations for any infected person knowingly to expose another person to infection with any of the said venereal diseases or for any person to perform an act which exposes another person to infection with venereal disease.

**RULE 8. Prostitution to be repressed.**—Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancre, and the repression of prostitution is declared to be a public-health measure. All local and State health officers are therefore directed to cooperate with the proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws directed against prostitution and otherwise to use every proper means for the repression of prostitution.

**RULE 9. Giving certificates of freedom from venereal diseases prohibited.**—Physicians, health officers, and all other persons are prohibited from issuing certificates of freedom from venereal disease: *Provided*, This rule shall not prevent the issuance of necessary statements of freedom from infectious diseases written in such form or given under such safeguards that their use in solicitation for sexual intercourse would be impossible.

**RULE 10. Records to be secret.**—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by these regulations and by the laws of the State.

### **State Tuberculosis Sanatorium—Management Transferred to State Board of Health. (Act 385, Aug. 17, 1918.)**

**SECTION 1.** That the management of the sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis or consumptive patients created under the act of the General Assembly of Georgia approved August 17, 1908, establishing and organizing such sanitarium and providing for the management thereof, be, and the same is, vested in the State board of health instead of in the board of trustees or managers, created by the said last-mentioned act.

SEC. 2. That the board of trustees or managers created and provided for by said act shall be, and the same is hereby, abolished, and all of the powers conferred and created by this act be, and the same are hereby, vested in said State board of health, who are hereby constituted the board of trustees or managers of said sanitarium.

SEC. 3. That all provisions of said act of August 17, 1908, applicable to the board of trustees or managers therein created are hereby made applicable to the said State board of health appointed as the trustees or managers of said sanitarium.

SEC. 4. That the term sanatorium shall be applied to the institution hereafter instead of sanitarium as used in the aforesaid act authorizing the establishment of the institution, in order to conform to the general usage as to tuberculosis institutions and for the further purpose of distinguishing it from the institution for the treatment of insane at Milledgeville.

**Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatoriums—Establishment and Maintenance.  
(Act 426, Aug. 19, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That section 1677 of volume 1, of the Code of Georgia of 1910 be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking all the following words, to wit: "54,000, nor more than 75,000 inhabitants," and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "15,000 inhabitants or any city of not less than 5,000 inhabitants located in a county which has a population of not less than 25,000." so that said section 1677 of the Code of Georgia when amended shall read as follows:

SEC. 1677. *Municipal authorities may establish a sanitarium.*—Authority is hereby given to municipal authorities of any city in Georgia which has a population of not less than 15,000 inhabitants, or any city of not less than 5,000 inhabitants located in a county which has a population of not less than 25,000 inhabitants, to establish and maintain, either alone or in connection with the county authorities of the county in which such city may be located, a sanitarium for the care, treatment, and maintenance of the inhabitants of such city or city and county affected with tuberculosis or consumption. Such sanitarium may be established and maintained anywhere within the limits of said county.

## HAWAII.

### **Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patient. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 4, 1918.)**

1. Gonorrhea and syphilis are hereby declared infectious and dangerous to the public health and on and after May 1, 1918, shall be reported in the manner provided by these regulations.

2. At the time of the first visit or consultation the physician shall furnish to each person examined or treated by him a numbered circular of information and advice concerning the disease in question, furnished by the Territorial board of health for that purpose.

3. The physician shall at the same time fill out the numbered report blank attached to the circular of advice, and forthwith mail the same to the Territorial board of health.

On this blank he shall report the following facts: Name of disease, age, sex, nationality, marital condition and occupation of the patient, previous duration of the disease and degree of infectiousness. The address of the patient shall be taken but not reported to the board of health unless the patient violates section 5.

4. Whenever a person suffering from gonorrhea or syphilis in an infectious stage applies to a physician for advice or treatment, the physician shall ascertain from the person in question whether or not such person has previously consulted with or been treated, by another physician within the Territory, and has received a marked circular of advice. If not, the physician shall give to the patient a marked circular of advice and explain the same and shall report the case to the Territorial board of health as provided for in section 3.

If the patient has consulted with or been treated by another physician and has received the inclosed circular of advice, the physician last consulted shall not report the case to the Territorial board of health but shall obtain from the patient the name and address of the physician last previously treating said patient and report immediately by mail to the physician that the patient has changed his medical adviser.

5. Whenever any person suffering from gonorrhea or syphilis in an infective stage shall fail to return to the physician treating such person for a period of six weeks later than the time last appointed by the physician for such consultation or treatment, and the physician also fails to receive a notification of change of medical advisers as provided in the previous section, the physician shall then notify the Territorial board of health, giving the name, address of patient, the name of the disease and serial number, date of report.

6. Upon the receipt of a report giving name and address of a person suffering from gonorrhea or syphilis in an infective stage, as provided in the previous section, the Territorial board of health will report name and address of the person as a person suffering from a disease dangerous to the public health and presumably not under proper medical advice and care sufficient to protect others from infection to its medical representative in the place where the patient resides or at the place of his last known address.

The Territorial board of health shall not divulge the name of the physician making said report. All reports shall be considered confidential and be placed on a secret file.

**Influenza—Notification of Cases—Isolation—Placarding. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 21, 1918.)**

That the disease known as influenza or grippe be, and hereby is, declared to be a communicable and infectious disease within the meaning of section 940 revised laws 1915, and that physicians should report the same under the provisions of section 938 Revised Laws 1915.

That all buildings in which patients who have contracted the said disease are located shall be placarded and all of such patients isolated in so far as the same may be reasonably practicable.

## ILLINOIS.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Reports by Druggists—Copy of Rules and Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patients—Diagnosis—Unlawful to Expose Others to Infection—Isolation—Quarantine—Placarding—Prohibited Occupations—Control During Communicable Stage—Duties of Health Authorities—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Diseases Not to Be Issued to Prostitutes—Removal of Infected Persons to Other Jurisdictions—Examination of Inmates of Jails, etc. (Reg. Dept. of Public Health, Aug. 1, 1918.)**

**RULE 1. *Venereal diseases dangerous to public health.***—The department of public health finds that the following venereal diseases, namely syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, are contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

**RULE 2. *Prostitution a prolific source of venereal diseases.***—Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of venereal diseases and the repression of prostitution is hereby declared to be a public health measure.

**RULE 3. *Venereal diseases to be reported; by and to whom.***—Every physician, drugless healer, nurse, attendant, druggist or pharmacist, dentist, superintendent, or principal directing officer of a hospital, jail, house of correction, asylum, home or similar institution, or other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of venereal disease, shall, within 24 hours of such knowledge of such known or suspected case coming to his notice, report the same to the local health authorities.

**RULE 4. *Contents of report.***—Such report shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, state the name, address, age, sex, color, marital condition, occupation, name and address of the employer of such diseased person, and the nature and the previous duration of such disease and its probable origin, and such other information as may be deemed necessary by the department of health.

**RULE 5. *When certain information may be omitted from report.***—The correct name, explicit address of the diseased person and the name and address of the employer of the diseased person may be omitted from the report under the following circumstances, and none others:

(1) If the diseased person—

(a) Is not a prostitute or is not suspected of being a prostitute, or is not an habitual associate of prostitutes;

(b) Is not in active service in the Military or Naval Establishments of the United States, or of this State;

(c) Gives satisfactory assurance of the faithful observance of the rules for the control of venereal diseases, of the precautions which must be taken to prevent the spread of infection and of the instructions of the physician; and

(d) Agrees to report regularly to a reputable practicing physician for advice and treatment; and

(2) If the physician to whom the diseased person applies for treatment—

(a) Gives the diseased person full and proper instruction in the rules for the control of venereal diseases and in the precautions which must be taken to prevent the spread of the infection;

(b) Delivers to the diseased person a copy of these rules and regulations and a booklet of advice and information on venereal diseases published or approved by the department of public health;

(c) Keeps an accurate and complete record of the name and address of the diseased person, the case or key number under which the case is reported, and such other information as may serve the purposes of identification and location;

(d) Places on all prescriptions issued to such diseased person, the case or key number under which the case is reported to the local health authorities; and

(e) Assumes responsibility for the faithful observance by such diseased person of the rules for the control of venereal diseases and of all necessary precautions by the diseased person.

Then, with each and every one of the above conditions complied with, the physician's report of the case to the local health authorities may set forth the diseased person's case or key number in lieu of his name, and the name of the city, village, or town in lieu of the name of the street and number of the premises in which he resides, and may omit the name and address of the employer of such diseased person.

**RULE 6. Form of report.**—Such reports shall be on forms prepared and furnished by the department of public health as follows:

(Form of report.)

REPORT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

(Confidential.)

(1) ----- 191--  
(City) (Date)

The undersigned hereby reports a—

(2) case of -----; (3) Laboratory findings -----;  
(Name of disease.) (Pos. Neg. None.)

(4) Name of patient -----;  
(Case or key number may be given instead of correct name under certain circumstances.)

(5) Sex -----; (6) Color -----; (7) Age ----- years;

(8) Single, married, widowed, divorced -----;

(9) Address of patient -----;  
(Street and house number may be omitted under certain circumstances, but name of city, town, or village must be given.)

(10) Is living at home, in boarding house, hotel, hospital, or elsewhere? -----;  
(Specify which.)

(11) Occupation -----;

(12) Employer -----; (13) Address -----;  
(Name and address of employer may be omitted under certain circumstances in accordance with rules.)

(14) Does the patient handle milk, milk products, or foodstuffs? -----;

(15) Has patient discontinued employment? -----;

(16) Probable source of infection as stated by patient -----;  
(Where a prostitute is the probable source of infection, give name and address in full.)

(17) Probable date of infection -----;

(18) Other known cases contracted from same source -----;

(19) Is patient regularly under treatment with you? -----;

(20) Is patient in naval or military service? If so state in detail the service and where -----;

(21) Is this person held as Federal, State, county, or city prisoner? -----;  
(If so, state which.)

Signed -----, M. D.  
(Attendant or informant.)

Address -----  
(Of attendant or informant.)

On the reverse side thereof:

(To be signed by physician reporting case by case or key number.)

The name of the diseased person having been indicated on the foregoing report by \_\_\_\_\_, and his explicit

(Case or key number.)

address and the name and address of his employer having been omitted therefrom, I do hereby certify that the case falls within rule 5 of the rules and regulations of the department of public health for the control, suppression, and eradication of venereal diseases effective the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 1918, and I do hereby promise faithful obedience to such rule.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ M. D. \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 191\_\_\_\_\_

**RULE 7. Report of termination of case.**—Upon termination of treatment of any case of venereal disease which has been reported by case or key number, the attending physician shall report the fact to the local health authorities giving name (or case or key number as the case may be), the date upon which the case was terminated and upon what grounds the case was terminated (i. e., cured, transferred to another physician, dismissed uncured or died, etc.). If the diseased person is dismissed uncured and is still in an infectious condition, the physician shall advise such diseased person what further treatment is necessary, and if no notification of transfer to another physician has been received by the physician dismissing the diseased person within 10 days after dismissal, the name and address of such dismissed patient shall be reported to the local health authorities.

**RULE 8. Records kept by druggist; reports required.**—Every druggist, pharmacist, or other person who sells any drug, specific, compound, or preparation of any kind for the cure or treatment of venereal diseases shall keep a record of the name, address, color, and sex of the person making such purchase, together with the name or description of the articles purchased, and shall make report thereof within 24 hours to the local health authorities on forms provided for that purpose. In case, however, a person presents a bona fide prescription issued by a legal practicing physician, which shows on its face the case or "key number" of the physician, then the record kept by such druggist, pharmacist, or other person, and the report thereof, shall, in lieu of name and address, show such case or "key number," and in addition thereto shall show the name of the physician who issued the prescription.

Such record shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the local health authorities and of the department of public health.

**RULE 9. Reports confidential.**—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be confidential and shall be inaccessible to the public.

**RULE 10. Rules and circular of information.**—Every physician and every person who treats a person afflicted with venereal disease shall give to such diseased person a copy of these rules and also a circular of information and advice concerning venereal diseases furnished or approved by the department of health.

**RULE 11. Change of physician.**—A physician upon being applied to for treatment by a venereally diseased person shall inquire of and ascertain from such person if he has previously consulted with or been treated by another physician for the disease with which he is afflicted, and if so the physician now applied to shall:

- (a) Ascertain the name and address of the physician previously consulted;
- (b) Notify, in writing within 24 hours after being first applied to for treatment by the diseased person, the physician previously consulted of the change of medical advisors;

(c) Ascertain from the physician previously consulted if the case of venereal disease in question was reported to the local health authorities by name or by case or key number, and if by case or key number what case or key number was given in such report;

(d) Report the case to the local health authorities as provided in these rules, noting on such report the following: "Transfer case from Dr. \_\_\_\_\_" (giving name of physician previously consulted), and if reported by case or key number by the physician previously consulted the case or key number employed in the previous report.

It shall be the duty of the physician applied to for the information herein required to give such information promptly and correctly.

In case any venereally diseased person shall change medical advisors without giving notification provided for in paragraph (b) of this rule then the physician previously consulted shall, on the 10th day following the last day on which he was consulted by such diseased person, report to the local health authorities the name and address of such diseased person.

Nothing in these rules shall be construed to prohibit a diseased person from transferring from one physician to another nor shall it be held that such transfer can not be made without requiring the revealing of such person's identity to the local health authorities. Such transfer may be made at any time and if made in accordance with the provisions of this rule the identity of such person shall not be revealed.

**RULE 12. Application of diseased person to health authorities for diagnosis.**—Any person being treated for a venereal disease who may suspect an incorrect diagnosis of his disease, or who may have a suspicion that he is being continued under treatment an unnecessary period of time, or who has been threatened that his identity will be revealed if he discontinues treatment, may apply to the local health authorities or the State department of public health for examination and advice, or he may transfer to another physician in accordance to the provisions of rule 11.

**RULE 13. Diagnosis.**—The local health authorities or the department of public health may require submission of specimens from cases of venereal diseases for the purpose of examination. When required to do so, either by the local health authorities or by the department of public health, each physician attending a case of venereal disease shall secure specimens for examination.

**RULE 14. Exposure of others to infection prohibited.**—Any person having a known or suspected venereal disease is prohibited from inoculating any other person with a venereal disease and such persons shall not perform or commit any act which exposes any other person to inoculation of or infection with any venereal disease.

**RULE 15. Reports by local authorities to department of health; military and navy service.**—Upon being advised of a case of venereal disease, all local health authorities shall report the same to the department of public health on forms furnished for that purpose.

In case the report to the local health authorities discloses a person attached to the military or naval service of the United States, or of this State, the local health authorities shall immediately advise the medical officer of the military or naval organization to which the diseased person belongs.

**RULE 16. Reports by local authorities to overseer of the poor; when.**—Upon being advised of a case of venereal disease in any person who is unable to pay for the necessary medicines, medical attention, or hospital care, local health authorities shall report the case to the overseer of the poor, who shall supply such medicine, medical attention, and hospital care.

**RULE 17. Rules for isolation, control, and quarantine.**—All cases of venereal diseases are subject to the following rules of isolation, control, and quarantine:

(1) Whenever, in the opinion of the physician responsible for the conduct of the diseased person, or health officer, isolation is necessary to protect the public health, to isolate such diseased person. In establishing isolation the physician responsible for the conduct of the diseased person, or health officer, shall define the limits of the area in which the diseased person and his immediate attendant are to be isolated. No person, other than the attending physician, shall enter or leave the area of isolation without the permission of the physician or health officer.

(2) The physician or health officer shall exercise extraordinary diligence to see that the diseased person shall not expose others to infection.

(3) The diseased person shall not, during the period of infectiousness, be employed or engaged in any of the following occupations:

(a) In the preparation, manufacture, or handling of milk, milk products, or foodstuffs;

(b) In any milk products or food manufacturing or food-handling establishment;

(c) In the care of or nursing of children or of the sick;

(d) In any occupation the nature of which is such that the infection may be imparted to others.

(4) Whenever possible, cases of venereal diseases should be removed to a hospital for treatment.

(5) The period of control in all cases shall continue throughout the period of infectiousness of the disease. The following are regarded as the respective periods of infectiousness:

(a) *Syphilis*.—Until all lesions of skin and mucous membrane are fully healed and a negative Wassermann test is obtained:

(b) *Gonorrhea*.—In males, until at least two successive smears, taken not less than 48 hours apart, fail to show gonococci; in females, until at least two successive sets of smears made from the cervix, vagina, and urethra, each set taken not less than 48 hours apart, fail to show gonococci;

(c) *Chancroid*.—Until all lesions are fully healed and a negative Wassermann test is obtained.

(6) No prostitute, suspected prostitute, or habitual associate of prostitutes shall be released from control or quarantine until such control or quarantine has been terminated by order of the State department of public health. For the purpose of determining when control or quarantine may be terminated the necessary smears or specimens of blood, or both as the case may require, taken by the State department of public health or its specially authorized agent, shall be submitted to the State department of public health for laboratory examination.

(7) No private patient under treatment of a physician for a venereal disease, shall be pronounced cured (noninfectious) and released from control until it has been definitely determined by laboratory examinations, made by a laboratory approved by the State department of public health, that the period of infectiousness as established in this rule, section 5 (a), (b), (c), has elapsed.

**RULE 18. When rule 17 enforced by physicians.**—In case the physician reports the diseased person by case or "key number," such physician shall be charged with strict enforcement of rule 17. When the physician has reason to believe that the diseased person is not complying with rule 17, and is not taking the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, the physician shall immediately report the correct name and address of the diseased person to the local health authorities.

**RULE 19.** *When rule 17 enforced by local health authorities; general duties of local health authorities.*—In addition to the other duties prescribed by these rules, the local health authorities shall:

(1) Use every available means to ascertain the existence of venereal disease and to investigate all cases reported, except cases reported by a physician under the case or "key number," unless it be known or reasonably suspected that such case is not observing the precautions deemed necessary to the protection of the public;

(2) Ascertain, so far as possible, the sources of infection and all exposures to the same;

(3) Make examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having venereal diseases (owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes, and persons associated with them, all such persons may be considered within the above class);

(4) Examine known or suspected prostitutes committed to or detained in any calaboose, police station, or jail to ascertain the existence of any venereal disease, and if any such person therein is found to be affected with a venereal disease, to quarantine such person until it is definitely ascertained that quarantine may be terminated in accordance with rule 17 of these rules;

(5) In making examination of females for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of venereal diseases, to appoint, when requested by the person examined, women physicians, where the appointment of such women physicians is practicable and feasible;

(6) Cooperate with proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws against prostitutes and otherwise use means for the suppression of prostitutes;

(7) Keep all records pertaining to inspection and examination in files not open to public inspection and to make every reasonable effort to keep secret the identity of those affected by venereal disease control so far as may be consistent with the public health;

(8) Report of the department of public health on forms furnished for that purpose.

**RULE 20.** *Placarding, when permitted.*—The following premises may be placarded:

(1) Premises used for immoral purposes when such premises are known to harbor or are suspected of harboring a person afflicted with venereal disease;

(2) Premises where the diseased person can not be isolated or controlled.

No placard shall be placed on either of the above-described premises unless the diseased person will not consent to removal to a hospital or sanatorium during the period of infectiousness.

**RULE 21.** *Placarding; contents, color, and size of placard.*—Whenever premises are placarded in accordance with rule 20, it shall be done in the manner following:

When a known case of venereal disease exists upon the premises: A red card not less than 11 by 14 inches, bearing at least the inscription "Venereal diseases," printed in black with bold-face type not less than 3 inches in height, and "Keep out" printed in black with bold-face type not less than 2 inches in height, shall be affixed in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat as the case may be.

When a suspected case of venereal disease is known or reasonably suspected to exist on the premises: A red card not less than 11 by 14 inches, bearing at least the inscription "Quarantined," printed in black with boldface type not less than 3 inches in height, and "Suspected venereal disease" printed in black with type not less than five-eighths inch in height, and "Keep out" printed in black with boldface type not less than 2 inches in height, shall

be affixed in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be.

Defacement or concealment of such placards or their removal by any other than the local or State health authorities is strictly prohibited.

**RULE 22. Certificate of freedom from venereal disease.**—No physician, local health authority, or other person shall issue certificates of freedom from venereal diseases to any persons known to be or suspected of practicing prostitution.

**RULE 23. Removal from one health jurisdiction to another.**—No person having a venereal disease shall move, or be moved, from one health jurisdiction into another without first securing permission to do so from the local health authorities of the place from which removal is to be made, or from the department of public health. Such permission may be granted under the following conditions:

(1) The object of the proposed removal shall be deemed by the issuing health officer as urgent and legitimate, and not for the purpose of relieving one community of an undesirable burden at the expense of another;

(2) Removal can and will be made without endangering the health of others, either in transit or at destination;

(3) Patient agrees to report in person to the local health authorities immediately upon arrival at destination, or agrees to place self under care of a reputable physician (to be named in the removal permit) on arrival at destination, and attending physician assumes responsibility for fulfillment of this agreement;

(4) Removal shall not begin within 24 hours after notice of removal has been forwarded by first-class mail to the health officers at proposed destination of the venereally infected person, which notice shall be in the following form, made out and signed by the health authority granting permission for removal:

CASE OF VENEREAL DISEASE—REMOVAL PERMIT.

(To be forwarded by the issuing health officer by first-class mail at least 24 hours prior to hour set for beginning of travel by patient.)

To the local health officer \_\_\_\_\_, 191\_\_\_\_  
At \_\_\_\_\_ (City.) (Date.)  
(Destination of patient.)

Under the authority of, and in compliance with the rules for the control, suppression, and eradication of venereal diseases in Illinois, permission has been granted for the removal of the following described case of venereal disease:

From \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date.) (a. m.)

Beginning travel \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date.) (p. m.)

Name of patient \_\_\_\_\_

(Case or "key number" may be given in place of name, when patient agrees to place self under care of reputable physician on arrival at destination, provided that attending physician will assume responsibility for fulfillment of such an agreement.)

Sex \_\_\_\_\_; Color \_\_\_\_\_; Age \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Character of disease \_\_\_\_\_

Will be under care of \_\_\_\_\_

(Health officer, or full name of physician at destination, according to agreement.)

Address of physician \_\_\_\_\_

(At destination.)

Address of patient \_\_\_\_\_

(At destination.)

(Address of patient may be omitted only when "key number" is given in place of name and when name and address of physician at destination is shown on this permit.)

Purpose of visit \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ Health Officer.

Address \_\_\_\_\_

The health officer at destination of the patient so removed shall require the recipient physician to file a report of the case on the form prescribed by these rules.

**RULE 24. Examination of inmates of jails, etc.**—Any person, committed to or confined in, either temporarily or for a definite period of time, any jail, house of correction, or other penal or correctional institution, detention hospital, or any State, county, or city charitable institution shall, at the time of admission thereto, be given a thorough medical examination to determine the existence of any venereal disease, and if such person is found to be infected with any venereal disease, such person shall be promptly removed to quarters where proper treatment and control can be had, and there held in quarantine until such time as it may be definitely ascertained that quarantine may be terminated without endangering the health of other inmates or the health of the public, such determination to be in accordance with rule 17 of these rules.

**RULE 25. Definitions.**—The following words and phrases, as used in these rules, shall be defined as follows:

"Venereal diseases," (a) syphilis in the infectious stages; (b) active gonococcus infection; or (c) chancroid.

"Prostitute," a person known to be practicing sexual intercourse promiscuously.

"Department of public health," the Illinois State Department of Public Health.

"Diseased person," one infected or suspected of being infected with a venereal disease.

**RULE 26. Giving false information.**—It is a violation of these rules for any diseased person, or for any physician, drugless healer, pharmacist, dentist, hospital superintendent, attendant, nurse, or other person of whom information is required by these rules, knowingly to give an incorrect name and address or to impart false information.

**RULE 27. Penalties.**—Health and other officers who fail, neglect, or refuse to enforce these rules, and all persons who violate them, subject themselves to a fine of not to exceed \$200 for each offense, or to imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or both.

**RULE 28. Repeal; effective date.**—The rules for the control of venereal diseases heretofore promulgated and effective on and after May 1, 1918, shall, on the effective date of this order, be repealed and held for naught, except that cases reported and then pending shall be disposed of in accordance with those rules. These rules shall be in force and effect on and after the 1st day of August, A. D. 1918.

**Pneumonia—Notification of Cases—Isolation—Disinfection—Precautions—Instructions to Household—Removal of Infected Persons—Burial. (Reg. Dept. of Public Health, Oct. 5, 1918.)**

**RULE 1. Pneumonia dangerous to public health.**—The department of public health hereby declares pneumonia to be a contagious, infectious, and communicable disease and dangerous to the public health.

**RULE 2. Pneumonia to be reported; by and to whom.**—Every physician, nurse, or other attendant, druggist, principal directing officer of any hospital, school, jail, or similar institution, parent, householder, or other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of pneumonia shall, within 24 hours of such knowledge of such known or suspected case coming to his notice, report the same in writing or by telephone to the local health authorities. All such reports as are made by telephone shall be followed with a written report within 12 hours.

Upon receipt of such report the local health authorities shall immediately forward copy of same to the State department of public health, Springfield, Ill.

**RULE 3. *Contents of report.***—Such report shall state the name, address, age, occupation, name and address of employer of such diseased person, the date of onset of the disease, school attended if any, precautions taken to prevent the spread of infection, and the name and address of the person making the report.

**RULE 4. *Isolation of patient, and other necessary precautions.***—Any person having pneumonia shall be confined in a large, well-ventilated room of proper temperature, as remote from other occupants of the premises as is practicable and necessary to avoid contact.

The period of isolation should continue during the course of the disease, and until convalescence is fully established.

None other than the necessary medical and nursing attendants shall enter the sick room or come in contact with the patient. The attendant should wear a face mask of gauze or other approved material when in attendance on the patient.

All discharges from the respiratory tract, mouth, throat, and nose of the patient shall be received in cloths which shall be burned immediately after using, or in vessels containing an approved disinfecting solution. Soiled body or bed clothing shall be disinfected by boiling or by immersion in an approved disinfecting solution. Any article used by the patient or attendants, such as knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, and plates must be disinfected before leaving the sick room. Floors, furniture, and woodwork should be wiped up daily with a disinfecting solution.

When the foregoing precautions are properly observed, other occupants of the premises who show no evidence of illness need not be confined to the premises, Visiting on such premises is strictly prohibited.

The visiting of persons suffering from pneumonia who are under treatment in hospitals, or other similar institutions, shall be prohibited except in cases of actual emergency, and then only when proper precautions are taken to prevent the spread of the infection.

**RULE 5. *Instruction.***—It shall be the duty of every physician attending a case of pneumonia, to advise the patient, the members of the family and household and the attendant as to the nature of the disease, the means whereby infection may be avoided, and the provisions of these rules.

**RULE 6. *Removals.***—No person suffering from pneumonia shall be removed from the premises on which found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the local health authorities or from the State department of health.

No person suffering from pneumonia shall be removed from any city, village, township, or county in which found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the health authorities of the jurisdictions from which and to which removal is contemplated.

**RULE 7. *Terminal disinfection.***—Upon termination of the case, the premises occupied by the patient shall be given a thorough cleansing, airing, and sunning.

**RULE 8. *Funerals.***—Public funerals are permissible in deaths from pneumonia under the following circumstances:

(a) When the body of the deceased person is properly embalmed.

(b) When a body not embalmed is inclosed in a tight casket, the cover of which may or may not have a glass portion to permit viewing the remains. The cover should not be removed in the presence of the public.

**RULE 9. *Penalties.***—Health or other officers who fail, neglect, or refuse to enforce these rules, and all persons who violate them, subject themselves to a

fine of not to exceed \$200 for each offense, or to imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or both.

**Influenza—Notification of Cases—Isolation—Disinfection—Placarding—Precautions—Instructions to Household—Removal of Infected Persons—Burial.**  
(Reg. Dept. of Public Health, Oct. 5, 1918.)

**RULE 1. *Influenza dangerous to public health.***—The department of public health hereby declares influenza to be a contagious, infectious, and communicable disease and dangerous to the public health.

**RULE 2. *Influenza to be reported; by and to whom.***—Every physician, nurse, or other attendant, druggist, principal, directing officer of any hospital, school, jail, or similar institution, parent, householder, or other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of influenza shall, within 24 hours of such knowledge of such known or suspected case coming to his notice, report the same in writing or by telephone to the local health authorities. All such reports as are made by telephone shall be followed with a written report within 12 hours.

Upon receipt of such report the local health authority shall immediately forward copy of same to the State department of public health, Springfield, Ill.

**RULE 3. *Contents of report.***—Such report shall state the name, address, age, occupation, name, and address of employer of such diseased person, the date of onset of the disease, school attended, if any, precautions taken to prevent the spread of the infection, and the name and address of the person making the report.

**RULE 4. *Isolation of patient and other necessary precautions.***—Any person having influenza shall be confined to a large, well-ventilated room of proper temperature, as remote from other occupants of the premises as is practicable and necessary to avoid contact.

The period of isolation should continue during the course of the disease and until all clinical manifestations of the disease have disappeared and the temperature has been normal for five successive days.

None other than the necessary medical and nursing attendants shall enter the sick room or come in contact with the patient. The attendant should wear a face mask of gauze or other approved material when in attendance on the patient.

All discharges from the respiratory tract, mouth, throat, and nose of the patient shall be received in cloths which shall be burned immediately after using, or in vessels containing an approved disinfecting solution.

Soiled body and bed clothing shall be disinfected by boiling or by immersion in an approved disinfecting solution. Any article used by the patient or attendants, such as knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, plates, etc., must be disinfected before leaving the sick room. Floors, furniture, and woodwork should be wiped up daily with an approved disinfecting solution.

When the foregoing precautions are properly observed, other occupants of the premises who show no evidence of illness need not be confined to the premises. It is recommended, however, that persons residing on premises on which a case of influenza exists should refrain so far as possible from attending public gatherings and avoid unnecessary contact with other persons. Visiting on such premises is strictly prohibited.

Placarding premises on which a case of influenza exists will not be required, excepting in those cases where the requirements of these rules are not being properly observed.

Whenever influenza is epidemic or threatens to become epidemic in the community, visitors shall be excluded from hospitals, asylums and other similar

institutions, except in case of actual emergency, such as impending death, and shall be admitted then only when every precaution is taken to protect the patient, attendants and other inmates, the visitor, and the public.

**RULE 5. *Instruction.***—It shall be the duty of every physician attending a case of influenza to see that the patient and attendant are properly isolated in accordance with these rules, to advise the patient, the members of the family and household, and the attendant as to the nature of the disease, the means whereby infection may be avoided, and the provisions of these rules.

**RULE 6. *Removals.***—No case of influenza shall be removed from the premises on which found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the local health authorities or from the State department of public health.

No case of influenza shall be removed from any city, village, township, or county in which it is found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the health authorities of the jurisdiction from which and to which removal is contemplated, or from the State department of public health.

**RULE 7. *Terminal disinfection.***—Upon the termination of the case, the premises occupied by the patient shall be given a thorough cleansing, airing, and sunning.

**RULE 8. *Spitting in public places.***—Inasmuch as the infective organism of influenza is harbored in the respiratory tract, mouth, nose, and throat, discharges from same shall not be cast in public places during an outbreak or threatened outbreak of the disease. All such discharges should be received in handkerchiefs or cloths, which should be burned or disinfected by boiling or immersion in any approved disinfectant after using.

**RULE 9. *Funerals.***—Public funerals are permissible in deaths from influenza under the following circumstances:

(a) When the body of the deceased person is properly embalmed.

(b) When a body not embalmed is inclosed in a tight casket, the cover of which may or may not have a glass portion to permit viewing the remains. The cover should not be removed in the presence of the public.

***Penalties.***—Health or other officers who fail, neglect, or refuse to enforce these rules, and all persons who violate them, subject themselves to a fine of not to exceed \$200 for each offense, or to imprisonment in the county jail, not to exceed six months, or both.

## INDIANA.

### Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 27, 1918.)

RULE 1. On and after April 1, 1918, it shall be the duty of every physician in the State of Indiana to report forthwith in writing to the State board of health at Indianapolis, on blanks furnished by said board of health, the name, address, age, sex, color, marital state, occupation, name of disease, and such other related statistical facts as may be required of every person coming under his examination or care having the following infectious diseases, to wit: Gonorrhea, chaneroid, syphilis. All such reports shall be confidential and shall not be inspected by any person other than the official custodian of such reports in the State board of health, the members of the State board of health, and such other persons as may be authorized by the State health commissioner to inspect such reports, nor shall any official having access to such reports disclose the name or identity of any person named therein.

RULE 2. Whenever a physician shall report in writing to the State board of health that a person afflicted with gonorrhea, chaneroid, or syphilis whom he has treated or examined on and after April 1, 1918, can not properly and sufficiently be treated at home, he shall communicate such fact to the State board of health and make such recommendations as he may deem proper; and when it is possible and in the judgment of the State health commissioner it is advisable, the said reported person shall be quarantined and treatment given until such time as the patient may be no longer infectious.

### Influenza—Notification of Cases—Measures to Prevent Spread of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 9, 1918.)

Ordered (a) That all public gatherings are prohibited.

(b) That spitting on sidewalks, on walls and floors of public buildings and public conveyances is prohibited.

(c) That all persons shall hold a cloth or paper handkerchief over their faces when coughing or sneezing.

(d) That all street cars, interurban cars, and public conveyances shall have all ventilators open, regardless of outside temperature, and whenever the outside temperature is 56° F. or above, all windows shall be open except when storming. Railway passenger cars shall have all ventilators open regardless of outside temperature. All street cars, interurban cars, and railway passenger cars shall be thoroughly cleaned after each service trip and before being put in service again.

(e) That physicians shall promptly report all cases of epidemic influenza coming under their care to the health officer having jurisdiction.

(f) City and town health officers shall report to their county health commissioner, who shall make a daily report to the State board of health.

[In force until midnight, Nov. 2, 1918.]

## IOWA.

### **Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Reports by Druggists—Examination of Certain Persons Under Arrest—Quarantine—Powers and Duties of Local Health Officers—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1918.)**

First. Every physician, nurse, attendant, hospital superintendent, druggist, member of the police department, police magistrate, or other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, must immediately report the same to the mayor of the city or town, or township clerk of the township, if the case is not within the corporate limits of an incorporated town, also to the secretary of the State board of health, such report to be in writing and to contain the necessary information from which the person afflicted with any of said diseases may be located, and from which the necessity of restraining such persons may be determined.

Second. It shall be the duty of the chief of police, or of any peace officer within the State of Iowa to cause all persons arrested for being found in a disorderly house, or for prostitution or lewdness, and all prostitutes and all persons arrested for prostitution or lewdness and all other persons held under arrest, who are suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, in the infectious stages, to be examined before being released or discharged, and if any of such persons are found to be afflicted with any of said diseases, or to have been exposed to the same, to report the same immediately as required in rule first hereof.

Third. It shall be the duty of the mayor, or township clerk, as the case may be, whenever a person is found in a disorderly house, or is guilty of prostitution, or is suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid in the infectious stages, or is suspected of having been exposed to any of said diseases, or where the existence of a case of venereal disease is known, such as is herein above defined, to immediately issue an order to the chief of police or to a peace officer, directing such officer to cause the person afflicted or suspected of being so afflicted with such disease to be investigated by the health officer of the local board of health and such health officer, in case such person is so afflicted, shall cause the person to be restrained at home unless such person, in the judgment of the health officer, is a menace to the public health, in which case such person shall be restrained in a separate house, house of detention, or hospital, there to be restrained until the health officer, by proper written order, authorizes the release and discharge of said person: *Provided, however,* Whenever a reported case involves a person attached to the military or naval organization with which he is connected, to be by such organization restrained until such time as such health officer authorizes his or her release or discharge.

Fourth. All city, county, and other local health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and to investigate all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid within their several territorial jurisdictions, and all persons suspected of being afflicted with said diseases, or any of them, and to ascertain the sources of such infection.

Local health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid as may be necessary for carrying out these regulations, and to detain said persons for such length of time as may be necessary in order to determine

whether such persons are so afflicted, or have been exposed to said diseases, or any of them. Owing to the prevalence of said diseases among prostitutes and persons associated with them, all such persons are to be considered within the above class.

Fifth. In case any person or persons liable for the support of such person or persons so restrained shall be financially unable to secure the proper care, provisions, or medical attendance, it shall be the duty of the mayor, town, or township clerk, through the health officer to procure for such diseased person proper care, provisions, supplies, and medical attendance while so restrained. All bills for supplies furnished and services rendered by order of the mayor, town, or township clerk hereunder shall be authorized and paid as provided by section 2571-a, supplement to the code of 1913.

Sixth. It shall be the duty of the local health officer in all cases where persons have been restrained under the order of the mayor or township clerk as provided in these rules, to permit the person so restrained to employ at his or her own expense, the physician or nurse of his or her choice, and to allow such restrained person to provide such supplies and care while so restrained, as he or she shall so require.

Seventh. No person shall move, cause to be moved or assist in moving any person restrained under the order of the mayor or township clerk as herein provided, from one place to another within the city, town, or township without first having the written permit or order of the local health officer.

Eighth. It shall be the duty of all the local health authorities, the health officer and the members of the police department, and all peace officers to co-operate in every way with the United States Public Health Service in its plan for the organization and maintenance of clinics for the control of venereal diseases and in selecting the best measures for such control, and all military police and health officers of the United States Government assigned to, and on duty in the State of Iowa are hereby required to observe the provisions of these rules applicable to the police department and peace officers of the State of Iowa.

Ninth. Any druggist or other person who sells any drug, compound, specific, or preparation of any kind used for the cure of any of said venereal diseases, shall keep a record of the name, address, and sex of the person making such purchase. A copy of said record shall be mailed each week to the health officer of the city, town, or township wherein the drug, compound, specific, or preparation was sold, and to the secretary of the State board of health.

Tenth. No person who is infected with syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid shall knowingly expose another person to infection with any of said venereal diseases or perform any act which exposes another person to infection.

Eleventh. All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by these regulations and by the laws of the State.

Twelfth. These regulations are in full force and effect from and after May 28, 1918.

#### **Public Water Supplies—Analyses. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 15, 1918.)**

That the local boards of health of the State shall require the analysis of water furnished through public water supplies in their several jurisdictions at least twice during each calendar year, such analyses to be made at the State board of health laboratories, and under rules and directions issued by the director of said laboratories.

## KANSAS.

### Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patients. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 25, 1918.)

RULE 2. (a) In addition to the diseases named in rule 1, the following are hereby declared to be infectious, contagious, or communicable in their nature and are declared to be notifiable diseases:

#### GROUP II.

##### Gonococcus infection. Syphilis.

(b) Hereafter, each and every physician or other practitioner of the healing art practicing in the State of Kansas, or any other person who treats or examines any person suffering from or afflicted with gonococcus infection or syphilis in any of their stages of manifestations shall report, as hereinafter required, in writing to the State board of health the existence of such disease: *Provided*, That, in cities where ordinances have been adopted which require the reporting of gonococcus infection, syphilis, or other venereal disease directly to the local health officers or boards of health, said local health officers or boards of health shall, within seven days after the receipt by them of the reports of cases of the diseases herein named, forward by mail to the State board of health the original written reports made by persons required to make such reports, after first having transcribed the information given in the respective reports in a book or other form of record for the permanent files of the local health office. Said permanent records or files shall be confidential records and open to public inspection only in so far as is necessary for the protection of the public health and the enforcement of the provisions of the regulations of the State board of health or of local city ordinances.

(c) All such reports shall be made in writing within 48 hours after diagnosis, on blank forms supplied or approved by the State board of health, and shall give the number of the case, which number shall correspond with the serial number of the circular of instructions given to the patient; the name and address of the patient as hereinafter required; the type and stage of such disease; the color, the sex, the marital state, and the occupation of the person affected with the disease; and a statement as to whether or not the nature of the occupation or place of employment of the person afflicted with such disease makes him or her a menace to the health of any other person or persons: *Provided*, That whenever the person making the report will assume full responsibility for such conduct of the person afflicted with either of these diseases as will prevent the transmission of these infections to others, and except in cities where local ordinances otherwise require, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require the reporting of the name and address of persons afflicted with a gonococcus infection or syphilis, as aforesaid. In the event that the person making the report is unwilling to assume such responsibility and shall know or suspect that a person having gonococcus infection or syphilis is so conducting or about to conduct himself or herself in such manner as to expose other persons to such infection, he shall then report the name and address of such afflicted person, together with such other essential facts as may be required by the State board of health.

(d) It shall be the duty of each and every physician or other practitioner of the healing art practicing in the State of Kansas, or any other person who visits, attends, advises professionally, prescribes for, or renders medical or surgical assistance to, or is consulted for medical advice by any person having gonococcus infection or syphilis as aforesaid, to at once give to such person a serially numbered circular of instructions furnished or approved by the State board of health entitled "Instructions for preventing the transmission of gonorrhea" (or "syphilis"), and to report such fact in writing in the report required to be made of such cases.

**Venereal Diseases—Investigation by Local Health Officers—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Suppression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Diseases Not to Be Issued to Prostitutes. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 29, 1918, as amended June 25, 1918.)**

RULE 1. The local county or city health officers throughout the State are hereby authorized to use every available means to ascertain the existence of and immediately investigate all suspected cases of syphilis in the infectious stages and gonococcus infections within their respective jurisdictions, and to ascertain the source of such infections.

RULE 2. In such investigations said local health officers, or their duly authorized representatives, are hereby vested with full powers of inspection, examination, isolation, and disinfection of all places, persons, and things, and as such inspectors said local health officers, or their duly authorized representatives, are hereby authorized:

(a) To make examinations of all persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis in the infectious stages or gonococcus infection. Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes, all such persons may be considered in the above class.

(b) To isolate such persons whenever in the opinion of said local health officer, the State board of health, or its secretary, isolation is necessary to protect the public health. In establishing isolation the health officer shall define the place and the limits of the area in which the person reasonably suspected or known to have syphilis or gonococcus infection, and his (or her) attendant, are to be isolated, and no persons, other than the attending physicians, shall enter or leave the area of isolation without the permission of the local health officer. In the event of the inability of the health officer to designate such place of isolation within his jurisdiction, he may by arrangement with the State board of administration designate as such place of isolation the State Industrial Farm for Women.

(c) In cases of quarantine or isolation not to terminate said quarantine or isolation until the cases have become noninfectious or until permission has been given by the local health officer.

Cases of gonococcus infection are to be regarded as infectious until at least two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci.

Cases of syphilis are to be regarded as infectious until all lesions of skin or mucous membranes are completely healed.

(d) Inasmuch as prostitution is the most prolific source of syphilis and gonococcus infection, said local health officers or their duly authorized representatives are authorized to use every proper means to aid in suppressing the same, and not to issue certificates of freedom from venereal disease, as such certificates may be used for the purpose of solicitation.

(e) Keep all records pertaining to said inspections and examinations in files not open to public inspection, and to make every reasonable effort to keep secret

the identity of those affected by venereal disease control measures inasmuch as may be consistent with the protection of the public health.

**Communicable Diseases—Attendance at Schools or Public Gatherings.  
(Reg. Bd. of H., June 25, 1918.)**

**RULE 38. Duties of parents.**—Parents, guardians, or other persons having custody of any child or children shall not permit such child or children, if afflicted with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases required by the State board of health regulations to be excluded from school or to be quarantined, to attend any school, or any other place of public assemblage.

## KENTUCKY.

### **Influenza and Pneumonia—Notification of Cases—Isolation—Placarding.** (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 3, 1918.)

By virtue of the authority vested in it by law, and in order to meet the emergency of influenza now threatening to become widespread in Kentucky, the regulations of the State board of health are so amended as to provide that it shall be the duty of physicians, nurses, heads of families, and of all public institutions to report to the county or city board of health of the jurisdiction, as may be, any case presenting any of the symptoms of influenza or pneumonia, including especially coughs and sneezing, associated with temperature, during the period of the present epidemic; and

That it shall be the duty of such board of health, upon receipt of such report, to cause an immediate investigation to be made and to placard the house, ward, or subdivision of a public institution, and to give such instructions as will secure such an isolation of the case as will protect the family, other residents of the house or institution, and the public from influenza, pneumonia, or associated infection; the isolation to continue for a period of 10 days from the onset of the attack or of complications likely to extend the danger of infection from the case.

### **Venereal Diseases and Other Sexual Ailments—Advertisements Relating to, Prohibited. (Ch. 174, Act of 1918.)**

SECTION 1. *Advertisement relating to certain diseases prohibited.*—Whoever publishes, delivers, distributes, or causes to be published, delivered, or distributed in a newspaper or otherwise an advertisement containing a statement, description, or discussion of or concerning a venereal disease or a disease, infirmity, or condition of the sexual organs caused by sexual vice, or referring to a person or persons as having suffered from such a disease, infirmity, or condition; which advertisement shall call attention to a medicine, article, or preparation that may be used therefor or to a person or persons who may or will treat or give advice concerning the same or to an office or place where such disease, infirmity, or condition may or will be treated or where advice may or will be given concerning the same, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not be construed to apply to didactic or scientific treatises on sex conditions, diseases, or infirmities which do not advertise or call attention to any person or persons who will treat or advise concerning the same, nor to any office or place where the same may be treated or where advice will be given concerning the same, other than a person or an office or a place affiliated with a licensed hospital or dispensary or the State or county board of health of the State of Kentucky.

### **Tuberculosis—Powers and Duties of State Board of Health—Establishment, Maintenance, and Control of Tuberculosis Sanatorium Districts. (Ch. 65, Act Mar. 27, 1918.)**

SEC. 4. That section 2061 [Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's edition of 1915] as amended and reenacted shall read as follows:

(1) The powers and duties of the State board of health in the study and prevention of tuberculosis shall be coextensive with the State, and the objects of its bureau of tuberculosis shall be as follows:

(a) The study of this disease in all its forms and relations, and to secure and disseminate information with reference to tuberculosis, to promote and carry on a campaign of education with reference thereto, and in general to pursue any other activities with reference to informing the public as to the nature of tuberculosis, its dangers, and the means whereby its spread may be prevented.

(b) Investigation of the prevalence of tuberculosis in Kentucky, and the collecting and publishing of useful information.

(c) Securing of proper legislation for the relief and prevention of tuberculosis.

(d) Cooperation with the public authorities, State and local boards of health, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, medical societies, and other organizations in approved measures adopted for the prevention of the disease.

(e) To encourage the establishment throughout Kentucky of local associations for the purpose of undertaking in their particular localities the work proposed to be carried on by this board.

(f) Encouragement of adequate provision for consumptives by the establishment of sanatoria, hospitals, and dispensaries.

(2) And they shall have full power and authority to carry out and execute all of the foregoing purposes, and, in addition thereto, it shall be the duty of the board to recommend to the proper authorities suitable persons for appointment by it as members of the boards of trustees of any sanatoria that may be established under the provisions of this act, and it shall further be their duty to visit at such periods as in their discretion may be sufficient, any sanatoria that may be established under the provisions of this act, and to recommend to the boards of trustees of such sanatoria any changes in management or in the employees that they may deem necessary and proper, and it shall be their duty, if in the opinion of such board any board of trustees or members of such board or employees under such board of any sanatoria, State, or county, are incompetent or neglectful of duty to prefer charges against such board or such member of such board or such employees under such board. All charges against a board of trustees or a member thereof shall be made to the officer authorized to make such appointment, and, if he deem such charges adequate and sustained, it shall be his duty to remove such board or such member thereof, and all charges against employees shall [be] made to the board by whom employed, and, if in the opinion of said board such charges are adequate and sustained, such board shall at once remove such employee or employees.

It shall be the duty of the head of the bureau to visit all sanatoria, both public and private incorporated, at least once during each calendar year and to report and file with their records a statement of the condition and efficiency of each sanatorium.

(3) That sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis may be erected and maintained in and by districts in this Commonwealth in the following manner: A district for the erection and maintenance of a tuberculosis sanatorium may consist of one or more counties. The fiscal court of any county may by resolution declare that such county shall be a district for the erection and maintenance of a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, and said fiscal court, upon such resolution being passed, shall immediately take steps to provide for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of such sanatorium.

The fiscal courts of two or more counties may by resolution duly passed by each court, unite said counties into a district for the purpose of establishing therein a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. Upon the passage of said resolution, each court shall immediately take steps to provide for the

construction, equipment, and maintenance of said sanatorium, as is provided in this act.

(4) If the fiscal court of any county or counties shall fail or refuse to establish a tuberculosis sanatorium district, as herein authorized, the citizens of any county or of two or more counties may have such county or counties established as a tuberculosis sanatorium district in accordance with the provisions of this act, in the following manner: A number equivalent to 10 per cent of the votes cast at the last general election of such county may file their petition with the county judge of such county asking that the proposition of establishing such county as a district for the erection of a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis be submitted to the voters of said county at the next general election which shall be held in said county: *Provided*, That such general election does not occur within less than 30 days after the filing of said petition. Each voter signing said petition shall state his full name and address. Upon the filing of said petition with the county judge he shall enter an order directing the publication in full of such petition in the newspaper having the largest circulation in said county at least once a week for four consecutive weeks next preceding such general election, and shall further enter an order directing the clerk of the county court to have placed upon the ballot at such election the question, "Are you in favor of establishing a tuberculosis sanatorium district?" with underneath the words, "Yes," followed by a square, and "No," followed by a square for the placing of the stencil of the voter. If the majority of those voting on the proposition to establish such sanatorium district vote "Yes," then said district shall be established. If the contrary, then it shall not. The vote on such question shall be canvassed and returned by the board of election commissioners for such general election, and such election may be contested as provided by law for other contested elections by a petition filed in the circuit court of such county by one or more qualified voters of said county who voted "Yes" or "No" as the contest may be had, and to which the members of the fiscal court of the county shall be made defendants, together with such other qualified voters as may have voted contrary to the contestants and desire to be made parties to the contest.

Where the citizens of two or more counties desire to have such counties established into a district for the erection of such sanatorium, not less than a number equivalent to ten per cent of the votes cast at the last general election of each county shall file a petition in the county of their residence asking that such district be established and naming the several counties to be united in the district. Such petition shall be filed in each county of the proposed district and the method of proceeding in each shall be the same as hereinbefore provided for one county, except that the same proceeding shall be taken in each county for the general election to be held at the same time in each county. If any one county in the proposed district shall fail to vote "Yes" on the proposition, then said district can not be established unless by a contest of the election in such county it should be finally determined that such county had voted "Yes." At the time of filing the petition or petitions, as the case may be, the petitioners shall deposit with the county judge a sufficient sum of money to pay the cost of advertising hereinbefore required.

(5) The result of any county or district election shall be certified to the fiscal court of such county or to the fiscal court of each of the counties composing said district to be established, and said fiscal court or courts shall, if the result of said election be certified to it or them as in favor of the establishment of such district, forthwith proceed to declare such county or counties a district for the establishment of a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis

and shall proceed to put same into effect in the same manner as a fiscal court or courts are authorized to do upon their own initiative as provided in this act, and the cost and expenses of erection and maintenance shall fall in all manners the same as provided in this act.

(6) When a county or counties desire to join an already established tuberculosis sanatorium district they can do so by proceeding as follows: The consent of the district board of trustees of the already established district shall be secured. Application for such consent shall be made by the fiscal court of each county desiring to join. *Provided*, That such fiscal court shall have already declared by resolution that said county shall be a tuberculosis sanatorium district, or a part of such a district; but in the event that a county shall have become a tuberculosis sanatorium district or part of a district by action of the voters thereof, the application shall be made by the board of trustees of the district embracing the county desiring to join; and in the event that a county shall not have become a district, or part of a district, the application shall be made by a petition signed by not less than 20 qualified voters of the county. When it is necessary to take a vote to declare any county a tuberculosis sanatorium district to enable it to join an already established sanatorium district the ballot shall read as follows: "Are you in favor of declaring this county a tuberculosis sanatorium district, for the purpose of joining the already established tuberculosis sanatorium district of ----- county (or counties)," and the result of the election shall be certified to the fiscal court of the county wherein the election was held, and if the result is favorable to the proposition submitted, the said fiscal court shall immediately declare such county a portion of the already established tuberculosis district and certify its action to the State board of health, whereupon said board of health shall determine the number of trustees to compose the board of said district, and the representation to be accorded each county on said board, according to the provisions hereinafter set forth.

(7) Upon the creation of a tuberculosis district, the fiscal court of the county or the fiscal courts of the several counties, where there are several counties in such district, shall at once notify the State board of health of the establishment of such district, and, thereupon, it shall be the duty of the State board of health to recommend to the county judge, or if more than one county, to the judge of each county, the appointment of suitable persons for such district board of trustees. In a district of one county the county judge shall appoint as members of the district board of trustees seven persons, men and women, at least one of whom shall be a registered physician. Where the district consists of several counties, the district board of trustees shall consist of not less than two nor more than four persons from each county: *Provided, however*, That no board shall consist of less than seven persons. Where any county in such district shall have a population in excess of 20,000, such county shall be allowed a trustee for each 10,000 in excess of said 20,000 population, subject, however, to the limitation hereinbefore set down. Said trustees shall consist of men and women and at least one shall be a registered physician. The State board of health in recommending names to the county judge or county judges for such appointments shall recommend twice as many names for each county as the county shall be entitled to have trustees appointed, out of which names the county judge of each county shall immediately make his selection for that county. Where a county or counties shall have joined an already established district the State board of health shall then recommend to the county judge of each county included in the new district double the number of names of persons eligible to the district board as there are trustees to be ap-

pointed by such judge and from such list the county judge shall select the trustees for his county. The trustees chosen shall, with additional members as are hereinafter provided for in case the district contains a city or cities of the second class, constitute the district board, which shall control and manage the sanatorium therein. The qualifications, length of terms and other details shall be as provided in other sections of this act. The terms of the trustees of the counties composing the previously existing district shall expire immediately upon the organization of the new board.

(7a) *Provided, however,* That in any tuberculosis district containing a city of the second class two persons shall be appointed trustees on the tuberculosis district board by the mayor of that city and that in a tuberculosis district containing cities of the second class one person shall be appointed trustee on the tuberculosis district board by the mayor of each city: *And provided further,* That each mayor shall appoint the trustee or trustees from a list submitted by the State board of health and containing the names of twice as many persons as such mayor shall appoint. The number of trustees appointed by mayor or mayors shall be in addition to the number allotted for appointment by the county judge in any county containing a city or cities of the second class.

(8) For the purpose of this act such district board of trustees and their successors in office shall be a body corporate under the name and style of district board of tuberculosis sanatorium trustees for ----- county or ----- counties, as the case may be, and they shall have all the powers necessary to carry into effect the purpose of this section of this act. Said trustees, as soon as possible after their appointment and qualification, shall adopt a seal, organize by electing a president and a secretary and a treasurer to serve for two years and until their successors are elected and qualified, but the same person may be elected to serve both as secretary and treasurer and need not be a member of the board of trustees, and said treasurer shall give bond to the people of the State of Kentucky for the faithful performance of his duties and for the proper handling of all of the properties, assets, and moneys of the institution that may come into his hands at any time in such sum and in such form and with such sureties as said district board of trustees shall approve. Said treasurer may at any time be removed and a successor appointed by said district board of trustees in its discretion. A majority of said district board of trustees shall constitute a quorum.

(9) When a tuberculosis district shall have been created or enlarged by any of the methods herein above provided, and when the district board of trustees shall have been appointed and qualified as herein above provided, said district board of trustees shall annually estimate and lay before the fiscal court of each county in said district the needs of such district for the site, erection, and maintenance of a tuberculosis sanatorium, equitably determining as hereinafter provided the amount to be paid by each county, and the fiscal court of each county shall, at the next succeeding tax levy of said county, levy a tax in accordance with the estimate of the district board for such purpose of not less than 2 cents and not more than 8 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation of property in the county, and the sheriff shall then collect this tax as other State and county taxes are collected. The cost of site, initial construction, and equipment may be covered in the first year's levy and said cost shall be covered in not exceeding three years' levy. After the cost of initial construction and equipment has been provided for by the tax levy as aforesaid, the said district board of trustees shall annually estimate and lay before the fiscal court of each county in said district the needs of such district for future construction and maintenance of said sanatorium, and the fiscal court

of each county shall in accordance with the request of the district board levy a tax for such purpose of not less than 2 cents and not more than 8 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation of property in the county, and the sheriff shall collect this tax as other State and county taxes are collected.

Where two or more counties unite to form such district, the first cost of construction of the sanatorium and equipment, and the cost of all betterments and additions thereto, shall be paid by the counties composing the district, in proportion to the taxable property of each county, as shown by their respective county assessments.

Where a county or counties shall join such a district subsequently to its establishment, there shall be paid into the treasury of the district by each of said counties joining a sum to be determined as follows, viz, the first cost of construction of the sanatorium and equipment and the cost of all betterments and additions thereto to the date of such joining shall be apportioned among the counties which shall compose such district, after the admission of the county or counties joining, according to the taxable property of each county, as shown by their respective county assessments; and the amount so apportioned to each county joining shall be the sum payable by it. Said sum when paid into the treasury of the district board of trustees shall be used by it for the purpose of procuring and furnishing such additional grounds, buildings, and other equipment as may be proper and necessary, so as to provide reasonably and equitably for the care of patients from all the counties of the district.

The annual expense of maintaining the sanatorium, to which shall be added necessary transportation expenses of free patients admitted, shall be apportioned by the district board of trustees, borne to the counties composing the district in such proportion as said district board may determine to be reasonable and equitable in relation to the taxable property of each county.

The fiscal court or courts of the county or counties composing such district shall from time to time as the taxes levied for the purposes of said sanatorium are collected, appropriate same to the use of such sanatorium and shall direct the county treasurer to pay the amount of such appropriation to the secretary of said sanatorium, and to take the receipt of said secretary, countersigned by the president of said sanatorium, as his voucher therefor.

*Provided, however,* That in a district wherein there is a county or counties containing a city or cities of the second class the district board of trustees shall annually estimate and, prior to December 31, lay before the general council or board of commissioners of such city or cities the need of such district for the site, erection, and maintenance, or for improvements, additions, and maintenance, or for improvements, additions, and maintenance [sic], or for the maintenance of the tuberculosis sanatorium for the next succeeding year.

In order to raise such portion of this money as the board holds to be equitable proportion for the city or cities for the purpose or purposes above set out, such general council or board of commissioners shall at the next succeeding levy cause to be levied and collected a tax of not less than 2 cents and not more than 8 cents on each \$100 of property assessed for taxation for city purposes, and said levy shall be included in the annual appropriation ordinance for that year. And where such portion is asked of a city or cities the district board shall ask of the county or counties of the district only such portion of the total sum estimated to be necessary for the sanatorium district as the district board holds to be the equitable proportion for such county or counties.

(10) When a tuberculosis district shall have been established by any county or counties, and an appropriation shall have been made, or a tax levied for the construction of a sanatorium, the board of trustees of said district shall select a site for said sanatorium, but, before any site can be finally selected and adopted, the same shall be approved by the State board of health. The site selected by said district board of trustees shall be in such part of the district as in their judgment shall be best adapted to the wants of the institution and most economical to the district, regard being had in the selection to water supply, drainage, facility of access, with a quality of soil suitable for farming purposes, and price asked for the land. All plans and specifications for the erection of such sanatorium shall be submitted to the State board of health for its approval, and, if approved by it, such district board of trustees shall be authorized to proceed at once with the erection of same. If not approved by the State board of health, then said board shall make such recommendations as to it may seem best, and if such recommendations are accepted by the board of trustees of the district, then it shall proceed with the erection of a sanatorium in accordance with the recommendations of the State board of health.

(11) Said board of trustees, as heretofore created, shall have the general control of the property and affairs of the sanatorium and shall take such action as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Said board shall also have power, in connection with said sanatorium or as part thereof, to provide for, establish, operate, and maintain clinics, dispensaries, day camps, summer camps, visiting nurses, to promote and carry on campaigns of education, and to use such other suitable and adequate means and methods as may seem necessary and proper for the treatment, relief, and prevention of tuberculosis; and said board may use the property, equipment, and supplies of the sanatorium for said purposes, or may cooperate with anti-tuberculosis leagues, medical societies, and organizations which are engaged in carrying on such work.

(12) The district board of trustees shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the board in anticipation of the revenue to be collected from the county and city taxes levied for the tuberculosis sanatorium district, for the fiscal half year in which the same is borrowed, and to pledge said taxes levied for the tuberculosis sanatorium district for the payment of the principal and interest of said loan: *Provided*, That the interest paid shall in no case exceed 6 per cent per annum and the principal shall in no case exceed 50 per cent of the anticipated revenue for the fiscal half year in which the same is borrowed.

The members of the board of trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, but they shall be reimbursed for their actual expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties, upon vouchers duly approved by the board of trustees, signed by the secretary and countersigned by the president thereof.

The district board of trustees shall appoint a medical superintendent of the sanatorium who shall not be a member of said board, who shall be a legally qualified physician in good standing, either man or woman. The superintendent shall be a graduate in medicine and surgery from a medical college approved by the State board of health and of acknowledged skill in his profession, and must have had special training and experience in a hospital or sanatorium for tuberculosis. The superintendent shall, in all matters pertaining to the sanatorium, be under the general supervision of the board of trustees, and may be removed by such board at any time for cause upon written charges preferred and after an opportunity to appear and make defense. The

board shall also have power to appoint a successor to the superintendent, and may for good cause employ some one to act temporarily as medical superintendent of the sanatorium who is not possessed of all the above-mentioned qualifications: *Provided*, That such temporary employment shall be for a term not exceeding 12 months: *And provided further*, That such employee shall at no time be a member of said board.

The medical superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the sanatorium. He shall have the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds, furniture, fixtures, stock, and the direction and control of all persons therein, subject to the by-laws and regulations prescribed by the district board of trustees. He or his representative shall daily ascertain the condition of each and all the patients and prescribe or direct their treatment. He shall cause full and fair records of all his official acts and the entire business and operation of the sanatorium to be kept regularly from day to day, in the manner and to the extent prescribed by the by-laws; and he shall see that all the accounts and records are fully made up, and present the same to the board of trustees at their annual meeting. It shall be the duty of the medical superintendent to admit any member of the board of trustees, or any member or officer of the State board of health at any time into every part of the sanatorium, and to exhibit to him or them on demand all books, papers, accounts, and writings belonging to the sanatorium, or pertaining to its business management, discipline, or government. He shall make at the time of reception of patients a record of the date of same, name, age, residence, occupation, and such other statistics in regard to every patient admitted to the sanatorium as the by-laws may require. The medical superintendent shall have power to appoint, with the advice and consent of the board of trustees, whenever in their discretion it seems necessary, an assistant physician or physicians, each of whom shall be a legally qualified physician, a graduate in medicine and surgery from some medical college recognized as in good standing by the State board of health and of acknowledged skill in the medical profession. The medical superintendent shall also have power to remove such assistant physician or physicians, with the consent of the board of trustees. The medical superintendent shall have the power and authority to employ any servant or employee at the sanatorium, all of whom shall be under his direct supervision, and any of whom may be removed by him at will. All moneys collected by the medical superintendent shall be immediately paid over by him to the treasurer of the sanatorium, and his receipt be taken therefor. No personal fees, charges, or pecuniary compensation of any kind shall be collected by the medical superintendent or any employee of said sanatorium for services rendered to a patient while a patient in said sanatorium.

(13) No member of the board of trustees of said sanatorium, and no employee thereof, shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract, or receive any benefit directly or indirectly from any contract made with said sanatorium.

(14) The treasurer shall have the custody of all moneys, bonds, notes, mortgages, and other securities and obligations belonging to said sanatorium, and moneys shall be disbursed only for the uses and purposes of the sanatorium and in the manner prescribed by the by-laws on itemized vouchers allowed by the board of trustees, and signed by the secretary and countersigned by the president. He shall keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments in the manner directed in the by-laws, and such other accounts as the board of trustees shall prescribe; he shall render statements of accounts of the several books, and of the funds and other property in his custody whenever required so to do by the board of trustees. He shall have all accounts

and records fully made up to the last day preceding the annual meeting, and present the same to the board of trustees at its annual meeting.

(15) There shall be a thorough visitation of said sanatorium by two of the trustees thereof monthly, and by the whole board annually. On each of these occasions a written report of the State of the institution shall be submitted to them by the superintendent of the sanatorium. On a day to be fixed by the by-laws of the board of trustees of each district, there shall be held each year the regular annual meeting of the board, at which the superintendent of the sanatorium and the secretary and the treasurer thereof shall each submit a report of the affairs of the sanatorium in such form as may be prescribed by the State board of health, and the secretary and treasurer shall also submit a statement of his accounts, and the reports of the superintendent, secretary, and treasurer, and the latter's statement of accounts shall be transmitted in duplicate by the board with their annual report to the State board of health.

(16) The district board of trustees shall have power to establish such by-laws as it may deem necessary and expedient from time to time for defining the duties of officers, assistants, or employees, for fixing the conditions of admission to the institution, support, and discharge of patients, and for conducting in a proper manner the professional and business affairs of the sanatorium, and also to ordain and enforce a suitable system of rules and regulations for the internal government, discipline, and management of the sanatorium.

(17) No person shall be received into said sanatorium as a free patient, unless said person shall have been a resident of Kentucky and of said district for at least 12 months next preceding such person's application for admission into said sanatorium, and no person entitled to be admitted as above shall be received as a free patient in said sanatorium, unless said person shall file with his or her application for admission into said sanatorium a certificate of the county judge of the county of which such person is a resident stating that from evidence submitted to said county judge, he is of the opinion that such applicant is unable to pay for maintenance in said sanatorium. The board of trustees of said sanatorium shall have power to provide by rule, the character of examination to which any applicant for admission into said sanatorium shall submit before being admitted into said sanatorium for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not such applicant is suffering from tuberculosis. No greater number of persons shall be admitted to said institution than can be properly taken care of and treated. As nearly as it may be done, each county of the district shall have the right to have admitted its proper and proportionate number of free patients, who are unable to pay their maintenance in said sanatorium.

(17a) Where patients who have been or may be maintained in said sanatorium, have or shall acquire estate which can be subjected to debt, the county attorney of such county of said patient's residence is authorized and directed in every such case to sue them in the name of said sanatorium and recover the amount of such patient's maintenance, or so much thereof as such estate will suffice to pay for the time such patients shall have been kept and maintained therein, and not otherwise paid for, and by proper proceedings subject their estates, respectively, for the payment thereof; and when the husband, wife, or parent of any such patient, who has been or may be supported in said sanatorium, shall have estate sufficient for the support of such patient, in addition to the support of any other persons who may be dependent on such husband or parent, in like manner to sue and recover from such

husband the amount of his wife's maintenance, from such wife the amount of her husband's maintenance, from such parent the amount of his or her child's maintenance, at the rate aforesaid for the time that they shall have been respectively maintained by said sanatorium, and the statute of limitations providing the time in which actions for such recovery may be instituted shall not run against recovery herein provided for until from and after time at which said estate is acquired. Such suit shall create a *lis pendens* lien, and if judgment is obtained, such judgment shall constitute a lien upon so much of the patient's estate as is described in the petition, and said county attorney shall be allowed a fee of 15 per cent of the amount collected for his services.

(17b) If at any time the accommodations of the sanatorium will permit the treatment and care of patients in excess of the indigent patients sent by the county or counties of the district, as hereinbefore provided, persons, residents of this State, whether residing inside or outside of said district, may be received into such sanatorium when the cost of transportation, support, care, and maintenance is paid to the sanatorium by any county, person, public health league, or any other agency whatsoever, and when such other requirements as may be established by the district board of trustees are complied with. The amount to be charged by said sanatorium for the care and maintenance of such persons shall be fixed by the district board of trustees. Before such persons shall be admitted to said sanatorium, for the purpose of determining whether or not they are afflicted with tuberculosis, they shall submit to such an examination as the district board of trustees may by rule determine.

(17c) The fiscal court of any county, in lieu of providing for the erection of a district sanatorium for tuberculosis, may contract with the district board of trustees of any other district where such sanatorium has been constructed for the care and treatment of its residents of such county who are suffering from tuberculosis, and the fiscal court of the county in which such patients reside shall pay to the sanatorium of the district receiving such patients the actual cost incurred in their care and treatment and other necessities, and shall also pay for their transportation, and shall pay further sum to such sanatorium as the board of trustees may under proper rules and regulations provide.

(17d) All sanatoria established under this act shall at all reasonable times keep open for the inspection of the State inspector and examiner all of its records and books of accounts.

(17e) The State board of health is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to enforce any of the provisions of this act, such rules and regulations not being in conflict with the powers delegated to local boards, and such rules and regulations as may be necessary to control the action of local boards when its members fail or refuse to execute the provisions of this act as herein provided.

(18) That it being the intention of the general assembly in enacting this law to enact each section of this act separately, if any section or proviso contained in any section of it shall be held to be invalid, such fact shall not affect the remaining portion of said act or section, it being the intention of the legislature to enact each section and each proviso thereto separately.

(19) That the State board of health is hereby authorized in its cooperation with the national, State, or other sanitary or philanthropic organizations, for the preservation and protection of the health and efficiency of the people of this commonwealth, to accept funds from the National Congress, or any branch

of the national health service, including the Army, Navy, or National Red Cross, or other organizations or individuals, upon a per cent or other basis, and to expend the same to increase the efficiency of the health service of the State, or of any county in the State where the fiscal court or other public or private organizations shall provide a fund upon the percentage or other basis for health work within such county: *Provided*, That all funds received or expended under this section shall be accounted for entirely separate from and in addition to the appropriation made for the use of the board in this act, and that itemized statements of all such expenditures shall be included in the reports made by the board to each session of the general assembly, as required by law for other public expenditures.

**State Board of Health—Appointment—Secretary and Other Officers. Local Boards of Health and Health Officers—Continuance in Office—New Appointments. (Ch. 65, Act Mar. 27, 1918.)**

SEC 4. \* \* \* (20) A board to be known as the State board of health is hereby established. It shall consist of 10 members all of whom, except as herein provided, shall be legally qualified practitioners, as provided by the laws of this Commonwealth, four of whom shall be appointed by the governor from the members of the State board of health holding office at the time of the passage of this act, said four members shall be so selected that one shall be an osteopath, one a homeopath, one an eclectic, and one shall be a regular (or allopathic) physician, whose terms of office shall expire on January 1, 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923, and their successors shall be appointed by the governor from lists of five names for each vacancy, furnished, respectively, by the State society or association of such schools or systems of practice as are entitled to the member: *Provided*, That in the event such society or association fails or refuses to supply such names to the governor within 30 days after the expiration of the term of office of said member, the governor may appoint any member of any society or association of practitioners; two of the members of said board shall be appointed by the governor from the members of the Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners, holding office at the time of the passage of this act, one of whom shall serve for one term and the other member shall serve for one year from January 1 of the year of the passage of this act; one member of said board of health shall be appointed by the governor from a list of five names furnished by the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy and his successor shall be chosen in the same manner as herein provided; two members shall be appointed by the governor from the State at large and the tenth member, who shall be its secretary and executive officer, shall be elected by the appointive members of said board, whose salary and term of office shall be fixed by the board for a term of four years and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

All existing local boards and health officers shall remain in office until removed as herein provided, or until their respective terms expire or their successors shall be appointed as herein provided.

That there shall be appointed as a member of the State board of health, as now or may be constituted, one member who shall be selected by the governor of this Commonwealth from a list of five persons selected by the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association who shall be a registered pharmacist, who shall serve for the same term and upon the same conditions as other members of said board as provided by law.

Any inspector or inspectors appointed by said board for the purpose of governing and carrying out the provisions of this act, in so far as it relates to

drugs, shall be a registered pharmacist and a graduate of a school recognized as in good standing by the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy: *Provided*, That the appointment of such inspector or inspectors shall be appointed [sic] by the State board of health with the advice and consent of the pharmacist member.

(21) All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, but the said act shall not be construed to repeal chapter 48 of the acts of the general assembly of 1906, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of concentrated feeding stuffs, defining same, and fixing penalties for violations thereof.

**Bureaus and Officers of State Board of Health—Penalty for Failure to Report Communicable Diseases, Births, and Deaths—Establishment and Maintenance of County and District Departments of Health—Appointment, Powers, and Duties of County and District Health Officers—Enforcement of Health Laws—Appropriations for State Board of Health—Appointment of City Boards of Health and Health Officers. (Ch. 65, Act Mar. 27, 1918.)**

That sections 2054, 2059, 2060, and 2061 of the Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's edition of 1915, relating to the State board of health, be amended by striking out all of said sections and inserting in lieu thereof such words that each of said sections, respectively, when so amended and reenacted shall read as follows:

SECTION 1. That section 2054 as amended and reenacted shall read as follows:

(1) That the sum of \$75,000 per annum, or so much thereof as may be found necessary by the State board of health, is hereby appropriated for the use of such board to establish and maintain:

(a) A bureau of tuberculosis for the study, prevention, and treatment of that disease.

(b) A bureau of vital statistics, that the causes of sickness and mortality and records of births may be promptly reported, utilized, and permanently recorded.

(c) A bureau of pure food and drugs, to protect the people from adulterations, substitutions, and misbranding, and dangers from these products.

(d) A bureau of sanitation, for the practical utilization of health knowledge in preventing and restricting the spread of the communicable diseases and in abating and minimizing the causes of sickness, including venereal diseases, and for the study and control of insanitary housing, hotel and rooming conditions, and for the protection of the rivers, creeks, watersheds, springs, wells, and the regulation of sewers, household waste, and other matters relating to the sources of purity of the water supplies in every section, and the board is empowered in its rules and regulations to provide for the protection and purification of the same.

(e) A bureau of epidemiology and bacteriology to aid in the study, early diagnosis, location, and prevention of epidemics and communicable sickness.

(f) A bureau of hotel inspection for the inspection of hotels and restaurants of this Commonwealth to determine their sanitary condition and make such reports and take such action as may be necessary to protect the health and lives of the public under the laws of this Commonwealth and the rules and regulations of the State and local boards of health.

And pay the salaries of its secretary and the heads of these bureaus, who shall be elected for a term of four years, and of such clerks, stenographers, inspectors, and other employees as it may find actually necessary, and to pay the traveling and such other expenses of the board as it may find necessary in the proper discharge of its duties; an itemized list of all expenditures under this act to be made in its report to the general assembly.

To arrange for an annual school for county and city health officers, at some centrally located place, for systematic instruction in the best practical method for preventing the diseases above named, and other public health work, said school to continue in session at least three days; and it shall be the duty of each city and county health officer to attend and take part in such schools unless prevented by an epidemic in his city or county, or for other reasons satisfactory to the officials conducting the school, and it shall be the duty of each fiscal court or city council to pay the actual necessary expenses incurred by its health officer in attending such schools, upon certificate duly attested by the State board of health of actual attendance during the entire period for which such school is held and that the charges are reasonable.

All warrants and vouchers under this act shall be signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of the board, and duplicates of all vouchers, and an itemized statement of expenditures shall be filed with the auditor of public accounts. The secretary shall give bond in the sum of \$10,000 from a reliable bonding company, the fee of which shall be paid by said board, for the faithful performance of his duties and the proper accounting for all funds coming into his hands, and said bond shall be filed with the auditor of public accounts. The total expenses of the board shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated, except for the public printing of said board which shall be paid for outside of this appropriation, as other public printing is now paid.

(2) Physicians appointed as health officers for cities and counties shall receive reasonable compensation for their services, to be allowed by the councils, or fiscal courts of the cities or counties, and to be paid as other city and county officers are paid, and such officers may be removed at any time by the local boards appointing them. It shall be the duty of such local authority to transmit to the office of the State board the name and post-office address of each officer appointed by it. Any head of a family who willfully fails or refuses, or any physician who shall fail or refuse, to report to the local board of health cases of cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other epidemic diseases as provided for in section 2055, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's edition of 1915, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each day he neglects or refuses to report, and repeated failure to report as herein provided, including reports of births and deaths, shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of a physician's certificate to practice medicine in this Commonwealth.

That a county or district health department for the prevention and control of epidemics and communicable sickness, as may be determined by the State board of health, may be created, established, and maintained in and by counties or districts in this Commonwealth in the following manner:

A district for the creation, establishment, and maintenance of a county or district health department may consist of one county, or two or more counties contiguous to each other. The fiscal court of any county, or the body exercising the functions of the fiscal court, may by resolution at a regular session declare that such county shall be a district for the creation, establishment, and maintenance of a county health department, and said fiscal court, upon such resolution being passed, shall at once, out of the funds of the county, appropriate a sufficient amount for the creation, establishment, and maintenance of such a county health department, hereinafter described and set forth and defined. Or, if there are not sufficient funds on hand for such appropriation at the time said resolution is adopted, at the next succeeding county levy such court shall make such levy as will be sufficient to produce the necessary amount of tax for the creation, establishment, and maintenance of said county department of health, and shall further make a levy for the main-

tenance of such department of health, and shall annually thereafter make a levy of sufficient amount of tax to pay the annual expenses of maintenance of said county department of health: *Provided*, That after such resolution is entered, the voters within 30 days may enter their protest against same by filing with the county judge a petition signed by 20 legal voters requesting that the establishment of such county health department be done by the vote of the people of such county as herein provided.

The fiscal courts of two or more contiguous counties may by resolution, which shall be in full force and effect for two years awaiting the action of the fiscal court of one or more contiguous counties to unite in the formation of such a district health department, duly passed by a majority vote of members present, by each court, unite said counties into a district for the purpose of creating, establishing, and maintaining a district department of health for the prevention and control of epidemics and communicable sickness, as determined by the State board of health. Said each court, at the time of passing said resolution shall provide an appropriation for its proportion of the cost of the creation, establishment, and maintenance of such district health department, to be paid by such county, or, if the funds are not on hand for that purpose, shall at the next regular meeting of such fiscal court at which a county levy is made, levy a tax for that purpose, and also levy a tax for the payment of the proportionate part of the annual maintenance of said district department of health, to be paid by such county, and shall thereafter make an annual levy of tax sufficient in amount to pay its proportion of the costs to said county for the succeeding year.

Where two or more counties unite to form such district, the first cost of creating and establishing said district department of health and the cost of the equipment as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this act shall be paid by the counties comprising the district in proportion to the taxable property of each county as shown by their respective county assessments. The annual expense of maintenance, as set forth in this act, of such district health department, shall be borne by each county reasonably and equitably in such amounts as shall be ascertained under rules and regulations of the State board of health, which rules and regulations shall be such that the expense shall be borne reasonably and equitably by each of the counties in proportion to the amount of the taxable property of each county.

If the fiscal court or body exercising the functions of the fiscal court of any county or counties shall fail or refuse to establish a county or district department of health, as herein authorized, the citizens of any county, or of two or more contiguous counties, may have such county or such contiguous counties established as a county or district department of health in accordance with the provisions of this act in the following manner: A number of legal voters equal to 10 per cent of the total number of votes cast at the last general election of such county may file their petition with the county judge of such county asking that the proposition of establishing such county as a district for the creation, establishment, and maintenance of a county or district department of health for the prevention and control of epidemics and communicable sickness, as determined by the State board of health, be submitted to the voters of said county at the next general election which shall be held in said county: *Provided*, That such general election does not occur within less than 30 days after the filing of said petition. Each voter signing said petition shall state his full name and address. Upon the filing of said petition with the county judge, he shall enter an order directing the publication in full of such petition in the newspaper having the largest circulation in said county at least once a week for four consecutive weeks next preceding such general

election, and shall further enter an order directing the clerk of the county court to have placed upon the ballot at such election the question, "Are you in favor of establishing a county department of health?" with underneath the words "Yes" followed by a square and "No" followed by a square for the placing of the stencil of the voter. If the majority of those voting on the proposition to establish such county department of health vote "Yes," then said department of health for said county shall be created, established, and maintained. If the contrary, then it shall not. The vote on such question shall be canvassed and returned by the board of election commissioners for such general election, and such election may be contested as provided by law for other contested elections by a petition filed in the circuit court of such county by one or more qualified voters of said county who vote "Yes" or "No" as the contest may be had, and to which the members of the fiscal court of the county shall be made defendants, together with such other qualified voters as may have voted contrary to the contestants and desire to be made parties to the contest.

Where the citizens of two or more contiguous counties desire to have created, established, and maintained a district department of health for the prevention and control of epidemics and unnecessary sickness in said counties, not less than 20 qualified legal voters of each county shall file a petition in the county of their residence asking that such a district department of health be created, established, and maintained, naming the several counties to be united in creating, establishing, and maintaining such a district department of health. Such petitions shall be filed in each county of the proposed district department of health, and the method of proceeding in each shall be the same as hereinabove provided for one county, except that the same proceeding shall be taken in each county for the general election to be held at the same time in each county, and the question placed upon the ballot shall read: "Are you in favor of establishing a district department of health?" If any one of said counties in the proposed district shall fail to vote "Yes" on the proposition, then said district department of health can not be established unless by a contest of the election in such county it should be finally determined that such county had voted "Yes." At the time of filing the petition or petitions, as the case may be, the petitioners shall deposit with the county judge a sufficient sum of money to pay the cost of advertising hereinabove required.

The result of any county election for the creation, establishment, and maintenance of a county or district department of health shall be certified to the fiscal court of such county or to the fiscal court of each of the counties in which said department of health is to be created, established, and maintained, and said fiscal court or courts shall, if the result of said election be certified to it or them as in favor of the creation, establishment, and maintenance of said county or district department of health, forthwith proceed to declare such county or counties a district for the establishment of a county or district department of health, and shall proceed to put same into effect in the same manner as a fiscal court of courts are authorized to do upon their own initiative as hereinabove provided, and the cost and expenses of its creation, establishment, and maintenance shall follow in all manners the same as hereinabove provided.

Upon the creation of such county or district department of health, the fiscal court of the county, or the fiscal courts of the several counties, where more than one county took action as herein provided to create, establish, and maintain a district health department, shall at once notify the State board of health of the action of the county or counties to create, establish, and maintain a county or district health department.

It is further provided that such a district department of health may be established in two or more contiguous counties if one or more said counties shall by resolution duly passed by its fiscal court or body assuming the functions of the fiscal court, declare its intention of creating, establishing, and maintaining a district health department in two or more contiguous counties, and the other or remaining county or counties may by a vote of its citizens as herein provided so determine to create said district department of health: *Provided*, That when a county by a vote of its citizens shall vote in a general election, as herein provided, against creating, establishing, and maintaining a county or district department of health, said department of health may not by resolution of its fiscal court be so created, established, or maintained until after the expiration of the terms of office of the members of said fiscal court or corresponding body of such a county, who were members of said court or body when such an election was held.

It shall be the duty of the State board of health at once to notify the secretary of the county board or boards of health to call a meeting of the county board or boards of health for the purpose of organizing the county or district department of health, which is described, defined, and set forth as follows:

A county department of health shall be governed by the members of the county board of health who as heretofore provided are charged with the enforcement of the health laws of this Commonwealth and the rules and regulations of the State and county boards of health, and, at the meeting of the county board of health called for the purpose of organizing said county department of health, a majority of the qualified members constituting a quorum with the full authority of the board, it shall elect a health officer, who shall be a legally qualified physician, and who shall, in a book to be provided for the purpose, keep full minutes of its proceedings. He shall be a graduate in medicine and surgery from some medical college, recognized as in good standing by the State board of health and must have had at least six months' special training in preventive medicine and public health work in some school or college in good standing as recognized by the State board of health; he shall be required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office and is prohibited from the practice of his profession for compensation from his patients; he shall be paid a reasonable salary of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$3,000 per annum and the necessary expenses for traveling in the performance of his duties. It shall be his duty to execute the orders of the county board of health, the laws of this Commonwealth governing disease, and the rules and regulations of the State and local boards of health. He shall be elected for a term of four years at a fixed annual salary to be paid at regular intervals as other county officials are paid. He may at any time be removed for cause made known to him in writing after a hearing by the county board of health, at which he may be represented by counsel and in case of dismissal he shall have the right of appeal to the State board of health which may at its meeting, a quorum being present, confirm or reject the action of the county board of health, in which case its action is final, unless its action is set aside by action through the courts of competent jurisdiction.

The county board of health may also employ not less than one assistant to the health officer of the board, who shall be skilled in the care of the sick and trained in the best methods of preventive medicine, nor more than three assistants, except counties having cities of the first and second class, in which case one assistant may be employed for each 10,000 population: *Provided*, That in no case the total amount expended in any county shall exceed one-half of one mill for each dollar of assessed valuation of property for

taxation in such county; and in the event a county is unable with said maximum expenditure of money to maintain a county department of health according to the permanent standards herein fixed, it may not create, establish, and maintain a county department of health alone, but may unite with one or more counties as herein provided to create, establish, and maintain a district department of health.

The county board of health shall also provide an office suitably furnished for its meetings and to conduct its business and conveniently located as determined by it. It shall be the duty of the health officer in the laboratory of the county department of health in the office of said board to make chemical and bacteriological examinations of milk and water of all dairies, sources of drinking water suspected of being dangerous to the public health, and so ordered by the county or State board of health; he shall be prepared to make examinations of blood, sputum, discharges from the nose, throat, kidneys, skin, and bones for the detection of the cause of malaria, tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, dysentery, hookworm disease, pneumonia, and such others as may be fixed by the county or State board of health. The health officer shall also keep properly safeguarded a supply of fresh smallpox virus, typhoid vaccine for the prevention of typhoid fever for free distribution and use for the citizens of the county, and a supply of fresh diphtheria antitoxin, which shall be sold at wholesale cost for use upon any citizen of the county, and where any person unable to purchase them within the county is found suffering from diphtheria or has been exposed to smallpox or typhoid fever, it shall be the duty of the county board of health to furnish free such diphtheria antitoxin, smallpox virus, or typhoid vaccine as may be needed to protect the health and lives of the people of the county, and it shall be the duty of the health officer or assistant to administer promptly these curative and preventive agents.

The county health officer shall make frequent trips of inspection to all parts of the county to determine and remove causes of sickness. He shall visit the schools of the county and make such inspections of surroundings, premises, or inmates as the county or State boards of health may determine are necessary to protect the public from communicable diseases. If in school examinations of children for defective eyesight, hearing, diseased tonsils and teeth, and adenoids, such conditions be found either by himself or his assistant, a confidential report in writing shall be made to the parent or guardian of such child or children, calling attention to the defect or disease and requesting that such condition be corrected.

The health officer shall make a physical, chemical, and bacteriological examination of the drinking water used by school children, and if dangerous to their health the county or State board of health may order that a supply of pure water be furnished at the expense of the county or city board of education. If in the opinion of such board the premises are constructed in violation of the law and are found to be unsanitary or unsafe for the housing of children, the local or State board of health may institute an action in the circuit court of the county where the building is situated and the court after due hearing and verifying the facts may order a safe and sanitary school building to be erected within a reasonable time by the county or city board of education in accordance with the laws of this Commonwealth governing the erection of schoolhouses and the control of disease, and the rules and regulations of the State board of health.

A district department of health shall be governed by the members of the county boards of health of the counties which, in accordance with the provisions of this act, have created, established and maintained a district depart-

ment of health. The members of such county boards of health governing said district department of health are charged with the enforcement of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to disease and the rules and regulations of each county board of health not in conflict with the rules and regulations adopted by the members governing the district department of health and the rules and regulations of the State board of health. A majority of all of the members of the county boards of health who have qualified as such, of all of the counties which have created, established, and maintained a district department of health, shall constitute a quorum and shall have all the authority to carry out the provisions of this act, and at a meeting called for such a purpose, in accordance with the provisions heretofore mentioned, they shall elect a district health officer for a term of four years at a fixed salary. His compensation, qualifications, and duties shall be the same as herein provided for the county health officer of a county which has created, established, and maintained a county department of health, except that his activities, authority and jurisdiction shall extend to all of the counties whose boards of health govern the said district department of health. He shall divide his time devoted to the performance of his duties of inspection and visiting schools, sites of epidemics, in the performance of his duties herein provided, reasonably and equitably between the counties composing the district over which he has jurisdiction, in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the governing board of said district, which rules and regulations must take into consideration the relative expenditure of money to maintain said district department of health, spent by the counties composing the district.

Said governing board of said district department of health shall also employ at least one assistant in each of the counties within its jurisdiction, to be under the direction of the governing board of said district department of health, who shall have the same qualifications, duties, and compensation as are herein provided for the assistant in a county department of health, and more than one assistant may be employed in each county of said district: *Provided*, That in no county shall the sum expended for the said district department of health exceed the sum of one-half of one mill to each dollar of the assessed valuation of property listed for taxation in said county and each county.

Said governing board of said district department of health shall provide and furnish an office centrally and conveniently located as determined by such governing board for its meeting place and for the conduct of the business of said governing board, as provided heretofore for a county department of health.

Said health officer of said district department of health may be removed from office under the conditions herein prescribed for the removal of a county health officer of a county department of health.

(3) That it shall be the duty of the county and Commonwealth attorneys and the Attorney General, within their respective jurisdictions, to represent the State and local boards of health in all matters relating to the enforcement of the health and medical laws and the performance of the duties of such boards, but when the State board of health, in its capacity as guardian of the health and lives of the people, shall deem it necessary, it may employ at its discretion special attorneys and inspectors to assist such officers to perform such duties and pay reasonable compensation for the same from any unexpended funds at its disposal.

(4) That the sum of \$10,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, which shall constitute a "contingent fund," any part of which may, from time to time, be used for preventing the introduction of cholera, yellow fever, epidemic

meningitis, infantile paralysis, plague, or other pestilence, into this State, or for the suppression thereof if introduced. No part of the \$10,000 shall be used for any other purpose than that expressed in this section, nor shall any part thereof be used except upon the approval of the governor of this commonwealth; but whenever in the judgment of the governor it shall be necessary to take action to prevent the introduction or spread of any of said diseases, he is authorized and directed, from time to time, to approve the written order of the board for so much of the \$10,000 as may be necessary in favor of the State board of health, and on receipt of such order the auditor shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for the amount of such orders, and said sum so received by the State board of health, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended by said board in the work of protecting the people of this State against the introduction or spread of these diseases.

(5) It shall be the duty of the council of every city in this State of 10,000 inhabitants or more to appoint a board of health for such city, to consist of six persons, not members of such council, who shall be appointed as follows: Two persons for a term of one year, two persons for a term of two years, and two persons for a term of three years, and at least three of whom shall be competent physicians. The mayor of such city shall be ex officio a member of such board of health. Upon the expiration of the term of office of any member of a board of health appointed under this section his successor shall be appointed for a term of three years. Such board of health shall organize within 10 days after its appointment, and shall elect a competent physician, who shall be the health officer of such city, and the executive officer of and ex officio a member of such board of health. Such local board shall have the same powers within its respective cities as local boards for counties are invested with by this chapter: *Provided*, That when a county, except one having a city of the first or second class, shall by resolution of its fiscal court or corresponding body, or by a vote of its citizens as herein provided, create, establish, and maintain a county or district department of health, such a department of health shall include such cities having a population of 10,000 and over, and no such cities may organize a city board of health, but the health officer of the county or district department of health shall serve, as herein provided, for the entire county or district.

#### Visiting Nurses—Employment—State Aid. (Ch. 51, Act Mar. 26, 1918.)

SECTION 1. Any county, tuberculosis district, or other organization not operated for profit, which shall employ a visiting nurse for the cure and prevention of tuberculosis and other diseases in any county or counties of this commonwealth, shall be entitled to receive State aid in providing compensation for such nurse, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The fiscal court of any county, or the district board of trustees of any tuberculosis district, or any organization not operated for profit, is authorized and empowered to employ a registered nurse, whose duties shall be as follows: To give instructions to tuberculosis patients and others relating to hygienic measures to be observed in preventing the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases; to aid in making reports of existing cases of tuberculosis and other diseases; to act as visiting nurse throughout the county or the tuberculosis district, and to perform such other duties as a nurse and hygienic expert as may be assigned to her by the fiscal court or the tuberculosis district board of trustees, or other organization employing her. Such visiting nurse shall, at the end of each month, make a report in writing to the county judge of the county, or the tuberculosis district board of trustees, and to the Kentucky

Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners or its successors, which reports shall show the visits made during the month then ending and the requests made for her services, and such other information as may be required by the fiscal court, the district board of trustees, or the Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners or its successors.

SEC. 3. Before any nurse can be appointed within the provisions of this act, she must be a registered nurse. Such nurse shall at all times be subject to the supervision of the Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners or its successors, under such rules and regulations as said commissioners or their successors shall prescribe.

SEC. 4. For the compensation of such visiting nurse, there shall be allowed each and every year, and paid out of the State treasury from funds not otherwise appropriated, to every county, tuberculosis district, or other organization employing a visiting nurse within the provisions of this act, a sum equal to one-third of the money actually paid to such nurse as compensation for her services; however, in case the sum of money actually paid to such nurse as compensation for her services exceeds \$75 per month, the amount to be paid by the State shall not exceed \$25 per month for each nurse, and be limited to one visiting nurse to each county.

The money hereby appropriated shall be paid in installments regularly, as is done in the case of charitable institutions maintained by the State of Kentucky, upon the filing of due proof, of facts in accordance with the forms and regulations which may be prescribed by the Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners or its successors.

SEC. 5. No part of the appropriation herein made shall be paid to any public or private sanatorium or organization other than that established by a tuberculosis district, until the sanatorium or organization to which the payment is to be made shall have executed, by its proper officers, a bond to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, with good and sufficient security, stipulating and providing that all of said money so paid to such sanatorium or organization shall be applied to the payment of the salary of the visiting nurse. There shall be attached to, as part of said bond, an attested copy of the articles of incorporation under which said sanatorium or organization is established and maintained, and further, a statement under oath, made by the chief officer, and the treasurer of said sanatorium or organization, showing the actual amount of money expended by said sanatorium or organization as salary for the visiting nurse.

Said bond, articles of incorporation, and statement under oath, and the approval of the Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners or its successors, signed by its president and attested by its secretary under seal, shall be first submitted to the State inspector and examiner to examine into and verify conditions embraced within said bond and statement. And when he shall have approved same, and further shall have ascertained that said sanatorium or organization is not being operated for profit, he shall certify such examination and approval to the auditor of public accounts.

SEC. 6. Any county, tuberculosis district, sanatorium, or other organization availing itself of this act shall make an annual report to the auditor of public accounts, showing when, where, and in what manner the money received by such county, tuberculosis district, sanatorium, or organization under this act has been applied and disbursed, and such report shall be subscribed by and sworn to by the chief officer of the sanatorium or organization, or by the county judge of the county, or by the chairman of the board of trustees of the tuberculosis district.

SEC. 7. Any county, tuberculosis district, sanatorium, or other organization receiving any of the benefits of this act shall at all reasonable times keep open for the inspection of the State inspector and examiner its records and books of accounts, and the Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners, or its duly authorized representative, shall each year visit such county, tuberculosis district, sanatorium, or organization for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not such county, tuberculosis district, sanatorium, or organization is observing the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of any county, tuberculosis district, sanatorium or other organization receiving any of the benefits of this act, when requested by the State board of health in times of war or emergency, to require such nurse as may be employed under the provisions of this act to perform the duties imposed herein, under the rules and regulations of the State board of health, and it shall be the duty of such nurse to perform such duties as may be required by the State board of health, under its supervision and direction, and in the event such county, tuberculosis district, sanatorium or other organization receiving any of the benefits of this act shall fail or refuse to require such nurse to perform the duties herein imposed, the benefits of this act shall be withdrawn for not less than one nor more than two years, in the discretion of said board, and if such nurse fails or refuses, except in case of severe illness or disability, to perform the duties herein imposed, she shall be suspended without salary for three months: *Provided*, That in any period of 12 months the State board of health shall not require more than 20 days' service for such war or emergency work.

**Foods and Drugs—Adulteration and Misbranding—Analyses—Standards.  
Laboratory Examinations in Cases of Communicable Diseases, Water Supplies, etc. (Ch. 65, Act Mar. 27, 1918.)**

SEC. 3. That section 2060 as amended and reenacted shall read as follows:

(1) That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, or corporation within this State to manufacture for sale, produce for sale, expose for sale, have in his or their possession for sale, or to sell any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, and any person or persons, firm, or corporation who shall manufacture for sale, expose for sale, have in his or their possession for sale, or sell any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or be imprisoned not to exceed 50 days or both such fine and imprisonment: *Provided*, That no article of food or drug shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this act when intended for shipment to any other State or country, when such article is not adulterated or misbranded in conflict with the laws of the United States; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption within this State, then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operations of any of the other provisions of this act.

(2) That the term food, as used in this act, shall include every article used for or entering into the composition of food or drink for man or domestic animals, including all liquors.

(3) For the purpose of this act, an article of food shall be deemed misbranded:

First. If the package or label shall bear any statement purporting to name any ingredient or substance as not being contained in such article, which statement shall not be true in any part; or any statement purporting to name

the substances of which such article is made, which statement shall not give fully the name or names of all substances, contained in any measurable quantity.

Second. If it is labeled or branded in imitation of or sold under the name of another article, or is an imitation either in package or label of another substance of a previously established name, or if it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser or consumer with respect to where the article was made or as to its true nature and substance, or as to any identifying term whatsoever whereby the purchaser or consumer might suppose the article to possess any property or degree of purity or quality which the article does not possess.

Third. If in the case of certified milk, it be sold as or labeled "certified milk," and it has not been so certified under rules and regulations by any county medical society, or if when so certified it is not up to that degree of purity and quality necessary for infant feeding as determined by rules and regulations of the State board of health.

Fourth. If it be misrepresented as to weight or measure, or, if where the length of time the product has been ripened, aged, or stored, or if where the length of time it has been kept in tin or other receptacle, tends to render the article unwholesome, the facts of such excessive storage, ripening, aging, or packing are not plainly made known to the purchaser and to the consumer.

Fifth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided*, That articles of liquor which do not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded within the provisions of this act, in the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: *Provided*, That the term "blend" as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring and flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only.

(4) For the purpose of this act, an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated:

First. If any substance or substances be mixed or packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance be substituted wholly or packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted, or if the product is below that standard of quality represented to the purchaser or consumer.

Fourth. If it is mixed, colored, coated, polished, powdered, or stained whereby damage is concealed, or if it is made to appear better or of greater value than it is, or if it is colored or flavored in imitation of the genuine color or flavor of another substance of a previously established name.

Fifth. If it contains added poisonous ingredient, which may render such article injurious to health, or if it contains any antiseptic or preservative which may render such article injurious to health, or any other antiseptic or preservative not evident or not plainly stated on the main label of the package.

Sixth. If it consists of or is manufactured from in whole or in part of a diseased, contaminated, filthy, or decomposed substance, either animal or

vegetable, unfit for food, or an animal or vegetable substance produced, stored, transported, or kept in a condition that would render the article diseased, contaminated, or unwholesome, or if it is any part the product of a diseased animal, or the product of an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter, or that has been fed upon the offal from a slaughterhouse, or if it is the milk from an animal fed upon a substance unfit for food for dairy animals, or from an animal kept and milked in a filthy or contaminated stable or in surroundings that would render the milk contaminated: *Provided*, That any article of food which may be adulterated and not misbranded within the meaning of this act, and which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredient and which is not otherwise adulterated within the meaning of paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of subsection 4 of this act, or which does not contain any filler or ingredient which debases without adding food value, can be manufactured or sold, if the same be labeled, branded, or tagged so as to show the exact character thereof. And all such labels and all labeling of packages provided for in any provisions of this act shall be on the main label of each package and in such position and character of type and terms as will be plainly seen, read, and understood by the purchaser or consumer: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling the proprietors, manufacturers, or sellers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome substances or ingredients to disclose their trade formulas except in so far as the provisions of this act require to secure freedom from adulteration, imitation, or misbranding. But in the case of baking powders, every can or other package shall be labeled so as to show clearly the name of the acid salt, which shall be plainly stated on the face of the label to show whether such salt is cream of tartar, phosphate, or alum: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine, butterine, or kindred compounds in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of the real character, free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter.

(5) That the term drug, as used in this act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the latest revisions of the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of diseases either of man or other animal, and shall include Paris green and all other insecticides and fungicides.

(6) That for the purpose of this act, an article or drug shall be deemed to be adulterated:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by the name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that made by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If the strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

Third. If in putting up any drug, medicine, or preparation, proprietary or otherwise, used in medical practice, or if in making up a prescription or filling an order for drugs, medicine, or preparations, proprietary or otherwise, one article is substituted or dispensed for a different article for [sic] in lieu of

the article prescribed, ordered, and demanded, or if a greater or less quantity of any ingredient specified in such prescription, order, or demand is used than that prescribed, ordered, or demanded, or if it deviates from the terms of the prescription, order, or demand by substituting one drug for another: *Provided*, That except in the case of physicians' prescriptions nothing herein shall be deemed or construed to prevent or impair or in any manner affect the right of the druggist or pharmacist or other person to recommend the purchase of an article other than that ordered, required, or demanded, but of a similar nature, or to sell such article in lieu of an article ordered, required, or demanded, with the knowledge and consent of the customer.

(7) For the purpose of this act, an article of drug shall be deemed to be misbranded:

First. If the package or label bears any statement, design, or device regarding such article or drug or regarding any ingredient or substance contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, or if it is falsely branded as to State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

Second. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article, or if it be labeled, branded, or in any way represented or sold so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser or consumer as to the quality, purity, or medicinal value.

Third. If the contents of the package as originally put up, or the contents of the package, box, bottle, phial, can, or other container, sold or exposed for sale, delivered, given away, shipped, or offered for shipment, shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package or box, phial, can, or other container, or if when a package or container has been once emptied and new contents placed therein all original labels, marks, brands, and identifying marks are not entirely removed or effaced and new labels, marks, and brands truthfully describing the new product or products affixed: *Provided*, That such new contents shall not be like or similar to said original contents.

Fourth. If the package, box, bottle, phial, can, or other container shall fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative, or any preparation of any such substances contained therein: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to the dispensing of prescriptions written by a regularly licensed practicing physician, veterinary surgeon, or dentist and kept on file by the dispensing pharmacist, or to such drugs as are recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary, and which are sold under the name by which they are recognized: *And provided further*, That this provision shall not be construed as repealing or in conflict with any statute which prohibits the sale of certain drugs except upon a prescription of a physician: *And provided, further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing any acts regulating the practices of medicine or pharmacy not in conflict herewith: *Provided further*, That no prescription shall be knowingly refilled except for the person for whom it was written.

(8) It shall be the duty of the State board of health to make, or cause to be made, examinations of samples of food and drugs manufactured or on sale or dispensed in Kentucky at such time and place and to such extent as it may determine. It shall also make or cause to be made analysis of any sample of food or drug which it or any health official or the State board of pharmacy may suspect of being adulterated or misbranded, and of any sample of food

or drug furnished by any Commonwealth, county, or city attorney of this State. And the said board may appoint such agent or agents or inspectors as it may deem necessary, who shall have free access at all reasonable hours for the purpose of examining into places wherein any food or drug product is being produced, manufactured, prepared, kept, or offered for sale or dispensed for the purpose of determining as to whether or not any of the provisions of this act are being violated, and such agent or agents upon tendering the market price of any article may take from any person, firm, or other corporation a sample of any article desired for examination.

That the State board of health is hereby empowered to adopt and fix the methods by which samples taken under the provisions of this act shall be analyzed or examined and to adopt and fix standards of purity, quality, or strength when such standards are necessary or are not specified or fixed herein or by statute: *Provided*, That such standards shall be published for the information and guidance of the trade: *Provided, further*, That for the purpose of uniformity, when such standards so fixed differ from the legally adopted standards of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State board of health shall arrange for a conference between the proper food control representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and the board and the representatives of the trade to be affected, for the purpose of arriving, if possible, at a uniform State and National standard: *And provided further*, That when the standard or nomenclature for any food or food product has been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States such standard or nomenclature shall govern in the enforcement of the provisions of this act: *And provided*, That all rules and regulations for the governing and carrying out of the provisions of this act relating to drugs shall be made and established by a committee of three persons composed of the director of the experiment station, the president of the State board of health, and the pharmacist member of said board.

(9) Whenever any article shall have been examined and found to be adulterated or misbranded in violation of this act, the State board of health shall certify the facts to the Commonwealth attorney of the district, or to the county attorney of the county, or the city attorney of any city or town, in which the said adulterated or misbranded food or drug product was found, together with a statement of the results of the examination of said article of food or drug, duly authenticated by the analyst under oath and taken before some officer of this Commonwealth authorized to administer an oath, having a seal. And it shall be the duty of every Commonwealth attorney, county attorney, and city attorney to whom the State board of health, or the State board of pharmacy, or to whom the chief health officer of any county, town, or city shall report any violation, to cause proceedings to be commenced against the party so violating this act, and the same prosecuted in the manner as required by law: *Provided, however*, That in the case of the first charge or finding, the manufacturer or dealer shall be notified of the finding and be given a hearing within 15 days before a report is made to the Commonwealth, county, or city attorney as herein provided: *Provided, further*, That where more than one sample of the same brand of product has been taken and examined, the first finding or charge shall be construed to apply to all samples so taken, and notice and hearing shall apply to all such samples.

(10) Said board shall make an annual report to the governor upon adulterated food or drug products in addition to the reports required by law, and such annual reports shall be submitted to the general assembly at its regular session, and said board may issue from time to time a bulletin giving the results of the inspections and of all analyses of samples taken or submitted for examination under this act,

together with the names of the parties from whom the samples were taken, or where the inspections were made, and as far as possible the name of the manufacturers, the number of samples found to be adulterated, the number found not to be adulterated, and other information which may be of interest to the manufacturers or dealers in food or drug products or to the consumer: *Provided, however,* That before such publication is made the manufacturer of the article and the dealer shall be furnished a true copy of the facts to be published regarding the article at least 30 days before the publication and hearing given the dealer and manufacturer, and any true statements or explanations of reasonable length, as determined by said board, made by such manufacturers shall be included in the same place and along with the publication made regarding the article.

(11) The State board of health may provide for the analysis or examination of any sample of food or drug taken or submitted in accordance with the provisions of this act, and for procuring samples of foods or drugs and for making inspections into the condition and wholesomeness and purity of the food produced, manufactured or sold in food factories, grocery stores, bakeries, slaughterhouses, dairies, milk depots or creameries, and all other places where foods are produced, prepared, stored, kept, or offered for sale; for studying the problems connected with the production, preparation, and sale of foods; investigations for standards, expert witnesses attending the grand juries and courts, clerk hire, and all other expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act, including salary of the experts employed in the work. That the experiment station of the University of Kentucky, in its chemical, bacteriological, or research laboratories that are, or may be, established, shall make out such analytical, chemical, or bacteriological examinations of samples of foods, drugs, or their labels, as herein provided; drinking waters, ice, sewage; specimens of fluids, discharges, or excretions from the body of humans or other animals suspected of being diseased, to determine the presence of typhoid fever, meningitis, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, pneumonia, diphtheria, and such other diseases as may be named by the State board of health; the brains of animals for examinations for rabies, that may be submitted to said station by the State board of health in the discharge of said board's duties, and shall conduct promptly and efficiently this and such other laboratory work for the State board of health as the laws of the Commonwealth require of said board. In the presence of an outbreak, or impending outbreak, of cholera, yellow fever, plague, cerebrospinal meningitis, infantile paralysis, or other pestilence said laboratory shall equip and conduct such an emergency laboratory at any place as may be needed or demanded by the State board of health for the prompt location, diagnosis, and suppression of such pestilence, the cost of which laboratory to be paid out of the "contingent fund" provided herein for the use of said board for such purposes.

The University of Kentucky shall employ a director of the laboratories for the work of the board whose qualifications shall include technical and scientific training and experience in public health work, and if at any time, the board finds that such director is incompetent, neglectful, or unsuited for the work, upon the written request of said board, the University of Kentucky shall forthwith employ another director to be chosen as herein provided. The university may appoint such assistants as may be necessary for the conduct of the work of the laboratories. The compensation of said director and assistants shall be paid in the same manner as instructors, in the University of Kentucky, from the funds provided in this act. The director of said laboratory or laboratories, at the direction of the State board of health, shall keep and furnish such a supply of shipping and mailing containers and other laboratory equipments and supplies as may be necessary to execute the work of the board: *Provided,* The total cost to the said station as

may be set forth in an itemized statement to the board shall not exceed the sum of money paid to said station by the board as provided herein. The said station shall be paid the sum of \$18,000 per annum for conducting the work of the State board of health as herein provided, out of the fees collected under section 2 of this act (section 2059 of Kentucky Statutes) and section 3 of this act (section 2060 Kentucky Statutes) which amount shall be exclusive of the appropriation of \$75,000 herein provided. And in the event the said fees do not amount to said sum of \$18,000, the State board of health shall pay the balance out of its appropriation. Said amount of \$18,000 shall be paid in equal monthly installments of \$1,500 by the treasurer of this Commonwealth to the treasurer of the said University of Kentucky upon a warrant issued by the auditor, who shall issue such a warrant upon the receipt of a voucher from the State board of health certifying to the amount due said experiment station of the University of Kentucky, as other accounts of the said board are paid.

(12) The said board may fix reasonable fees for the examination of samples of foods or drugs, or labels for the same, submitted by manufacturers or dealers, for the purpose of determining as to whether any such products or labels comply with the provisions of this law, and reasonable fees for the examination of labels and inquiry into other matters connected with the enforcement of this act, and which may be requested of said board. And, whenever a sample has been found to be adulterated or misbranded, the said board shall collect a fee, not to exceed \$15, to cover the costs of investigation or analysis, to be taxed as costs and paid by the magistrate, police judge, or clerk of any court in which prosecution is brought, and is in favor of the Commonwealth, to the auditor of public accounts or by the State board of health, at civil suit, and all such fees, so collected, shall be paid to the auditor of public accounts and set aside as a fund for the partial maintenance of the appropriation made herein, and for the further enforcement of the act in the event that the fees amount to more than the appropriation made herein.

(13) The said board shall analyze or cause to be analyzed samples submitted by county and city health officers, provided such samples are submitted in accordance with the terms of the said act; and the board shall have the right to require county and city health officers or food and dairy inspectors to make inspections and to collect and send samples for examination and to call upon all other county and city officials for assistance in carrying this act into effect. As means for further carrying out the provisions of this act, the experts employed under the provisions of this act shall give instruction, free of cost, to any county or city health officer or employee of any county or city health department, who may request the same, in matters pertaining to the inspection and practical remedies for unsanitary conditions in the preparation, storage, and sale of foods, examination of samples, and similar matters; and such courses of instruction may be conducted in connection with other sources [courses] of instruction at the laboratory of the board or State university or State normal schools, or at the annual school for health officers as provided by law.

(14) When any manufacturer shall offer any article of food or drug for sale in the State, he shall file with the State board of health the name of the brand, the name of the product, the place of its manufacture or preparation, and a true copy of all labeling used thereupon. Failure to so file within 30 days shall be punished as provided herein by laws of this Commonwealth.

(15) In all prosecutions under this act, the courts shall admit as evidence a guaranty which has been made to the holder of the guaranty by any manufacturer or wholesaler residing in this State, to the effect that the product complained of is not adulterated or misbranded within the provisions of this act.

And said guaranty, properly signed by the wholesaler, jobber, or manufacturer or other party residing within this State from whom the holder of the guaranty may have purchased the article or articles complained of, and containing the full name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such article to the holder of the guaranty, and in the absence of any proof that the article or articles complained of were adulterated or misbranded after they had been received by the holder of the guaranty, shall be a bar to prosecution of the holder of such guaranty under the provisions of this act.

(16) Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of colored oleomargarine, butterine, or kindred compounds in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer or purchaser of the real character of the article, providing the coloring matter or ingredient used in coloring same is harmless, not poisonous and not deleterious to health.

**Drugs—When Deemed to Be Adulterated. (Ch. 43, Act Mar. 26, 1918.)**

That subsection 1 of section 6 of chapter 4 of the acts of the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky of 1908, entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and providing penalties for violation thereof," be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking from said subsection and from lines 6 and 7 thereof as it appears in the printed acts, the following language: "official at the time of the investigation," and by adding after the word "formulary," in the fourteenth line of said subsection the following: "*Provided further*, That in the case of those drugs recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, Eighth Revision, and National Formulary, Third Edition, and not adopted as official in the United States Pharmacopœia, Ninth Revision, and National Formulary, Fourth Edition, they shall conform to the strength, quality, or purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said United States Pharmacopœia, Eighth Revision, and National Formulary, Third Edition; and in all cases of those drugs recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, Ninth Revision, and National Formulary, Fourth Edition, they shall conform to the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said United States Pharmacopœia, Ninth Revision, and National Formulary, Fourth Edition; and in any case of conflict or variance in title, strength, quality, or purity between the said Eighth and Ninth Revisions of the United States Pharmacopœia or the Third and Fourth Editions of the National Formulary, the Ninth Revision of the said United States Pharmacopœia and the Fourth Edition of the said National Formulary shall in all cases be the controlling standard."

So that when said subsection be amended it shall read as follows:

"If, when a drug is sold under or by the name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that made by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary: *Provided further*, That in the case of those drugs recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, Eighth Revision, and National Formulary, Third Edition, and not adopted as official in the United States Pharmacopœia, Ninth Revision, and National Formulary, Fourth Edition, they shall conform to the strength, quality, or purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said United States Pharmacopœia,

Eighth Revision, and National Formulary, Third Edition; and in all cases of those drugs recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, Ninth Revision, and National Formulary, Fourth Edition, they shall conform to the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said United States Pharmacopœia, Ninth Revision, and National Formulary, Fourth Edition; and in any case of conflict or variance in title, strength, quality, or purity between the said Eighth and Ninth Revisions of the United States Pharmacopœia or the Third and Fourth Editions of the National Formulary, the Ninth Revision of the said United States Pharmacopœia and the Fourth Edition of the said National Formulary shall in all cases be the controlling standard."

**Hotels and Restaurants—Licenses—Inspection—Sanitary Regulation—Bureau of Hotel Inspection Created. (Ch. 65, Act Mar. 27, 1918.)**

SEC. 2. That section 2059 as amended and reenacted shall read as follows:

(1) Every building or structure, kept, used as, maintained, or advertised as, or held out to the public, to be a place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to the public, whether with or without meals, shall for the purpose of this act be deemed a hotel.

Every building or structure, and all buildings in connection kept, used, or maintained as, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be a place where meals and lunches are served, without sleeping accommodations, shall for the purpose of this act be deemed a restaurant and the person or persons in charge thereof, whether as owner, lessee, manager, or agent, for the purpose of this act, shall be deemed proprietor of such restaurant, and whenever the word "restaurant" shall occur in this act it shall be construed to mean such structure as herein described.

A bureau of hotel inspection as herein provided is created under the supervision and control of the State board of health, which board is hereby charged with the responsibility and given the control of the enforcement of the provisions of this act. It shall keep such records as are necessary for public use and inspection, showing the condition of all hotels and restaurants, together with the name or names of the owner, proprietor, or manager thereof, and showing their sanitary conditions, and any other information that may be for the betterment of the public health, and likewise shall enforce any orders, requests, rules, or regulations, promulgated by the State board of health.

(2) Within 60 days after the effective date of this act, and each year thereafter, every person, firm, or corporation now engaged in the business of conducting a hotel or restaurant, and every person, firm or corporation who shall hereafter engage in conducting such business must procure an inspector's certificate for each hotel or restaurant so conducted, or proposed to be conducted: *Provided*, That one certificate shall be sufficient for each combined hotel and restaurant where each is conducted in the same building and under the same management. Each certificate shall expire on the 31st day of December next following its issuance. That the State board of health shall furnish to any person, firm, or corporation desiring to conduct a hotel or restaurant an application blank to be filled out by such person, firm, or corporation for a certificate therefor, and which shall require such applicant to state the full name and address of the owner of the building, the lessee and manager of such hotel or restaurant, together with the full description of the building and property to be used or proposed to be used for such business, the location of the same, the name under which such business is to be conducted, and such other information as may be required therein by the State board of health, and such application shall be accompanied by the inspection fee for hotels of \$3 and an additional charge of

25 cents for each additional bedroom in excess of 10, and for restaurants, \$3 and an additional charge of 25 cents for each five chairs or stools or spaces where persons are fed in excess of 10, but no fee to exceed \$10, and all such fees shall be turned into the State treasury on the first day of January, April, July, and October of each year.

Upon the approval of such application by the State board of health, a certificate to conduct such business as such application is made for shall be issued. No hotel or restaurant shall be maintained and conducted in this State after the taking effect of this act without having secured a certificate therefor as herein provided, and no certificate shall be transferable: *Provided, however*, That after the making of application for a certificate herein provided, and pending the issuance of such certificate, such hotel or restaurant shall be permitted to operate as such until the final refusal of such application by the State board of health: *Provided also*, That no hotel or restaurant shall be denied relief in the courts in action instituted by such hotel or restaurant by reason of the fact that a certificate has not been issued to such hotel or restaurant.

(3) It shall be the duty of the State board of health to inspect or cause to be inspected at least once annually every hotel and restaurant in this State, and for such purpose its inspectors shall have the right to enter and have access thereto at any reasonable time, and whenever upon such inspection it shall be found that such business and property so inspected is not being conducted, or is not equipped, in the manner required by the provisions of this act, or is being conducted in such manner as to violate any of the laws of this State, or rules and regulations of the State board of health governing same, it shall thereupon be the duty of the inspector or board to notify the owner, proprietor, or agent in charge of such business, or the owner or agent of the building so occupied, of such conditions so found, and such owner, proprietor, or agent shall forthwith comply with the provisions of this act unless, otherwise herein provided, reasonable time may be granted by the said board for compliance with the provisions of this act.

(4) Every hotel and restaurant in this State shall be properly plumbed, heated, lighted, and ventilated, and shall be conducted in every department with strict regard to health, comfort, and safety of its guests: *Provided*, That such proper lighting shall be construed to apply to both daylight and artificial illumination and that such proper plumbing shall be construed to mean that all plumbing and drainage shall be constructed and plumbed according to approved sanitary principles, and such proper ventilation shall be construed to mean at least one door and one window in each sleeping room.

No room shall be used for a sleeping room which does not open to the outside of the building or light wells, air shafts or courts, and all sleeping rooms shall have at least one window to the outside of the building or light wells, air shafts, or courts, and shall have one door opening on a hallway.

In each sleeping room there must be at least one window with openings so arranged as to provide easy access to the outside of the building, light wells, air shafts, or courts.

In all cities, towns, and villages where a system of waterworks and sewerage is maintained for the public use, every hotel and rooming house shall within six months after the passage of this act be equipped with suitable water-closets for accommodation of its guests, and such closets shall be connected by proper plumbing with such sewerage system, and the means of flushing such water-closets with the water of said system in such manner as provided in the regulations of the State board of health. All lavatories, bathtubs, sinks, drains, closets, and urinals in such hotels must be connected and equipped in a similar manner, both as to method and time.

In all cities, towns, and villages not having a system of waterworks, every hotel shall have properly constructed sanitary privies as provided in the rules and regulations of the State board of health.

Each hotel in this State shall be provided with a main public wash room, convenient and of easy access to guests.

All hotels in this State shall hereafter provide each bedroom with at least two clean towels daily for each guest, and shall also provide the main public wash room with clean individual towels, maintaining same in view and reach, and for the use of guests during the regular meal hour, and where no regular meal hours are maintained, then between the hours of 6.30 a. m. and 9 a. m. and 11.30 a. m. and 2 p. m. and 6 p. m. and 8 p. m., so that no two or more guests will be required to use the same towel unless it has first been washed. Such individual towels shall not be less than 10 inches wide and 15 inches long after being washed: *Provided*, That this shall not prohibit the use of individual paper towels in such wash rooms.

All hotels hereafter shall provide each bed, bunk, cot, or sleeping place for the use of guests with pillow slips and under and top sheets; each sheet, on and after the 1st of January, 1915, shall be made 90 inches long, and of sufficient width to completely cover the mattress and springs: *Provided*, That a sheet shall not be used which measures less than 90 inches after it has been laundered. Said sheets and pillow slips to be made of white cotton or linen, and all such sheets and pillow slips, after being used by one guest, must be washed and ironed before they are used by another guest, a clen [clean] set being furnished each succeeding guest.

All bedding, including mattresses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sheets, and comforts used in any hotel in this State must be thoroughly aired, disinfected, and kept clean: *Provided*, That no bedding, including mattresses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sheets, or comforts, shall be used which are worn out or unfit for further use.

Any room in any hotel or restaurant infected with vermin or bed bugs shall be fumigated, disinfected, and renovated at the expense of the proprietor of the said hotel until said vermin or bed bugs are exterminated.

When any communicable disease shall occur in any room in any hotel or rooming house in this State, such room shall not be occupied until it has been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the health officer in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State and local boards of health. All notices to be served by the State board of health or one of its inspectors provided for in this act shall be in writing, and shall be either delivered personally, or by registered letter to the owner, agent, lessee, or manager of such hotel or restaurant.

Any person, firm, or corporation who shall operate a hotel or restaurant in this State, or who shall let a building used for such business without having first complied with the provisions of this act, or after conviction for any violation of this act as herein provided, or after the cancellation or revocation of such a certificate as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days, and each day's operation of such hotel or restaurant shall constitute a separate offense.

(5) The officer or inspector making the inspection or examination shall report such conditions and violations to the State board of health, or to the county or city health officer, and such officer or officers shall thereupon issue a written order to the person, firm, or corporation responsible for the violation or condition aforesaid to abate such condition or violation, or to make such changes or improvements as may be necessary to abate them, within such reasonable time as such order may require. Notice of such order may be served by delivering a

copy thereof to said person, firm, or corporation, or by sending a copy thereof by registered mail, and the receipt thereof through the post office shall be prima facie evidence that notice of said order has been received. Such person, firm, or corporation shall have the right to appear in person or by attorney before the board whose officer issued the hearing notice, or the person appointed by it for such purpose, within the time limited in the order, and shall be given an opportunity to be heard and to show why such order or instructions should not be obeyed. Such hearing shall be under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the State board of health. If after such hearing it shall appear that the provisions or requirements of this act or the laws of this Commonwealth have not been violated, said order shall be rescinded. If it shall appear that the provisions or requirements of this act or the laws of this Commonwealth are being violated, and that the person, firm, or corporation notified as aforesaid is responsible therefor, said previous order shall be confirmed or amended, as the facts shall warrant, and shall thereupon be final, but such additional time as is necessary may be granted within which to comply with said final order. If such person, firm, or corporation is not present or represented when such final order is made, notice thereof shall be given as above provided. On failure of the party or parties to comply with the first order within the time prescribed, when no hearing is demanded, or upon failure to comply with the final order, within the time specified by the official of the city, county, or State board of health, the facts shall be certified to the Commonwealth's, county, or city attorney of the district in which such violations occurred, and said attorney or other attorney as heretofore provided shall proceed against the party or parties for the fines and penalties provided by this act, and also for the abatement of the nuisance: *Provided*, That the proceedings herein prescribed for the abatement of nuisances as defined in this act shall not in any manner relieve the violator for other violations of the law nor from the penalties for such violation; and

(6) Whenever the owner, manager or person in charge of any hotel or restaurant shall have been convicted as provided in the preceding section, and shall for a period of 60 days after such conviction fail to comply with any provisions of this act, the certificate granted to such person to conduct business may be canceled by the State board of health.

(7) Every hotel or restaurant securing a certificate under the provisions of this act shall keep the same posted in a conspicuous place in the office of such hotel or restaurant.

All prosecutions under this act shall be conducted by the county or district attorney of the county in which the offense was committed, or special attorney employed by the State board of health.

#### **Wood Alcohol—Sale—Labeling—Preparations Containing, Not to Be Sold for Human Use. (Ch. 58, Act of 1918.)**

SECTION 1. No person shall sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply, or have in his possession with intent to sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply any article of food or drink or any medicinal or toilet preparation intended for human use internally or externally, which contains any methyl alcohol, otherwise known as wood alcohol or wood naphtha, either crude or refined, under or by whatever name or trade-mark the same may be called or known, or which contains denatured alcohol containing methyl or wood alcohol.

SEC. 2. No person shall sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply, or have in his possession with intent to sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply any methyl alcohol, otherwise known as wood alcohol or wood naphtha, either crude or refined, under or by whatever name or trade-mark the same may

be called or known, unless the container in which the same is kept, sold, offered for sale, given away, dealt in or supplied, shall bear a notice containing the following device and words conspicuously printed or stenciled or typewritten thereon, viz:

"Skull and crossbones—Poison—Wood alcohol or wood naphtha—Warning: Wood alcohol is poisonous, and when inhaled or swallowed may cause blindness or death. It is unlawful to use this fluid in any way either internally or externally for the human body."

SEC. 3. No person shall sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply, or have in his possession with intent to sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply any denatured alcohol that contains methyl or wood alcohol, unless the container in which the same is kept, sold, offered for sale, given away, dealt in or supplied shall bear a notice containing the following device and words conspicuously printed or stenciled or typewritten thereon, viz.:

"Skull and crossbones—Poison—Denatured alcohol—Warning: This fluid contains wood alcohol and if inhaled or swallowed, may cause blindness or death. It is unlawful to use this fluid in any way, either internally or externally, for the human body."

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as interfering with any other requirement of the law as to labels.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 50 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act shall take and be in effect on and after January 1, 1919.

#### **Advertisements—False or Misleading, Prohibited. (Ch. 147, Act of 1918.)**

That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, corporation, or advertising agency, either directly or indirectly, to display or exhibit to the public in any manner whatever, whether by handbill, placard, poster, picture, film, or otherwise; or to insert or cause to be inserted in any newspaper, magazine, or other publication; or to issue, exhibit, or in any way distribute or disseminate to the public; or to deliver, exhibit, mail, or send to any person, firm, association, or corporation any false, untrue or misleading statement, representation, or advertisement with intent to sell, barter or exchange any goods, wares, or merchandise, or anything of value; or to deceive, mislead, or induce any person, firm, association, or corporation to purchase, discount, or in any way invest in or accept as collateral security any bonds, bill, share of stock, note, warehouse receipt, or any security; or with the purpose to deceive, mislead, or induce any person, firm, association, or corporation to purchase, make any loan upon, or invest in any property of any kind; or use any of the aforesaid methods with the intent or purpose to deceive, mislead, or induce any other person, firm, or corporation for a valuable consideration to employ the services of any person, firm, association, or corporation so advertising such services.

SEC. 2. That any person, firm, or association violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment of not more than 60 days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. A corporation convicted of an offense under the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than \$500, and its president or such other officials as may be responsible for the conduct and management thereof shall be imprisoned not more than 60 days, in the discretion of the court.

## LOUISIANA.

### **Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Medicine to Be Sold Only on Physician's Prescription—Regulations by State Board of Health Authorized. (Act 61, June 27, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to inoculate or infect any other person in any manner with syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, hereinafter referred to as venereal diseases, and it shall be unlawful for anyone to do or commit any act which will expose another to inoculation or infection with any of the said diseases.

SEC. 2. That any person suspected of being affected with any such venereal disease shall be subject to physical examination and inspection by an authorized medical representative of the State board of health appointed for such purpose and under such conditions as may be deemed reasonable by the said board; and any person who fails or refuses to submit to such inspection or examination shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That any person affected with any such venereal disease shall be subject to isolation, quarantine, or internment, on the order of the State board of health, and shall submit to such treatment for such time and under such restrictions as may seem reasonable and proper to said board.

SEC. 4. That hereafter it shall be the duty of every licensed physician in this State, and of every superintendent or manager of a hospital or dispensary in this State, to report to the State board of health every case of venereal disease which he attends or examines, or for which he prescribes or gives treatment; the said report shall be made within 24 hours after the case is first diagnosed as a venereal disease, and the said report shall be made on, or in substantial conformity with, a blank provided for that purpose by the said board. The report shall not contain the name or address of the person suffering from the venereal disease, but shall state the age, sex, color, marital conditions, and occupation of the person so affected and the degree of infectiousness, and shall bear a number or letter by means of which the reporting physician may readily identify such person. If the person affected with such venereal disease fails or refuses, for a period of 10 days or more, after the diagnoses [sic] as a venereal disease, to submit to proper treatment, or who exposes any other person to infection of the venereal disease then it shall be the further duty of the attending physician to make a supplementary report to the said board giving the name and address of such person.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for a druggist or any other person to sell any drug, medicine, or preparation or preparations, advertised, called for, or labeled as a cure or treatment of a venereal disease, except on written prescription of a licensed physician.

SEC. 6. That the State board of health may make all necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of this act. Such rules and regulations shall be printed in pamphlet or folder form in sufficient numbers for free distribution among the physicians, sanitariums, and the general public.

SEC. 7. That every person who violates any of the provisions of this act, or any rules or regulations made hereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon the first conviction shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$200; for the second conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$400; and for each subsequent conviction, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500; or may be imprisoned for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, or may be both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Given Patient—Measures by State Board of Health to Prevent Spread—Quarantine—Placarding—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Medicine to Be Sold Only on Physician's Prescription. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 23, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. *Venereal diseases dangerous to public health.*—Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby recognized and declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

SEC. 2. *Venereal diseases to be reported.*—It shall be the duty of every licensed physician, of every superintendent or manager of a hospital or dispensary who gives treatment for a venereal disease to mail to the State board of health a weekly report of all venereal cases, male and female, coming to them for treatment, together with probable source of infection, on blanks, to be supplied by said board.

SEC. 3. *Persons afflicted with venereal diseases to be given a circular of information.*—It shall be the duty of every licensed physician, and of every other person who treats a person afflicted with venereal diseases, to give to such person, at the first examination, a circular of information and advice, concerning venereal diseases, furnished by the State board of health. The physician shall at the same time fill out the numbered report blank attached to the circular of advice. On this blank he shall report the following facts: Name or number, name of the disease, age, sex, color, marital condition, occupation of the patient, previous duration of the disease, degree of infectiousness, source (or probable source) of infection.

SEC. 4. *Change of physician to be reported to physician first consulted.*—When a person applies to a physician for treatment of a venereal disease, it shall be the duty of the physician consulted to inquire of, and ascertain from the person seeking treatment, whether such person has heretofore been treated by any other physician for the present condition, and if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician previously consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for treatment to furnish this information, and a refusal to do so, or falsely stating the name and address of such physician consulted, shall be deemed a violation of this law [sic]. It shall be the duty of the physician whom the applicant now consults, to notify the physician last consulted of the change of advisers; such notification to be made upon a form furnished for that purpose by the State board of health. Should the physician previously consulted fail to receive such notice, within 10 days after the last appearance of such venereally diseased person, it shall be the duty of such physician to report to the State board of health the name and address of such venereally diseased person.

SEC. 5. *Neglectful private patients to be reported by name and address to the State board of health.*—It shall be the duty of every licensed physician to first warn patients who neglect treatment of this penalty; and if the patient still neg-

lects treatment, his name and address must be reported to the State board of health within 10 days.

SEC. 6. *Neglectful patients attending outdoor clinic and dispensary.*—It shall be the duty of every superintendent or manager of such institution to report to the State board of health the name and address of such patients as have absented themselves, for more than 10 days, without consent of the physician in charge of such clinics and dispensaries. And it shall be the duty of superintendents or managers of such institutions to install such a clerical record of attendance as will enable them to comply with the law.

SEC. 7. *Patients with venereal diseases in charitable institutions or hospitals.*—Should such a patient leave such an institution without the approval of the physician in charge, the latter should at once notify the superintendent or manager, who shall, within 24 hours, report the name and address of such person to the State board of health.

SEC. 8. *Notification of criminals and prisoners with venereal disease.*—It shall be the duty of all State, parish, and municipal authorities to notify the State board of health of all cases of venereal disease occurring in persons under their care, this notification to be made by number and not by name within 48 hours after the knowledge is acquired.

SEC. 9. *Protection of others from infection by venereally diseased persons.*—Upon receipt of a report of a case of venereal disease by name and address, it shall be the duty of the State board of health to institute such measures for the protection of other persons from infection by such venereally diseased persons as said State board of health is already empowered to use to prevent the spread of other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases. The State board of health shall placard with a card reading "Venereal disease here" any house in which resides a person who refuses to take treatment.

SEC. 10. *Parents responsible for the compliance of minors with the requirements of regulations.*—The parents of minors acquiring venereal diseases and living with said parents shall be legally responsible for the compliance of such minors with the requirements of the law relating to venereal diseases.

SEC. 11. *Reports to be confidential.*—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be confidential and shall be inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duty imposed upon the State board of health in carrying out these regulations.

SEC. 12. *Prostitution, streetwalking, pandering, etc.*—Whenever any person violates any law of the State, or an ordinance of any parish or municipality which prohibits, or which may hereafter prohibit (a) prostitution or lewdness; (b) the keeping, or conducting, or maintaining of an assignation house, or houses of ill fame, or disorderly house; (c) streetwalking or soliciting for prostitution, or other immoral purposes; (d) procuring, or pandering, or pimping; (e) vagrants, and is arrested as a result of such violations of the regulation, it shall be the duty of the State board of health to subject the person so arrested to a rigid medical examination to determine whether said person is suffering with a venereal disease. It is the duty of all officials making arrests for violation of the above-mentioned laws to notify the State board of health within 24 hours of such an arrest. Should the examination of such person disclose the existence of one or more of the venereal diseases, the patient shall be isolated and confined in the manner the State board of health may determine, and be treated in such a manner as is required to cure the affliction, and shall be held in such confinement until the officer in charge shall deem it safe to the community to discharge said individual from further detention. All afflicted persons have the right to employ a private physician to act in consultation with the health officer, and the two,

when differing in opinion, shall agree upon a third physician, whose opinion shall be final. Where the person is indigent, the examination, treatment, and attention shall be at the expense of the parish or municipality the law of which is violated. The physical examination shall be made by such medical examiner, or examiners, as may be designated or appointed by the president of the State board of health. In making examinations and inspections of women for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of a venereal disease, women physicians may be appointed for said purpose when practicable where the services of a woman physician are demanded by the person examined.

**SEC. 13. Spread of venereal disease unlawful.**—It shall be unlawful for any person to inoculate any other person with any of the said venereal diseases, and it shall be unlawful for any person to perform or commit any act which exposes any other person to inoculation or infection with any of the said diseases.

**SEC. 14. Druggists prohibited from selling medicines for venereal diseases without prescriptions of licensed physicians.**—It is unlawful for any druggist, or any person in the employ of a druggist, or any other person, to sell any medicine whatsoever for the treatment of a venereal disease except on a prescription as given by a licensed physician.

**SEC. 15. Order of the State board of health.**—It shall be unlawful for any person to neglect or refuse to obey any order of the State board of health authorized by this article, or to interfere with or obstruct said State board of health in the performance of its duties herein required.

**SEC. 16. Violations.**—Any person violating any of the provisions of said sanitary code, shall on conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for the first offense; not less than \$25 nor more than \$400 for the second offense; not less \$50 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days, nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each subsequent offense.

#### **Venereal Diseases—Congress Urged to Enact Legislation for the Control of.** (Act 12, Aug. 15, 1918.)

That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby requested to pass such laws, and to make such provisions that will enable all women arrested as lewd women and who are infected with any contagious disease of the venereal type, and are in such physical condition that they are able to spread same, to be assigned and cared for at some hospital until cured, and all danger of infecting others be passed, and that the Congress of the United States of America make such appropriations as will carry out the legislation proposed.

#### **Influenza—Made Notifiable. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 6, 1918.)**

In view of importance which outbreaks of influenza will have on health and production, all forms of influenza and grippe as a war measure, are hereby added to list of communicable and dangerous diseases, sanitary code, chapter 3, section 12, reports of all cases of influenza or grippe to be made immediately to State board of health and to the local health officer.

#### **Lepers' Home—Sale of, to United States Government Authorized. (Act 23, Aug. 15, 1918.)**

**SECTION 1.** That all property, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to the State of Louisiana in the parish of Iberville and set aside for the care and maintenance of persons afflicted with leprosy, shall be transferred by proper legal instrument to the United States Government upon the payment to the State of Louisiana of a sum not less than \$125,000, the said purchase price to be agreed

upon by the governor of the State of Louisiana and the proper representative or representatives of the United States Government.

SEC. 2. That the governor is hereby authorized and empowered to make the transfer of the said properties to the United States Government, and to do any and every other act necessary to carry out said sale.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of said sale, together with any and all unexpended balances to the credit of the board of control of the lepers' home at the time of the sale, or that would have accrued by appropriation to the said board out of the revenues of the years 1918-19 and 1919-20, shall be placed to the credit of the general fund of the State, to be used in meeting other appropriations made out of said general fund, in the event said sale is consummated.

**Communicable Diseases of Animals—Prevention of Spread of. (Act 194, July 10, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That in order to prevent, control and eradicate anthrax or charbon, glanders, blackleg, hemorrhagic septicemia, hog cholera and all other contagious or communicable diseases of mules, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine throughout the State of Louisiana, that the carcasses of all animals throughout the State of Louisiana be disposed of in a sanitary manner by cremation or deep burial; that burial in this sense means that such animal carcass must be placed in a hole or pit not less than 6 feet deep in the disposition of carcasses of cows, mules, and horses, and not less than 4 feet as applying to carcasses of sheep, goats, and swine. The owners, agents, firms or corporations, or persons in charge of any or all live stock on ranges, pastures, or other premises, throughout the State of Louisiana, shall be responsible for disposition of all carcasses in those herds over which they have jurisdiction, with reference to complying to [sic] the provisions of this act. The provisions of this act shall not apply to animal carcasses within the limits of a city or town which is provided with an incinerator or in which a rendering plant is operated, provided such incinerator or rendering plant is equipped with facilities to properly transport or handle carcasses in a manner to prevent dissemination of infection.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any owner or owners, person, firm or corporation, or agent in charge, to permit any animal or animals, affected with, or [which] have been exposed to anthrax or charbon, glanders, blackleg, hemorrhagic septicemia, hog cholera, or any other contagious or communicable disease, to run at large or to go upon any public road or range. Said animal, or animals, must be kept on premises of owners, agent or person in charge of such animal, or animals, in proper inclosure until all danger of infection has passed.

SEC. 3.—That any person or persons, firm or corporation, willfully violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 or in default thereof be imprisoned in the parish jail for a term not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days, or both at the discretion of the court.

**State Tuberculosis Commission—Establishment. (Act 168, July 10, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That the title of act 161 of 1912, be amended so as to read as follows:

An act to protect and preserve the public health; to provide for the organization and establishment of a State tuberculosis commission and defining the manner in which the same shall be constituted, together with the powers,

authority and duties of said commission, and the members thereof; to provide for the suppression of tuberculosis within the State and means for the isolation, care, cure and treatment of persons suffering therefrom; to authorize the acquisition of one or more sites for the location of sanatoria for persons ill with tuberculosis; to provide funds, ways and means for the establishment and maintenance of such sanatoria, and placing such sanatoria subject to the general supervision of the State board of health, under the administration and charge of the State tuberculosis commission; defining the powers and duties of health officers in relation to said commission, board of health, sanatoria, and persons suffering from tuberculosis; providing for the transportation to said sanatoria of persons suffering from tuberculosis and for their treatment and cure therein; and to repeal all laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with or contrary to the provisions hereof.

SEC. 2. That section 1 of act 161 of 1912, be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Commission seven members.*—That a tuberculosis commission for the State of Louisiana is hereby created to consist of seven members. At meetings of said commission five shall constitute a quorum. The domicile of said commission shall be in the city of New Orleans. The commission shall meet at least every three months on a day to be fixed by it and oftener as the commission may determine. Special called meetings may be held at the request of the members, or as necessity may dictate to the president or ex-officio president of the commission.

SEC. 3. That section 2 of act 161 of 1912 be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. *Personnel.*—That the commission shall be composed of the governor of the State of Louisiana, the attorney general of the State of Louisiana, the president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, the secretary of the Louisiana State Board of Health, all of whom shall serve and shall be qualified by virtue of their several offices and shall on induction into their said offices become immediately members of said commission. In addition to which membership, the governor shall appoint and commission as members three physicians, registered as such under the statutes of Louisiana and qualified by experience in antituberculosis work but not holders of any State, parish, or municipal office. The governor to select one such appointee from a list of three New Orleans physicians submitted by the Louisiana Antituberculosis League, and to select the remaining two from a list of six physicians nominated by said league from among the reputable medical men of the State.

(2) *Officers.*—The governor of the State of Louisiana shall be the ex-officio president of the said commission, but the active executive functions of president of said commission shall be exercised by the president of the board of health who shall be designated as president of said commission. The secretary of the board of health shall be the secretary treasurer of said commission.

(3) *No compensation.*—No member or officer of said commission shall have or receive any emolument or compensation from said commission of any character whatsoever, excepting only bona fide traveling and transportation expenses while attending meetings of said commission or while engaged upon the business of the said commission.

#### **Local Boards of Health—Appointment of, Required. (Act 247, July 11, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That in each parish of this State it shall be the duty of the police jury of such parish to elect or select a parochial board of health, and that in each such incorporated city or town in this State, exclusive of cities now having a population of more than 20,000, it shall be the duty of the municipal council

or legislative body of each such incorporated city or town to elect or select a municipal board of health in the manner as now provided by law.

SEC. 2. That immediately upon this act going into effect, and as often thereafter as a vacancy occurs in such existing parochial or municipal board of health, or the term of such existing board or of any member thereof expires, it shall be the duty of the police jury of the parish, or such municipal council or other legislative body of each such incorporated town or city to forthwith elect or select a board of health or fill such vacancies as may exist in the manner as now provided by law. It shall further be the duty of the police jury or such municipal council or other legislative body, through its proper officer, to promptly notify the State board of health in writing of the election or selection of the new board or of vacancies filled.

SEC. 3. That upon the failure of any police jury of each such municipal council or other legislative body of each such incorporated city or town to comply with the provisions of this act by the election or selection of a parish or such municipal board of health or by the filling of any vacancy, the State board of health shall be authorized, by mandamus, in a court of competent jurisdiction, to compel such police jury or such municipal council or other legislative body of each such incorporated city or town to elect or select such board of health and to fill such vacancy.

#### **Foods and Drugs Act—Health Code Not Affected by. (Act 259, July 11, 1918.)**

That section 12 of act 282 of 1914, approved July 9, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

Nothing in this act shall be held to impair, affect, modify, or repeal the health code heretofore adopted by the State board of health, but the provisions hereof shall be supplementary thereto.

#### **Habit-Forming Drugs—Possession, Sale, and Dispensing—Possession of Hypodermic Syringes or Needles—Commitment of Drug Addicts—Revocation or Suspension of Licenses of Physicians, Dentists, Etc. (Act 252, July 11, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That the following words are defined as herein set forth:

(a) *Association*.—The term "association" includes any combination of two or more persons, not incorporated nor constituting a copartnership.

(b) *Person*.—The term "person" includes any corporation, association, copartnership, or one or more individuals.

(c) *Physician*.—The term "physician" means a licensed practitioner of medicine, or osteopathy.

(d) *Apothecary*.—The term "apothecary" means a licensed pharmacist or druggist.

(e) *Dentist*.—The term "dentist" means a licensed practitioner of dentistry.

(f) *Veterinarian*.—The term "veterinarian" means a licensed practitioner of veterinary medicine.

(g) *Medicine*.—The term "medicine" means a drug or preparation of drugs in suitable form for use as a remedial or curative substance.

(h) *Sale*.—The term "sale" includes offer for sale and each sale made by any person, whether principal, proprietor, agent, servant, or employee.

(i) *Dispense*.—The term "dispense" includes distribute, leave with, give away, dispose of, and deliver to or to any agent to be delivered to.

(j) *Administer*.—The term "administer" is limited to personal administration.

(k) *Cocaine*.—The term "cocaine" shall include coco [coca] leaves or any compound, manufacture, sale, derivative, or preparation thereof, including alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic compound of any of them, but shall not include decocainized coco leaves or preparation made therefrom or any other preparations of coco leaves which do not contain cocaine.

(l) *Opium or its derivatives*.—The term "opium or its derivatives" shall include opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, and any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation of any of them.

(m) *Habit-forming drugs*.—The term "habit-forming drugs" shall mean cocaine and opium or its derivatives as herein defined.

(n) *Manufacturer*.—The term "manufacturer" means one who produces or prepares habit-forming drugs from the crude materials or their products or by-products for the use of the drug trade.

(o) *Wholesaler*.—The term "wholesaler" includes jobber and means one who sells habit-forming drugs in substantial quantities to the trade or for commercial or manufacturing purposes, but not in quantities for personal use or individual consumption, and who does not sell at retail.

(p) *Lawful quantity*.—The term "lawful quantity" used in connection with opium or its derivatives means: Shall be left to the discretion of a reputable, qualified, registered physician.

SEC. 2. *Power of State board of health*.—That the State board of health is hereby empowered to make all needful or helpful rules, regulations, rulings, and decisions which in its judgment may be necessary or proper to supplement or effectuate the purposes and intent of this bill or to interpret or clarify its provisions or to provide the procedure or detail requisite in its judgment, to effectually secure the proper enforcement of its provisions, which rules, regulations, rulings, and decisions, when made and promulgated by the State board of health, shall become rules, regulations, rulings, and decisions of said board, and until modified or rescinded shall have all of the force and effect of this bill. The State board of health may for cause deemed by it to be sufficient, after having given reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard, revoke any certificate of authority issued by the board and revoke, cancel, or withhold official blanks issued or applied for. The said board shall have the power to inspect and examine any hospital, sanatorium, institution, or place in which persons are treated for drug addiction. The State board of health shall have the power to administer oaths, compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, and to take proof and testimony concerning all matters within the jurisdiction of said board of health.

SEC. 3. *Acts prohibited; registry*.—That no person shall possess, sell, distribute, administer, or dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives except as expressly and specifically authorized by the provisions of this bill, and any unauthorized possession, sale, distribution, administration, or dispensation of such drugs is hereby declared to be dangerous to the public health and a menace to the public welfare. No manufacturer, wholesaler, apothecary, physician, dentist, veterinarian, or private hospital, sanatorium, or institution maintained or conducted in whole or in part for the treatment of disability or disease or inebriety or drug addiction shall purchase, receive, possess, sell, distribute, prescribe, administer, or dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives unless prior thereto he shall have registered with the State board of health his name or style, place of residence, and place or places where such business is to be carried on, and received from said board a certificate authorizing him to carry on such business. During the month of January after this bill takes effect he shall so register with

the State board of health. During each month of June, thereafter, he shall, in like manner, register with the said board of health.

SEC. 4. That each manufacturer shall before selling or distributing any cocaine or opium or its derivatives within or for use or distribution within the State make application to and receive from the State board of health a manufacturer's narcotic drug certificate authorizing the sale and distribution within the State. He may sell and distribute such drugs within or for use or distribution within the State only so long as such certificate shall remain unrevoked.

SEC. 5. *Wholesaler to have certificate.*—That each wholesaler shall, before selling or distributing any cocaine or opium or its derivatives within or for use or distribution within the State, make application to and receive from the State board of health a wholesaler's narcotic drug certificate authorizing the sale and distribution by him of such drug with [within] or for use or distribution within the State. He may sell and distribute such drugs within or for use or distribution within the State only so long as such certificate shall remain unrevoked.

SEC. 6. *Orders upon official blanks.*—That a hospital, sanatorium, or other institution maintained by the United States or the State or any of its political subdivisions, or a public or private hospital or other institution in which persons are treated for disability or disease, or a public hospital, sanatorium, or institution in which persons are treated for inebriety or drug addiction, or a private hospital, sanatorium, institution, or place in which persons or [are] treated for inebriety or drug addiction which shall have an unrevoked certificate of authority issued by the State board of health, or a wholesaler, apothecary, physician, dentist, or veterinarian may possess cocaine or opium or its derivatives only after he shall have obtained the same from the State board of health or in pursuance of a written order to the manufacturer, wholesaler, or apothecary offering to sell the same which shall contain the date of the order, the name and amount of the drug ordered, and the name and address of the person ordering the same, which said order shall be made in triplicate upon serially numbered blanks to be procured from the State board of health. The person giving the order shall retain one of such triplicate orders on file for a period of two years and send the other two to the person to whom the order is given, who shall retain one of said duplicates on file for a period of two years, and upon filling the order shall forthwith mail the other to the State board of health. No order shall be given to a manufacturer or wholesaler unless such manufacturer or wholesaler at the time of the giving of such order is authorized by certificate of the State board of health to sell or distribute the drug ordered within or for use or distribution within the State.

SEC. 7. *Acts permitted.*—That subject to the rules, regulations, rulings, and decisions of the State board of health governing the same:

(a) A person may manufacture, sell, dispense, or possess preparations and remedies, not otherwise prohibited by law, which do not contain more than lawful quantity of opium or its derivatives; all liniments, ointments, and other preparations containing any of such drugs which are prepared and suitable for external use only: *Provided*, That such remedies and preparations are manufactured, sold, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intention and purposes of this article.

(b) A veterinarian may possess cocaine or opium or its derivatives in such quantities as he may require for the purpose of administering or dispensing and may administer or dispense the same in the course of his professional practice. He may prescribe any of such drugs but not for use by a human being. Each prescription issued by him shall be signed by him and contain in legible English

the name and amount of the drug prescribed, the name and address of the owner of the animal for which and the date when the prescription is issued.

(c) A dentist may possess cocaine or opium or its derivatives in such quantities as he may require for the purpose of administering the same in the course of his professional practice. He may administer the same to persons under his immediate treatment but only in quantities necessary for such treatment.

(d) An apothecary may, upon a prescription written upon an unofficial prescription blank, signed by and containing the office address of a physician and the name, age, and address of the person for whom and the date when issued, dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives, provided such prescription does not contain more than 5 grains of cocaine or more than 30 grains of opium or more than 6 grains of codeine or more than 4 grains of morphine or more than 2 grains of heroin; also upon a like prescription if it contain any of such drugs in excess of said respective quantities, if it be stated upon the prescription that it is to be used in the treatment of a surgical case or a disease other than drug addiction. Each such original prescription, serially numbered, shall be kept by him in a separate file for a period of two years, and such prescription shall not be refilled: *Provided, however,* That if any such prescription does not contain more than lawful quantity of any such drug it need not be separately filed: *And provided further,* That if any such prescription call for an exempt preparation or remedy prepared in accordance with "U. S. P.", "N. F." or other recognized or established formula usually carried in stock by a dealer and sold without a prescription it need not be separately filed and may, upon request, be refilled. He may also, upon the prescription in writing, signed by a physician and containing his office address and the name, age, and address of the person for whom and the date when issued, within four days of such date otherwise dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives within or in excess of the quantities hereinbefore mentioned if such prescription be written upon a serially numbered official prescription blank delivered to him in duplicate, provided he keep one of said duplicates in a separate file for a period of two years and within 24 hours mail the other duplicate to the State board of health. Such prescription shall not be refilled.

He may also upon the prescription in writing dated and signed by a veterinarian and containing his office address and the name and address of the owner of the animal for which the drug is prescribed dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives, provided he keep such prescription on file for a period of two years. Such prescription shall not be refilled except by physicians when prescribing in emergencies for drug addicts. Said prescription not to be repeated for the same addict.

(e) A physician may in the course of the legitimate practice in good faith of his profession and for the purpose of relieving or preventing pain or suffering on the part of a patient, or to effect a cure, administer, prescribe, or dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives as follows: At his discretion with no intent on the part of the physician to evade the intent and purpose of this act.

If he otherwise administer or dispense any of such drugs he shall record in writing upon a serially numbered official physician's dispensing blank in duplicate, to be procured from the State board of health, in legible English or Latin the name and quantity of the drug and the form in which administered or dispensed, the name, age, and address of the person from whom and the date when administered or dispensed and shall sign the name. He shall keep the original of such dispensing blank on file for at least two years, and shall, within 24 hours, mail the copy to the State board of health.

The provisions of this section relating to the conditions under which unofficial and official prescriptions and dispensing blanks may be used are, to the department, directory only, and may be [by] rule or regulation of the State board of health, from time to time, be changed or modified to meet existing conditions.

SEC. 8. *Possession of drugs further restricted.*—That no manufacturer, wholesaler, apothecary, physician, dentist, or veterinarian shall obtain, possess, control, distribute, or dispense any cocaine or opium or its derivatives for any purpose other than the use, sale or distribution thereof by him in the conduct of a lawful business in said drugs or in the legitimate conduct or practice in good faith of his business or profession.

SEC. 9. *Labels.*—That whenever an apothecary, pursuant to a prescription written upon an official prescription blank, shall dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives, or whenever a physician shall dispense any of such drugs, a record of which is required to be kept upon an official physician's dispensing blank, he shall securely affix to the container of such drug a label stating in legible English the name and address of the physician prescribing or dispensing and the apothecary, if any, dispensing, and the date when and the name and address of the person for whom and the name and quantity of the drug dispensed and contained in the container: *Provided, however,* That it be not required to state upon the label the name and amounts of the drug in said container if the amount is not in excess of 5 grains of cocaine or 30 grains of opium or 16 grains of codeine or 4 grains of morphine or 2 grains of heroin.

SEC. 10. *Authorized possession of drugs by consumer.*—That a person for whom cocaine or opium or its derivatives shall have been dispensed by an apothecary or physician, for the dispensing of which no label is required to be affixed to the container, and the owner of an animal for which any such drugs shall have been dispensed by a veterinarian or an apothecary upon the prescription of a veterinarian may lawfully possess the same. A person for whom any such drugs shall have been dispensed by an apothecary or physician for the dispensing of which a label is required to be affixed to the container may lawfully possess in the container delivered to him by the apothecary or physician and upon which the label signed by the apothecary or physician is affixed an amount of such drug not exceeding that stated upon the label.

SEC. 11. *Administering of drugs by hospitals and institutions.*—That a hospital, sanatorium, or other institution maintained by the United States or the State or any of its political subdivisions, or a public hospital or other institution in which persons are treated for disability or disease other than drug addiction, or a public hospital, sanatorium, or institution in which persons are treated for inebriety or drug addiction or a private hospital or institution registered with the State board of health in which persons are treated for disability or disease other than drug addiction, or a private hospital, sanatorium, institution, or place in which persons are treated for inebriety or drug addiction and which shall have an unrevoked certificate of authority issued by the State board of health may, under the supervision of a physician, administer cocaine or opium or its derivatives to inmates who are under the treatment as patients.

SEC. 12. *Private hospitals and institutions to be authorized.*—That cocaine or opium or its derivatives shall not be administered in nor shall any person be treated for inebriety or drug addiction in a private hospital, sanatorium, institution, or place maintained or conducted in whole or in part for the treatment of inebriety or drug addiction unless a certificate of authority shall first have been procured from the State board of health authorizing the same and then

only so long as such certificate shall remain unrevoked. Certificate or permit shall not be withheld from any reputable physician or institution.

SEC. 13. *Hypodermic syringe*.—That no person except a dealer in surgical instruments, apothecary, dentist, veterinarian, or nurse, attendant, or interne of a hospital, sanatorium, or institution in which persons are treated for disability or disease shall at any time have or possess a hypodermic syringe or needle unless such possession be authorized by the certificate of a physician issued within the period of one year prior thereto.

SEC. 14. *Records and reports*.—That (a) each manufacturer, who shall sell or distribute any cocaine or opium or its derivatives within or for use or distribution within the State shall keep a record in detail of all such drugs manufactured by him and a record of all such drugs sold or distributed by him within or for use or distribution within the State which record shall contain the date of each sale or distribution, the name and amount and form of each such drug so sold or distributed and the name and address of each person to whom so sold or distributed. He shall annually make and mail to said board a detailed report, on oath, setting forth all of the information contained in such records.

(b) Each wholesaler who shall purchase or receive or sell or distribute any cocaine or opium or its derivatives within the State or for use or distribution within the State shall keep a record in detail of all such drugs so purchased or received by him, which shall contain the date of each purchase or receipt, the name and address of the person from whom and the name and quantity of each such drug so purchased or received. He shall also keep a like record in detail of all such drugs sold or distributed by him within or for use or distribution within the State, which shall contain the date of each such sale or distribution, the name, amount, and form of each such drug so sold or distributed, and the name and address of each person to whom so sold or distributed. He shall quarterly, or oftener if required by the State board of health, mail to the board a detailed report on oath setting forth all of the information contained in such records.

(c) Each apothecary shall keep a record of all cocaine or opium or its derivatives purchased or received by him which shall contain the date of each purchase or receipt, the name and address of each person for [from] whom and the name and quantity of each such drug purchased or received. He shall also keep a record of the amount of each such drug sold by him at wholesale or sold or dispensed by him upon official order blanks which shall contain the date when, the name and address of each person to whom, and the name and quantity of such drug so dispensed. He shall also keep a record of the amount of each of such drugs used by him in the preparation of preparations and remedies, together with the amount used for each such purpose and how such preparations or remedies have been disposed of. He shall also keep a record of the gross amount of each of such drugs dispensed by him upon prescription. He shall, as required by the State board of health, make and mail to the said board a report setting forth such of the information contained in such records as the board may require, together with the amount of each such drug on hand upon the date of such report.

(d) Each physician shall keep a record of all cocaine or opium or its derivatives purchased or received by him, which shall contain the date of each purchase, or receipt, the name and address of each person from whom, and the name and quantity of each such drug purchased or received. He shall also keep a record of the gross amount of each of such drugs administered by him to patients, dispensed by him to patients while absent from his office in personal attendance upon them, and dispensed by him to patients in quantity not exceeding lawful quantity. He shall also keep a record of each of such drugs

otherwise dispensed by him, which shall contain the date when, the name and address of each person to whom, and the name and amount of each such drug so dispensed. He shall, as required by the State board of health, make and mail to the said board a report setting forth such of the information contained in such records as the commissioner may require, together with the amount of each such drug on hand upon the date of such report.

(e) Each hospital, sanatorium, or other institution authorized by the provisions of this bill to administer cocaine or opium or its derivatives shall keep a record which shall contain the date of each purchase or receipt, the name and address of each person from whom and the name and quantity of each such drug purchased or received. It shall also keep a record of the gross amount of each drug administered. It shall, as required by the State board of health, make and mail to the said board a report setting forth the information contained in such records, together with the amount of each such drugs on hand upon the date of such report.

(f) Each dentist and veterinarian shall keep a record which shall contain the date of each purchase or receipt by him of cocaine or opium or its derivatives, the name of each person from whom and the name and amount of each drug purchased or received. Each dentist shall also keep a record of the gross amount of each such drug administered. Each veterinarian shall also keep a record of the gross amount of each drug administered or dispensed. He shall as required by the State board of health, make and mail to the said board a report setting forth the information contained in such records, together with the amount of each drug on hand upon the date of such report.

The State board of health may require each person authorized to manufacture, distribute, dispense, sell, prescribe, or administer any of such drugs, to keep such additional records, and make such other further or different reports as it may determine. Each prescription written upon an official blank and each other record, except prescriptions required to be kept by an apothecary, shall be contained in books the leaves of which shall be permanently bound together. Each record required by the provisions of the bill to be kept shall be kept in a place easily accessible, and shall be accessible to the State board of health for a period of at least two years.

SEC. 15. *Drugs delivered to State board of health.*—That all drugs which have been seized and judicially determined to have been unlawfully possessed or the title to which shall have ceased, and the same shall have come into the hands of a peace officer shall, upon the direction of a court or magistrate, be delivered to the State board of health. Drugs may be surrendered to the State board of health. All drugs in the final possession of the State board of health may be disposed of by the said board.

SEC. 16. *Exemptions from restrictions.*—That the provisions of this article restricting the possession of cocaine, opium, or its derivatives shall not apply to common carriers or warehousemen, or their employees engaged in lawful transportation or storage of such drugs, nor to public officers or employees while engaged in the performance of their official duties, nor to temporary incidental possession on the part of employees or agents of persons lawfully entitled to possession.

SEC. 17. *Records confidential.*—That all papers, records, information, statements and data filed with the State board of health or kept by any person pursuant to the provisions of this bill, and all records of proceedings or actions taken by the said board pursuant to the provisions of this bill, shall be regarded as confidential, and shall not be open to inspection by the public or any person other than the official custodian of such records, such persons as may be authorized by

law or the State board of health to inspect such records, and the persons duly authorized to prosecute or enforce the Federal statutes or the laws of the State of Louisiana, but then only for the purpose of such prosecution or enforcement. No employee or other person shall disclose or aid in the disclosure of such, or any part of such, papers, records, information, statements, or data to any person not authorized by law or the State board of health to inspect the same.

SEC. 18. That the habitual use of cocaine, opium, or its derivatives, except as administered, prescribed or dispensed by a physician, is hereby declared to be dangerous to the public health and safety. Whenever a complaint is made to any district judge that any person is addicted, or upon the voluntary application to him of an addict, he may, if satisfied of the truth thereof and that the person is suffering from such drug addiction, commit such person to a State, parish or city hospital, or institution, or any correctional or charitable institution maintained by the State or any political subdivision thereof, having facilities for treatment; or private hospital, sanatorium or institution having a license from the State board of health, for the treatment of disease, or inebriety; which said certificate the board is hereby authorized to grant. Any court having jurisdiction of a defendant who is a prisoner in a criminal action or proceeding, if it appears that such defendant is an habitual user of any of such drugs and is suffering as a result of such addiction, may likewise commit such defendant, at any stage of such action or proceeding and may direct a stay of proceedings, or suspend sentence or withhold conviction pending the period of such commitment. Whenever the chief medical officer of such an institution shall certify to the committing magistrate or court that any person so committed has been sufficiently treated, or give any other reason which is deemed by the magistrate or court to be adequate and sufficient, he may in accordance with the terms of commitment discharge the person so committed or return such person to await the further action of the court: *Provided, however*, That when such a commitment is to an institution under the jurisdiction of a department of correction, or other similar department in a city of the first class, where there is a parole commission established pursuant to law, such commission shall act in the place and stead of a chief medical officer for the purpose of making such a certificate.

SEC. 19. *Voluntary hospital commitment.*—That any public hospital, sanatorium, or institution may accept as a charity patient any person voluntarily applying for treatment for drug addiction, and any such institution may, if a voluntary applicant signs a statement that he is suffering from drug addiction and desires treatment, in the same manner and subject to the same rules and restrictions as if committed by a magistrate, receive such person without formal commitment, with like effect as if formally committed, subject to discharge when sufficiently treated, or for any other reason deemed adequate. The State board of health or any local health board or officer may likewise, on such application and signed statement, place the applicant in any hospital receiving such patients at public expense. The said board shall adopt blank forms of applications and orders for such treatment, and on request shall furnish copies thereof to any such institution or officer. The provisions of this section shall not restrict the right of any hospital, sanatorium, or institution to accept and treat patients for drug addiction at other than public expense.

SEC. 20. *Fraud, deceit, etc.*—That any fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, subterfuge, concealment of a material fact, or the use of a false name or the giving of a false address in obtaining treatment in the course of which cocaine or opium or its derivatives in excess of lawful quantity shall be prescribed or dispensed or in obtaining any supply of such drugs shall constitute a violation of the provisions of this bill. For the enforcement of the provisions of this bill

statements, representations, or acts herein referred to shall not be privileged as confidential communications.

SEC. 21. *False representation, etc.*—That no official blanks shall be issued to any person who shall have been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this bill unless the State board of health be satisfied, from proof presented to it, that such violation was not willful. No person shall for the purpose of obtaining any quantity of cocaine or opium or its derivatives falsely assume the title of or represent himself to be a wholesaler, pharmacist, druggist, physician, dentist, or veterinarian or to be engaged in the conduct of lawful business in or use or distribution of any such drug, nor utter any false or forged order or prescription for or label affixed to the container of any of such drugs or alter, deface, or remove any such label or keep any false record or make any false report under the provisions of this bill.

SEC. 22. *Revocation of licenses.*—That any license heretofore issued to any physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, druggist, or registered nurse may be revoked or suspended by the proper officers or boards having power to issue licenses to any of the foregoing upon proof that the licensee is addicted to the use of any habit-forming drug or drugs after giving such licensee reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard. Whenever it shall appear that such licensee has fully recovered and is no longer an addict to any of such drugs, such board may grant a rehearing and in its discretion reissue or reinstate the license of such licensee. Whenever any pharmacist, druggist, physician, dentist, veterinarian, or registered nurse shall have been convicted of the violation of any of the provisions of this article, any officer or board having power to issue licenses to any such physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, druggist, or registered nurse, may, after giving such licensee reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard, suspend or revoke the same.

SEC. 23. *Penalties.*—That a violation of any of the provisions of this bill shall constitute a misdemeanor.

SEC. 24. *Exceptions and exemptions not required to be negatived.*—That in any complaint, information, indictment, or other writ or in any action or proceeding laid or brought under or for the enforcement of any of the provisions of this bill, it shall not be necessary to negative an exception or exemption and the burden of proof shall be upon the defendant or person proceeded against to establish affirmatively any exception or exemption claimed.

SEC. 25. *Construction of bill.*—That the provisions of this article shall be construed not as an act in derogation of the powers of the State, but as one intended to aid the State in the execution of its duties, and shall be liberally construed so as to carry into effect the objects and purposes hereof. The provisions of this bill, so far as they are substantially the same, or cover the same subject matter, as those of any law repealed by this act, shall be construed as a continuance of such repealed law, modified or amended, according to the language employed herein and not as new enactments. References in a law not repealed to the provisions of any law incorporated into this bill or repealed by it shall be construed as applying to the provisions so incorporated. The meaning and effect of the terms and language used herein shall be construed in accordance with the provisions of the statutory construction law.

The repeal of a law, or any part of it, by the provisions of this act, shall not affect or impair any act done or right accruing, accrued, or acquired, or penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred prior to the time when this act takes effect under or by virtue of the law so repealed, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted, or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if such law had not been repealed; and all actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, com-

menced under or by virtue of any law so repealed and pending when this act takes effect, may be prosecuted and defended to final effect in the same manner as they might under any such law so repealed.

**Births and Deaths—Registration. (Act 257, July 11, 1918.)**

**SECTION 1.** *State board of health to have charge of registrations of births and deaths.*—That the State board of health shall have charge of the registration of births and deaths; shall prepare the necessary instructions, forms, and blanks for obtaining and preserving such records and shall procure the faithful registration of the same in each primary registration district as constituted in section 3 of this act, and in the central bureau of vital statistics of the State board of health in the city of New Orleans. The said board shall be charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of the law throughout the State and shall from time to time recommend any additional legislation that may be necessary for this purpose.

**SEC. 2.** That the secretary of the State board of health shall have general supervision over the central bureau of vital statistics, which is hereby authorized to be established by said board, and which shall be under the immediate direction of the State registrar of vital statistics, whom the State board of health shall appoint within 30 days after the taking effect of this law, and who shall be a medical practitioner of not less than five years' practice in his profession and a competent vital statistician. The State registrar of vital statistics shall hold office for four years and until his successor has been appointed and has qualified, unless such office shall sooner become vacant by death, disqualification, operation of law, or other cause. Any vacancy occurring in such office shall be filled for the unexpired term by the State board of health. At least 10 days before the expiration of the term of office of the State registrar of vital statistics, his successor shall be appointed by the State board of health. The State registrar of vital statistics shall receive the annual salary at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars from the date of his entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office. The State board of health shall provide for such clerical and other assistants as may be necessary for the purposes of this act, who shall serve during the pleasure of the board, and shall fix the compensation of persons thus employed within the amount appropriated therefor by the legislature. Suitable accommodations shall be provided in the offices of the board of health for the bureau of vital statistics, which shall be properly equipped with fireproof vault and filing cases for the permanent and safe preservation of all official records made and returned under this act.

**SEC. 3.** *Registration districts.*—That for the purposes of this act the State shall be divided into registration districts as follows: Each city, each incorporated town, and each police jury ward shall constitute a primary registration district: *Provided*, That the State board of health may combine two or more primary registration districts when necessary to facilitate registration, except the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, which together, is hereby constituted a separate and distinct primary district, and under the further exceptions and conditions hereinafter set out.

**SEC. 4.** That within 90 days after the taking effect of this act, or as soon thereafter as possible, the State board of health shall appoint a local registrar of vital statistics for each registration district in the State except for the registration district of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans. The term of office of each local registrar so appointed shall be four years, and until his successor has been appointed and has qualified, unless such office shall sooner

become vacant by death, disqualification, operation of law, or other causes: *Provided*, That in cities where health officers or other officials are, in the judgment of the State board of health, conducting effective registration of births and deaths under local ordinances at the time of the taking effect of this act, such officials may be appointed as registrars in and for such cities, and shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the State registrar, and to all of the provisions of this act. Any vacancy occurring in the office of local registrar of vital statistics shall be filled for the unexpired term by the State board of health. At least 10 days before the expiration of the term of office of any such local registrar, his successor shall be appointed by the State board of health.

Any local registrar so appointed who, in the judgment of the State board of health, fails or neglects to discharge efficiently the duties of his office as set forth in this act, or to make prompt and complete returns of births and deaths as required thereby, shall be forthwith removed by the State board of health, and such other penalties may be imposed as are provided under section 22 of this act: *Provided*, That in the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, the chairman of the board of health of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, is now, by law, made ex officio recorder of births, deaths, and marriages for said city of New Orleans; shall be ex officio local registrar of births and deaths of the district of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, and shall continue to be selected in the manner, hold office for the term, and be amenable and answerable only to the authority selecting or electing him as chairman of said board of health and be removable for the causes only, and in the manner now provided by law, and he shall have exclusive authority to appoint, control, and direct such deputies, subregistrars, and other assistants as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this act and to remove same at pleasure.

*Local registrars.*—Each local registrar so appointed by the State board of health shall, immediately upon his acceptance of appointment as such, appoint a deputy, whose duty it shall be to act in his stead in case of his absence or disability; and such deputy shall in writing accept such appointment, and be subject to all rules and regulations governing local registrars. And when it appears necessary for the convenience of the people in any rural district, the local registrar is hereby authorized, with the approval of the State registrar, to appoint one or more suitable persons to act as subregistrars, who shall be authorized to receive certificates and to issue burial or removal permits in and for such portions of the district as may be designated; and each subregistrar shall note, on each certificate, over his signature, the date of filing, and shall forward all certificates to the local registrar of the district within 10 days, and in all cases before the 3d day of the following month: *Provided*, That each subregistrar shall be subject to the supervision and control of the State registrar, and may be by him removed for neglect or failure to perform his duty in accordance with the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations of the State registrar, and shall be subject to the same penalties for neglect of duty as the local registrar: *Provided*, That in the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, the deputy recorder of births, deaths, and marriages now provided by law shall be ex officio deputy local registrar for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, shall be appointed by the chairman of the board of health for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, shall hold office for the term, and under the exclusive direction and control of, and amenable and answerable only to, and be removable only by, the chairman of the board of health for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, and said deputy local registrar shall continue to exercise the authority now vested in him by law, and may sign or certify to any record, transcript, certificate, or other document required by this act to be

signed or certified by the local registrar, and when so signed or certified to shall have the same legal effect and authority as if signed or certified by the local registrar.

SEC. 5. *Burial permit.*—That the body of any person whose death occurs in this State, or which shall be found dead therein, shall not be interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated, or otherwise disposed of, or removed from or into any registration district, or be temporarily held pending further disposition more than 72 hours after death, unless a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition thereof shall have been properly issued by the local registrar of the registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found. And no such burial or removal permit shall be issued by any registrar until, wherever practicable, a complete and satisfactory certificate of death has been filed with him as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That when a dead body is transported from outside the State into a registration district in Louisiana for burial, the transit or removal permit, issued in accordance with the law and regulations of the place where the death occurred, shall be accepted by the local registrar of the district into which the body has been transported for burial or other disposition, as a basis upon which he may issue a local burial permit; he shall note upon the face of the burial permit the fact that it was a body shipped in for interment, and give the actual place of death, and no local registrar shall receive any fee for the issuance of burial or removal permits under this act other than the compensation provided in section 20.

SEC. 6. *Stillborn children.*—That a stillborn child shall be registered as a birth and also as a death, and separate certificates of both the birth and death shall be filed with the local registrar, in the usual form and manner, the certificate of birth to contain in place of the name of the child the word "stillbirth"; *Provided*, That a certificate of birth and a certificate of death shall not be required for a child that has not advanced to the fifth month of uterogestation. The medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician, if any, and shall state the cause of death as "stillborn," with the cause of the stillbirth, if known, whether a premature birth, and, if born prematurely, the period of uterogestation, in months, if known; and a burial or removal permit of the prescribed form shall be required. Midwives shall not sign certificates of death for stillborn children; but such cases and stillbirths occurring without attendance of either physician or midwife shall be treated as deaths without medical attendance, as provided for in section 8 of this act.

SEC. 7. *Items of death certificate.*—That the certificate of death shall contain the following items, which are hereby declared necessary for the legal, social, and sanitary purposes subserved by registration records:

(1) Place of death, including State, parish, township, village, or city. If in city, the ward, street, and house number; if in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given instead of the street and house number. If in an industrial camp the name of the camp to be given.

(2) Full name of decedent. (a) Residence number; length of residence in city or town where death occurred; if nonresident give the city or town and State; how long in United States, if of foreign birth.

(3) Sex.

(4) Color and race—as white, black, mulatto (or other Negro descent), Indian, Chinese, Japanese, or other.

(5) Conjugal condition—as single, married, widowed, or divorced. (a) If married, widowed, or divorced, name of husband or wife.

(6) Date of birth, including year, month, and day.

(7) Age, in years, months, and days. If less than one day, the hours or minutes.

(8) Occupation. The occupation to be reported of any person, male or female, who had any remunerative employment, with the statement of (a) trade, profession, or particular kind of work; (b) general nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed; (c) name of employer.

(9) Birthplace (city or town, State or country).

(10) Name of father.

(11) Birthplace of father (city or town, State or country).

(12) Maiden name of mother.

(13) Birthplace of mother (city or town, State or country).

(14) Signature and address of informant.

(15) Official signature of registrar, with the date when certificate was filed, and registered number.

(16) Date of death, year, month, and day.

(17) Certification as to medical attendance on decedent, fact and time of death, time last seen alive, and the cause of death, with contributory (secondary) cause of complication, if any, and duration of each, and whether attributed to dangerous or insanitary conditions of employment; signature and address of physician or official making the official certificate.

(18) Place where disease was contracted if not at place of death; did an operation precede death; date of operation; was there an autopsy; what test confirmed diagnosis; signature and address of physician.

(19) Place of burial, cremation, or removal; date of burial.

(20) Signature and address of undertaker or person acting as such. The personal and statistical particulars (items 1 to 13) shall be authenticated by the signature of the informant, who may be any competent person acquainted with the facts.

The statement of facts relating to the disposition of the body shall be signed by the undertaker or person acting as such.

The medical certificate shall be made and signed by the physician, if any, last in attendance on the deceased, who shall specify the time in attendance, the time he last saw the deceased alive, and the hour of the day at which death occurred. And he shall further state the cause of death, so as to show the course of disease or sequence of causes resulting in the death, giving first the name of the disease causing death (primary cause), and the contributory (secondary) cause, if any, and the duration of each. Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms, denoting only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from disease, will not be held sufficient for the issuance of a burial or removal permit; and any certificate containing only such terms, as defined by the State registrar, shall be returned to the physician or person making the medical certificate for correction and more definite statement. Causes of death which may be the result of either disease or violence shall be carefully defined; and, if from violence, the means of injury shall be stated, and whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal, to be determined by the coroner. And for deaths in hospitals, institutions, or of nonresidents the physician shall supply the information required under this head (item 18) if he is able to do so, and may state where, in his opinion, the disease was contracted.

SEC. 8. *Death without medical attendance.*—That in case of any death occurring without medical attendance it shall be the duty of the undertaker to notify the local registrar of such death, and when so notified the registrar shall, prior to the issuance of the permit, inform the local health officer and refer the case to him for immediate investigation and certification: *Provided*, That when the local health officer is not a physician, or when there is no such official, and in such cases only, the registrar is authorized to make the certificate and return from the statement of relatives or other persons having adequate knowledge of the facts: *Provided, further*, That, if the registrar has reason to believe that

death may have been due to unlawful act or neglect, he shall then refer the case to the coroner or other proper officer for his investigation and certification. And the coroner or other proper officer whose duty it is to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased person, and to make the certificate of death required for a burial permit, shall state in his certificate the name of the disease causing death, or if from external causes (1) the means of death; and (2) whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal; and shall, in any case, furnish such information as may be required by the State registrar in order to properly classify the death.

**SEC. 9. Undertaker's certificate.**—That the undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, shall file the certificate of death with the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred and obtain a burial or removal permit prior to any disposition of the body. He shall obtain the required personal and statistical particulars from the person best qualified to supply them over the signature and address of his informant. He shall then present the certificate to the attending physician, if any, or to the health officer or coroner, as directed by the local registrar, for the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record, as specified in sections 7 and 8. And he shall then state the facts required relative to the date and place of burial or removal, over his signature and with his address, and present the completed certificate to the local registrar in order to obtain a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition of the body. The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the person in charge of the place of burial before interring or otherwise disposing of the body; or shall attach the removal permit to the box containing the corpse when shipped by any transportation company; said permit to accompany the corpse to its destination, where, if within the State of Louisiana, it shall be delivered to the person in charge of the place of burial.

**Sales of caskets to be kept and report made.**—Every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket shall keep a record showing the name of the purchaser, purchaser's postoffice address, name of deceased, date of death, and place of death of deceased, which record shall be open to inspection of the State registrar at all times. On the first day of each month, the person, firm, or corporation selling caskets shall report to the State registrar each sale for the preceding month, on a blank provided for that purpose: *Provided, however,* That no person, firm, or corporation selling caskets to dealers or undertakers only shall be required to keep such record, nor shall such report be required from undertakers when they have direct charge of the disposition of a dead body.

Every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket at retail, and not having charge of the disposition of the body, shall inclose within the casket a notice furnished by the State registrar calling attention to the requirements of the law, a blank certificate of death, and the rules and regulations of the State board of health concerning the burial or other disposition of a dead body.

That no casket shall be sold or otherwise disposed of for the burial of the dead unless the purchase of same be accompanied with a statement signed by the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred, that a properly filled out death certificate has been filed or will be filed, as required by section 5 of this act.

**SEC. 10. Permit for interment within State.**—That if the interment, or other disposition of the body, is to be made within the State, the wording of the burial or removal permit may be limited to a statement by the registrar, and over his signature, that a satisfactory certificate of death having been filed with him, as required by law, permission is granted to inter, remove, or dispose of the body, stating the name, age, sex, cause of death, and other necessary details upon the form prescribed by the State registrar.

SEC. 11. *Burial, removal, or transit permit.*—That no person in charge of any premises on which interments are made shall inter or permit the interment or other disposition of any body unless it is accompanied by a burial, removal, or transit permit, as herein provided. And such person shall indorse upon the permit the date of interment, over his signature, and shall return all permits so indorsed to the local registrar of his district within 10 days from the date of interment, or within the time fixed by the local board of health. He shall keep a record of all bodies interred or otherwise disposed of on the premises under his charge, in each case stating the name of each deceased person, place of death, date of burial or disposal, and name and address of the undertaker; which record shall at all times be open to official inspection: *Provided*, That the undertaker or person acting as such, when burying a body in a cemetery or burial ground having no person in charge, shall sign the burial or removal permit, giving the date of the burial, and shall write across the face of the permit the words "No person in charge," and file the burial or removal permit within 10 days with the registrar of the district in which the cemetery is located.

SEC. 12. *Every birth to be registered.*—That the birth of each and every child born in this State shall be registered as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 13. *Birth certificates to be filed within 10 days.*—That within 10 days after the date of each birth, there shall be filed with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred a certificate of such birth, which certificate shall be upon the form adopted by the State board of health with a view of procuring a full and accurate report with respect to each item of information enumerated in section 14 of this act.

In each case where a physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, was in attendance upon the birth, it shall be the duty of such physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, to file in accordance herewith the certificate herein contemplated.

In each case where there was no physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, in attendance upon the birth, it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child, the householder or owner of the premises where the birth occurred, or the manager or superintendent of the public or private institution where the birth occurred, each in the order named, within 10 days after the date of such birth, to report to the local registrar the fact of such birth. In such case and in case the physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, in attendance upon the birth is unable, by diligent inquiry, to obtain any item or items of information contemplated in section 14 of this act, it shall then be the duty of the local registrar to secure from the person so reporting, or from any other person having the required knowledge, such information as will enable him to prepare the certificate of birth herein contemplated, and it shall be the duty of the person reporting the birth or who may be interrogated in relation thereto to answer correctly and to the best of his knowledge all questions put to him by the local registrar which may be calculated to elicit any information needed to make a complete record of the birth as contemplated by said section 14, and it shall be the duty of the informant as to any statement made in accordance herewith to verify such statement by his signature, when requested so to do by the local registrar.

SEC. 14. *Details of certificates of birth.*—That the certificate of birth shall contain the following items, which are hereby declared necessary for the legal, social, and sanitary purposes subserved by registration records:

(1) Place of birth, including State, police jury ward, town, village, or city. If in a city, the ward, street, and house number; if a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given, instead of the street and house number.

(2) Full name of child. If the child dies without a name, before the certificate is filed, enter the words "Died unnamed." If the living child has not yet been named at the date of filing certificate of birth, the space for "Full name of child" is to be left blank, to be filled out subsequently by a supplemental report as hereinafter provided.

(3) Sex of child.

(4) Whether a twin, triplet, or other plural birth. A separate certificate shall be required for each child in case of plural birth.

(5) For plural births, number of each child in order of birth.

(6) Whether legitimate or illegitimate.

(7) Date of birth, including the year, month, and day.

(8) Full name of father.

(9) Residence of father.

(10) Color and race of father.

(11) Age of father at last birthday, in years.

(12) Birthplace of father; at least State or foreign country, if known.

(13) Occupation of father. The occupation to be reported if engaged in any remunerative employment, with the statement (a) trade, profession, or particular kind of work; (b) general nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer).

(14) Maiden name of mother.

(15) Residence of mother.

(16) Color and race of mother.

(17) Age of mother at last birthday, in years.

(18) Birthplace of mother; at least State or foreign country, if known.

(19) Occupation of mother. The occupation to be reported if engaged in any remunerative employment, with the statement (a) trade, profession, or particular kind of work; (b) general nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer).

(20) Number of children to this mother, including present birth.

(21) Number of children of this mother living.

(22) The certification of attending physician or midwife as to attendance at birth, including statement of year, month, day (as given in item 7), and hour of birth, and whether the child was born alive or stillborn. This certification shall be signed by the attending physician or midwife, with date of signature and address; if there is no physician or midwife in attendance, then by the father or mother of the child, householder, owner of the premises, or manager or superintendent of public or private institution where the birth occurred, or other competent person, whose duty it shall be to notify the local registrar of such birth, as required by section 13 of this act.

(23) Exact date of filing in office of local registrar, attested by his official signature, and registered number of birth, as hereinafter provided.

**Sec. 15. Supplemental birth report.**—That when any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without the statement of the given name, then the local registrar shall make out and deliver to the parents of the child a special blank for the supplementary report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed, and returned to the local registrar as soon as the child shall have been named.

**Sec. 16. Physician, midwife and undertaker to register with local registrar.**—That every physician, midwife, and undertaker shall, without delay, register his or her name, address, and occupation with the local registrar of the district in which he or she resides, or may hereinafter establish a residence; and shall thereupon be supplied by the local registrar with a copy of this act, to-

gether with such rules and regulations as may be prepared by the State registrar relative to its enforcement. Within 30 days after the close of each calendar year each local registrar shall make a return to the State registrar of all physicians, midwives, or undertakers who have been registered in his district during the whole or any part of the preceding calendar year: *Provided*, That no fee or other compensation shall be charged by local registrars to physicians, midwives, or undertakers for registering their names under this section or making returns thereof to the State registrar.

SEC. 17. *Persons in charge of institutions to make reports.*—That all superintendents or managers, or other persons in charge of hospitals, almshouses, lying-in, or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of disease, confinement, or are committed by process of law, shall make a record of all the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates in their institutions at the date of approval of this act, which are required in the forms of the certificates provided for by this act, as directed by the State registrar; and thereafter such record shall be by them, made for all future inmates at the time of their admittance. And in case of persons admitted or committed for treatment of disease, the physician in charge shall specify for entry in the record, the nature of the disease, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted. The personal particulars and information required by this section shall be obtained from the individual himself if it is practicable to do so; and when they can not be so obtained, they shall be obtained in as complete a manner as possible from relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts.

*Plantation owners or managers to report births.*—That it shall be the duty of all plantation owners, managers, and overseers to promptly report all births and deaths occurring on plantations to the local registrar of the district in which the birth or death occurred, as required by sections 5 and 12 of this act.

SEC. 18. *State registrar to supply necessary blank forms; State registrar to permanently preserve certificate.*—That the State registrar shall prepare, print, and supply to all registrars all blanks and forms used in registering, recording, and preserving the returns, or in otherwise carrying out the purposes of this act; and shall prepare and issue such detailed instructions as may be required to procure the uniform observance of its provisions and the maintenance of a perfect system of registration; and no other blanks shall be used than those supplied by the State registrar. It shall carefully examine the certificate received monthly from the local registrar, and if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory he shall require such further information to be supplied as may be necessary to make the record complete and satisfactory. And all physicians, midwives, informants, or undertakers, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts, are hereby required to supply, upon a form provided by the State registrar or upon the original certificate, such information as they may possess regarding any birth or death upon demand of the State registrar, in person, by mail, or through the local registrar: *Provided*, That no certificate of birth or death, after its acceptance for registration by the local registrar, and no other record made in pursuance of this act, shall be altered or changed in any respect otherwise than by judgment of court of competent jurisdiction. The State registrar shall further arrange, bind, and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner, and shall prepare and maintain a comprehensive and continuous card index of all births and deaths registered; said index to be arranged alphabetically, in the case of deaths, by the names of descendants [decedents], and in the case of births, by the name of fathers and

mothers, and the local registrar for the parish registrar for the parish of Orleans [sic] and the city of New Orleans shall in the same manner bind and permanently retain and preserve the original records and certificates of births and deaths, in his possession, and index same as provided hereinabove for originals in the possession of the State registrar. He shall inform all registrars what diseases are to be considered infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health, as decided by the State board of health, in order that when deaths occur from such diseases proper precautions may be taken to prevent their spread.

*Information to be filed by State registrar; fee for copy of data or certificates.*—If any cemetery company or association, or any church or historical society or association, or any other company, society, or association, or any individual, is in possession of any record of births or deaths which may be of value in establishing the genealogy of any resident of this State, such company, society, association, or individual may file such record or a duly authenticated transcript thereof with the State registrar, and it shall be the duty of the State registrar to preserve such record or transcript and to make a record and index thereof in such form as to facilitate the finding of any information contained therein. Such record and index shall be open to inspection by the public, subject to such reasonable conditions as the State registrar may prescribe. If any person desires a transcript of any record filed in accordance herewith, the State registrar shall furnish the same upon application, together with a certificate that it is a true copy of such record, as filed in his office, and for his services in so furnishing such transcript and certificate he shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents per hour or fraction of an hour necessarily consumed in making such transcript, and to a fee of 50 cents for the certificate, which fees shall be paid by the applicant, and the local registrar for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans shall perform the same service with regard to the original records in his office, and shall be entitled to the same fees for like service rendered, as the State registrar, such fees to be paid by the applicant to the local registrar of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 19. *Local registrar to supply certificate blanks on request; local registrar to send returns to State registrar.*—That each local registrar shall supply blank forms of certificates to such persons as require them. Each local registrar shall carefully examine each certificate of birth or death when presented for record in order to ascertain whether or not it has been made out in accordance with the provisions of this act and the instructions of the State registrar; and if any certificate of death is incomplete or unsatisfactory, it shall be his duty to call attention to the defects in the return, and to withhold the burial or removal permit until such defects are corrected. All certificates, either of birth or of death, shall be written legibly, in durable black ink, and no certificate shall be held to be complete and correct that does not supply all of the items of information called for therein, or satisfactorily account for their omission. If the certificate of death is properly executed and complete, he shall then issue a burial or removal permit to the undertaker: *Provided*, That in case the death occurred from some disease which is held by the State board of health to be infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health, no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be issued by the registrar, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the State board of health. If a certificate of birth is incomplete, the local registrar shall immediately notify the informant, and require him to supply the missing items of information if they can

be obtained. He shall number consecutively the certificates of birth and death, in two separate series, beginning with number 1 for the first birth and the first death in each calendar year, and sign his name as registrar in attest of the date of filing in his office. He shall also make a complete and accurate copy of each birth and each death certificate registered by him in a record book supplied by the State registrar, to be preserved permanently in his office as the local record, in such manner as directed by the State registrar. And he shall, on the 10th day of each month, transmit to the State registrar all original certificates registered by him for the preceding month: *Provided*, That in the parish of Orleans and the City of New Orleans where original records of births, deaths and marriages have been kept and maintained for many years, that the ex-officio local registrar of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, hereinbefore provided for, shall retain said original records of births, deaths, and marriages and shall also retain the original certificates of births and deaths provided for in this act, and shall furnish certified copies thereof (in lieu of the originals) without charge to the State registrar on blanks to be provided therefor by the State registrar. All certified copies of or researches made from said original records and certificates shall be made by said local registrar or his deputy, as hereinbefore provided for, and the fees therefor shall be paid to said local registrar. And if no births or no deaths occurred in any month, he shall, on the 10th day of the following month, report that fact to the State registrar, on a card provided for such purpose.

SEC. 20. *Fee of local registrars.*—That each local registrar shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for each birth certificate and each death certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him, and correctly recorded and promptly returned by him to the State registrar, as required by this act. And in case no births or no deaths were registered during any month, the local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of 25 cents for each report to that effect, all fees herein provided to be paid in accordance with act 60<sup>1</sup> of 1914.

SEC. 21. *State registrar to supply certified copy of birth or death; fees.*—That the State registrar shall, upon request, supply to any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth or death registered under the provisions of this act, for the making and certification of which he shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents, to be paid by the applicant; *Provided*, That in the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans the local registrar, or his deputy as hereinbefore provided, shall supply the certified copies of local original records and local original certificates of birth [sic] and deaths in his possession, and shall be entitled to and receive the same fees for same and for the time of search as is provided hereinabove for the State registrar for certified copies of originals in his possession. Said fees of said local registrar to be paid by the applicant. And any such copy of the record of a birth or death when properly certified by the State registrar or said local registrar or his deputy, of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated. For any search of the files and records when no certified copy is made, the State registrar and local registrar of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans shall be entitled, respectively, to a fee of 50 cents for each hour or fractional part of an hour of time of search, said fee to be paid by the applicant. And the State registrar shall keep a true and correct account of all fees by him received under these provisions, and turn the same over to the State board of health, and the local registrar of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans shall keep a like accounting and turn over the fees received by him to the board of health

<sup>1</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 279, p. 54.

of the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans; *Provided*, That the State registrar shall upon request of any parent or guardian, supply, without a fee, a certificate limited to a statement as to the date of birth of any child when the same shall be necessary for admission to school, or for the purpose of securing employment.

SEC. 22. *Certified copy of certificates by board of health of parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans; penalty.*—That any person who, for himself or as an officer, agent, or employee of any other person, or of any corporation or partnership, (a) shall inter, cremate, or otherwise finally dispose of the dead body of a human being, or permit the same to be done, or shall remove said body from the primary registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found, without the authority of a burial or removal permit issued by the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred or in which the body was found, or (b) shall refuse or fail to furnish correctly any information in his possession, or shall refuse or fail to furnish any information affecting any certificate or record, required by this act; or (c) shall willfully alter, otherwise than is provided by section 18 of this act, or shall falsify any certificate of birth or death, or any record established by this act; or (d) being required by this act to fill out a certificate of birth or death and file the same with the local registrar, or deliver it, upon request, to any person charged with the duty of filing the same, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to perform such duty in the manner required by this act; or (e) being a local registrar appointed by the State board of health, deputy registrar, or subregistrar under such local registrar appointed by the State board of health, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to perform his duty as required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for the first offense; not less than \$25 nor more than \$400 for the first offense [sic]; not less than \$50 nor more than \$400 for the second offense; not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each subsequent offense; and it shall be the duty of the district judges to charge the provisions of this act, and direct the grand jury to investigate the violations thereof.

SEC. 23. *Local registrar to enforce provisions in his district.*—That each local registrar is hereby charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this act in his registration district, under the supervision and direction of the State registrar. And he shall make an immediate report to the State registrar of any violation of this law coming to his knowledge, by observation or upon complaint of any person, or otherwise.

*State registrar to enforce provisions throughout State.*—The State registrar is hereby charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this act in every part of the State, and is hereby granted supervisory power over local registrars, deputy local registrars, and subregistrars, to the end that all of the requirements shall be uniformly complied with subject to the conditions heretofore provided for herein as to the local registrar for the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, his deputies, subregistrars, and other assistants. The State registrar, either personally or by an accredited representatives, shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, and all registrars shall aid him, upon request, in such investigations. When he shall consider it necessary he shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this act to the district attorney and shall make affidavit of the facts, upon information and belief, and present the same to the district attorney for prosecution; and when any such case is reported to him by the State registrar, the district attorney shall forthwith initiate and promptly fol-

low up the necessary court proceedings against the person or corporation responsible for the alleged violation of law. And upon request of the State registrar, the attorney general shall assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

**Sewers—Connections With. (Act 149, July 10, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That municipalities having a public system of sewerage may compel the connection therewith by owners of premises within 300 feet of the public sewer and may compel owners to connect with water mains or provide other means for flushing purposes.

SEC. 2. That whenever the mayor and board of aldermen or other governing body of any municipality having a public sewerage system deem it necessary for the public health that owners of one or more premises shall connect their premises with public sewer, 10 days notice in writing shall be given to the said owners by registered letter, directed to their last known address, delay beginning to run from [the time?] said notice notifying them to connect up with the public sewer is deposited in the post office, and if the work of making connection with sewer is not begun at the end of the 10 days, the mayor shall notify the city engineer to prepare plans and specifications for making the connection with the public sewer, including water service pipe for flushing purposes; the said plans and specifications shall be uniform, allowing the owner upon written notice to the mayor, before adoption of the ordinance ordering advertisement, hereinafter provided for, to have installed a more expensive equipment, which the owner must fully and accurately describe, the extra cost of which shall be charged to the particular owner ordering it. The said plans and specifications shall be filed in the city clerk or engineer's office, and the mayor or board of aldermen shall adopt an ordinance ordering and describing in general terms the contemplated sewerage connection, giving location of premises and name of owner, and authorizing the clerk to advertise for bids. The said advertisement shall be inserted at least twice in some newspaper published in such municipality, the first insertion to be not less than 10 days prior to date fixed for reception of bids and shall contain a general description of the contemplated sewerage connection. It shall refer to the plans and specifications on file and shall designate the hour, date, and place for the reception of bids. The mayor and board of aldermen shall let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall furnish satisfactory security, but shall have the right to reject any and all bids.

SEC. 3. That the entire cost of all the sewerage connection, closet, equipment, pipes, water connections, service pipes, labor, and engineering, etc., shall be ascertained by the city engineer and the costs to each property shall be assessed according to the material used and work done under contract in connecting such property with the public sewer and water main; the engineering expenses shall be charged in proportion that the costs of each connection bears to the whole, and the costs of the connection and engineering shall be borne accordingly by each property connected up with the public sewer.

SEC. 4. That the mayor and board of aldermen shall upon final and satisfactory completion of the work accept the same by ordinance and provide for an assessment against the property connected with the sewerage in the amounts respectively due by the owners thereof, according to the rules of ascertainment and apportionment provided for in section 3, each assessment being separately numbered; a certified copy of which ordinance containing said assessment shall, upon its passage, be filed for record in the office of the recorder of mortgages in the parish in which said assessed property is situated, and the same when

so filed and recorded shall operate as a lien and privilege in favor of the municipality against all properties therein assessed, which lien and privilege shall prime all other claims except taxes and previously recorded assessments for public improvements upon due authority and the provisions of the laws.

SEC. 5. That the amounts assessed in said ordinance shall be placed upon the tax rolls divided in five equal installments, hereinafter provided, the first installment being due and payable at the same time as the regular taxes of the year in which the work is completed, and the other four installments will be due and collectible during the period that the regular taxes are collectible by the municipality, the day of delinquency upon the payment of either of these installments being the 31st day of December of the year in which each installment falls due in principal or in interest. Each installment shall carry the same rate of interest as does the certificate issued by the municipality, and the interest shall be paid annually on all the unpaid installments. The owner of the property shall have the right to pay in cash within 10 days after the adoption of the ordinance accepting said work, and shall be entitled to and receive for and on account of the said cash payment a discount equal to 5 per cent per annum on the amount due and paid by him, which discount shall likewise be allowed by the contractor to the city.

In the event any owner of property subject to the lien and privileges hereinabove provided shall fail to pay the amount apportioned against his property at its maturity, the municipality shall have the right to file a rule against the said owner to show cause why the said property should not be sold for the purpose of enforcing payment on the installment or installments due; which rule shall be made returnable after five days of service in the manner required for ordinary citations, and shall be tried by preference, and judgment against the property holder shall be executed in the same manner as ordinary judgments.

SEC. 6. That the mayor and board of aldermen, after the expiration of 10 days in which the owner or owners may pay cash, shall issue certificates of indebtedness covering the remainder which may be due under any contract let, and sell at one time to one or more than one bidder the entire amount of said certificates so authorized, or in its discretion may offer, sell, and deliver them in convenient installments from time to time, as the board of trustees may deem advisable, and the said proceeds of said sale used to liquidate the claim of any contractor having done the work accepted. Or it may deliver in liquidation of the contract the certificates on the same basis as the same might have been sold. Such certificates shall be neatly engraved or printed and numbered, and entitled sewerage certificates of the particular municipality affected. They shall show on their face the year of their issuance, when they will be paid, and the annual rate of interest, which interest is not to be more than 6 per cent, and payable annually on each certificate at the maturity of the principal on any of the series, at the option of the governing body or under the terms of the contract entered into. They shall be signed by the mayor and secretary or city clerk, and shall be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, or \$1,000, as may be deemed advisable. They shall not be sold for less than 95 per cent of their par value. Par value as used herein shall mean principal and interest accrued to date of delivery. The maturities of the certificates shall be fixed by the municipality with due regard to the period of maturities of assessments against the various property holders. The certificate shall contain the stipulation that no property holder shall be held liable for any assessment in excess of that actually due by his property, and that the payment of the assessment against his property shall free it from the lien and privilege provided.

The mayor and board of trustees, or other governing body of the municipality, may, on the maturity dates of any of the series of certificates, redeem a greater amount of said certificates than those maturing, provided notice of its intention to do so shall have been published in the official journal once a week for 15 days preceding the date of the maturity of any series. The certificates of indebtedness herein described shall be the obligation of the municipality secured by the lien and privilege on the property affected, shall be payable to bearer, and are declared to be negotiable instruments, and shall be included in the securities described in act 71 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the session of 1904, that the same are hereby made acceptable for deposit with the treasurer of the State of Louisiana in accordance with the terms and conditions of that act.

The funds derived each year from the collection of installments due by the various property holders, as well as the proceeds of the sale of any or all certificates, shall remain a fund specially dedicated to the payment of the certificates herein above provided for, and it shall be unlawful for any municipality, or any officer thereof, to use the said fund for any purpose other than that of imputing payment to the certificates herein above provided for; and pending their disbursement for said purpose said funds shall be deposited with the fiscal agent of the city, to the credit of a special account, to be known as "sewerage account," and whatever interest shall be earned thereon shall be credited to said fund. The municipality, through its officers, shall be the agent of the contractor for the collection of the installments due, and the payment to the municipality will release the property holder from any further payment and entitle him to a receipt authorizing the cancellation of the lien and privilege recorded against the property, the property holder being in no wise liable beyond the assessment made against his own property.

SEC. 7. That upon any delinquency on the part of the property owner to pay the assessment on or before the date of maturity, as herein above set forth, the property holder's assessment shall bear additional interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month as a penalty, and which interest shall be collectible in the same manner as is provided for in the collection of the unpaid portion of the special assessment.

SEC. 8. That when the assessment rolls for the year in which the work herein above provided for has been filed before the said work has been completed and accepted by the municipality, the tax collector of the municipality shall extend upon the rolls for the year in which the work has been accepted the installments due by the owner of the property for the year, and each successive year thereafter the tax assessor shall extend upon the tax rolls the installments due for that year according to the ordinance levying the assessment.

SEC. 9. That after the expiration of 60 days from the publication of the ordinance accepting the work, no person in interest shall have the right to contest the regularity, formality, or validity of any proceedings had under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. That this act shall not affect, disturb, or repeal any existing law or powers, granted municipalities under existing charters, to compel and regulate the connection of all property with the sewers and drains, but that act 249 of 1912 is hereby repealed.

#### **Jails and Prisons—Construction—Sanitary Regulation. (Act 251, July 11, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That all jails, prisons, lockups, and camps, where prisoners are detained or confined, must be properly constructed, ventilated, and lighted.

SEC. 2. *Construction of prisons, etc.*—That each and every municipal, parish, or State prison, lockup, or camp must be of sufficient size and strength to hold and keep securely the prisoners contained therein; and if used for both sexes and the white and negro races, must contain at least four separate apartments, one for white men, one for white women, one for negro men, and one for negro women, with separate apartments for communicable contagious diseases. The building shall be fireproof, screened, properly ventilated, sufficiently lighted by day and night, adequately heated, and connected with water and sewer, where water or sewer connections are to be had in the town or city, including separate bathing facilities for whites and negroes.

SEC. 3. *Cells.*—That all cells shall be placed against the walls, so that each cell may have one or more windows opening to the outside, to insure an abundance of sunlight and fresh air, and be provided with lavatory, drinking fountain, and water-closet, where water or sewer connections are to be had in the town or city. Each cell shall open into a corridor which shall be provided with sanitary drinking fountain and a shower bath, with hot and cold water (shower for males and tubs for females).

SEC. 4. That the interior of all prisons shall be painted white, floors made of cement or tile, waterproof, and incline to a drain.

SEC. 5. *Scrubbing and painting.*—That the floors, walls, ceiling of room, and cell must be scrubbed with soap or lye and water twice a week and the ironwork painted with white lead or asphaltum varnish (white) twice a year under the direction of the parish or municipal health officer.

SEC. 6. *Fumigation of cells.*—That every room or cell occupied by any patient prisoner suffering with a communicating infectious disease, when vacated, shall be disinfected and fumigated.

SEC. 7. *Duty of keeper.*—That it shall be the duty of the keeper, or manager, be he sheriff, marshal, executive of police department, or other employee, to enforce cleanliness among the prisoners and compel them to bathe their persons when entering the jail and at least once a week while confined therein. The keeper or manager shall furnish soap and individual towels and clean clothing (when the prisoner is not able to provide the wearing apparel), especially underclothing, at the expense of the municipality, parish, or State.

SEC. 8. *Toilets.*—That the water-closets must be kept in a sanitary condition, connected with water and sewer if within 1,000 feet of sewer main, or lateral, or otherwise, provided with water-tight containers, screened against flies and other insects, and thoroughly cleaned once a week, or as often as necessary to keep them in perfect order.

SEC. 9. *Plans to be submitted to State board of health.*—That all plans and specifications for new jails and repairs or alterations for old prisons shall be submitted to the State board of health for approval.

SEC. 10. That where large numbers of prisoners are confined it shall be the duty of the proper authorities in charge to provide hospital quarters with necessary arrangement, conveniences, attendants, etc.

SEC. 11. *Provisions apply to all jails, etc.*—That the provisions of this act shall apply to all jails, prisons, and lockups located in the State of Louisiana. It is understood that where the word "jail," "prison," or "lockup" appears in this act that all refer to the same subject.

SEC. 12. That it shall be unlawful to confine persons in jails, lockups, or prisons that have not been built or altered to comply with the provisions of this act after January 1, 1919, and it shall likewise after that date be unlawful to confine persons in jails, prisons, or lockups that are not maintained in accordance with the provisions of this act.

**SEC. 13. Failure to comply.**—That whenever the governing authority of any parish or municipality or the authority in charge of any State prison, lockup, or camp shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, regarding the construction, equipment, and maintenance of any parish, municipal or State prison or camp or lockup or the care of the prisoners therein confined, it shall be the duty of the State board of health, acting through its proper officer to institute through the attorney general of the State, or through the district attorney of the district wherein such prison, lockup, or camp shall be situated, proper legal proceedings to enjoin, restrain, and prohibit such parish or municipal governing authority, or the authorities in charge of such State prison or camp from using such prison, lockup, or camp for the purpose of confining prisoners until the provisions of this act shall have been complied with.

**Mattresses and Comforters—Manufacture, Sale, and Labeling. (Act 162, July 10, 1918.)**

**SECTION 1.** That no person, firm, or corporation shall use, either in whole or in part, in the making of any mattresses, quilts, or bed comforters any second-hand cotton, cotton felt, hair, wool, shoddy, feathers, excelsior, or moss or any other soft material, which has been made second hand by use about the person; nor shall any person, firm, or corporation sell or offer to expose for sale, or be in the possession of with intent to sell, or deliver any mattress, quilt, pillows, or bed comforter in which has been used in the making, either in whole or in part, any second-hand cotton, cotton felt, hair, wool, shoddy, feathers, excelsior, or moss or any other soft material which has been made second hand by previous use in or about the person.

**SEC. 2.** No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer or expose for sale, or be in the possession of with intent to sell, or deliver any mattress, quilt, pillow, or bed comforter, which has not plainly written or printed thereon upon a cloth or permanent tag, securely fastened to the outside covering thereof, a statement in the English language setting forth the kind of material used for the filling and the proportion of each kind of material, if more than one kind of material is used, together with the name of the manufacturer or vender.

**SEC. 3.** Nothing herein shall prohibit any person, firm, or corporation from remaking or renovating, or employing others to remake or renovate for him or them any mattress, quilt, pillows, or bed comforter for his or their own use, but all material used for filling in the remaking or renovating of any mattress, quilt, pillows, or bed comforters together with the cover thereof, shall be first sterilized and all such remade or renovated mattresses, quilts, pillows, or bed comforters shall have plainly written or printed thereupon upon a cloth or permanent tag securely sewed to the outside covering thereof, a statement in the English language setting forth that the same has been renovated or remade and that the contents and covering have been sterilized together with the name and address of the person, firm, or corporation by whom said sterilizing, remaking, or renovating has been performed, that said sterilization can not be done in any place where new mattresses, quilts, pillows, and comforters are manufactured.

**SEC. 4.** That any person, firm, or corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in a sum of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or to imprisonment in the parish prison for a period of not more than three months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

## MAINE.

### List of Notifiable Diseases. (Reg. Public Health Council, Sept. 25, 1918.)

The following infectious, contagious, and communicable diseases are declared by the State department of health to be notifiable diseases:

Actinomycosis.	Mumps.
Anthrax.*	Paragonimiasis (endemic hemoptysis)
Chancroid. <sup>2</sup>	Paratyphoid fever.
Cholera, Asiatic.	Plague.
Conjunctivitis, acute infectious, not due to the gonococcus.	Pellagra.
Dengue.	Pneumonia (acute lobar).
Diphtheria.	Poliomyelitis (acute infectious).
Dysentery:	Rabies.
(a) amebic.	Rocky Mountain spotted fever (tick fever).
(b) bacillary.	Scarlet fever.
Epidemic, influenza.	Septic sore throat.
Favus.	Smallpox.
German measles.	Syphilis. <sup>2</sup>
Glanders.	Tetanus.
Gonococcus infection, <sup>2</sup> including ophthalmia neonatorum.	Trachoma.
Hookworm disease.	Trichinosis.
Leprosy.	Tuberculosis, all forms. <sup>2</sup>
Malaria.	Typhoid fever.
Measles.	Typhus fever.
Meningitis:	Whooping cough.
(a) epidemic cerebrospinal.	Yellow fever.
(b) tuberculous.	

The above named diseases (with exceptions noted) are to be reported immediately to the local board of health, and by the latter to the State department of health.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patients—Examination of Certain Persons—Quarantine—Placarding—Investigation by Local Health Officers—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Suppression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Diseases Not to Be Issued to Prostitutes—Sales of Remedies for Venereal Diseases Must be on Physician's Prescription. (Reg. Public Health Council, Sept. 25, 1918.)**

*Venereal diseases declared dangerous to the public health and to be reported and quarantined under certain conditions.*—Syphilis, gonococcus infection and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health; and reportable to and quarantinable by health officials as hereinafter provided.

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<sup>2</sup> Reportable direct to the State department of health.

## RULE 1. VENEREAL DISEASES TO BE REPORTED.

SECTION 1. *Nature of report.*—Any physician, or other person, who makes a diagnosis in or treats a case of syphilis, gonococcus infection or chancre, and every superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary or charitable, or penal institution in which there is a case of venereal disease, shall report such case immediately in writing to the State department of health, giving the case or office number, marital condition, age, sex, color, and occupation of the diseased person, and the stage or date of onset of the disease, and the probable source of infection; the name and address of the diseased person need not be stated except as hereinafter specifically required.

SEC. 2. *Conditions under which the name of a patient is to be reported.*—It shall be the duty of any physician to whom a person having a venereal disease, or reasonably suspected of having venereal disease, applies for diagnosis or treatment to report to the local health officer (or where none exists to the secretary of the local board of health) and to the State department of health, at once, the name and address of such person, if he or she shall fail to reappear or shall fail to employ another physician within 10 days of the day when last ordered to reappear by the physician first consulted. The report shall be mailed in a sealed envelope.

It shall be the duty of any physician to whom a person having venereal disease or who should be suspected of having venereal disease applies for diagnosis or treatment to inquire of and ascertain from him or her whether he or she has been to a physician, and if so to ascertain the name and address of the physician last consulted and thereupon notify him of the patient's change of advisers.

It shall be the duty of the patient to furnish this information, and any refusal to do so, or a falsification of the name or address of the physician shall be deemed a violation of these regulations.

SEC. 3. *Reports on suspected sources of infection.*—If an attending physician, druggist, or other person knows, or has good reason to suspect, that a person having syphilis, gonococcus infection, or chancre is so conducting himself or herself as to expose other persons to infection, or is about so to conduct himself or herself, he shall notify the local health officer (or where none exists, the secretary of the local board of health), and the State department of health of the name and address of such diseased person, and the essential facts in the case. Any person aware that another person is about to expose himself or herself to venereal infection, shall warn such person of the danger, or report the circumstances to the local health officer or, where none exists, to the secretary of the local board of health, or both.

SEC. 4. *Report by State department of health.*—Upon receipt of a report giving name and address of a person having syphilis, gonococcus infection, or chancre, the State department of health will report name and address of the person to the local health officer (or where none exists, to the secretary of the local board of health) of the city or town of patient's residence or last known address as a person having a disease dangerous to the public health, and presumably not under proper medical advice and care sufficient to protect others from infection. The State department of health shall not divulge the name of the physician making such report, and all information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be inaccessible to the public, except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by these regulations and by the laws of the State.

SEC. 5. *Duty of local board of health.*—The local board of health shall enforce the rules and regulations as herein provided and report promptly to the county attorney and the State department of health any physician or other person liable and failing to report venereal diseases as required.

SEC. 6. *Duty of physicians.*—It shall be the duty of every physician and of every other person who examines or treats a person having syphilis, gonococcus infection, or chancroid not only to report the case as herein provided, but also to instruct the patient in measures for preventing the spread of such disease, and to inform him of the necessity for treatment until cured, and to hand him a copy of the circular of information obtainable for this purpose from the State department of health. The detachable report form appended thereto shall be filled out and mailed the same day to the State department of health.

RULE 2. DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN SPECIFIC INSTANCES.

SECTION 1. *Physical examinations required.*—It shall be the duty of every superintendent, manager, or physician of any State, county, municipal, charitable, or correctional institution, the warden of the State prison, the superintendents of all prison camps and hospitals, and the sheriff or other keeper of any jail or other penal institution to cause a thorough physical examination as specified by the State department of health to be made of each inmate in their respective institutions committed for any term. In conducting the examination special attention shall be given to determining the presence or absence of communicable diseases, particularly syphilis, gonococcus infection, and chancroid, and said examination shall be made by a competent physician satisfactory to the State department of health. Furthermore, any person apprehended by police authority, under conditions leading to suspicion of venereal infection, shall not be released or admitted to bail until such an examination shall have been made. The superintendents of all State-aided institutions shall require such an examination of all inmates for whom State aid is given. It shall be the duty of the State department of health to promulgate specifications governing the manner and time of the examinations hereby required; to prescribe the medical records to be kept for the guidance of the State department of health, and to require such laboratory or other diagnostic aids to be used as in its judgment are expedient.

SEC. 2. *Quarantine and treatment.*—All legally committed persons infected with venereal disease and contagious at the expiration of their term of commitment shall at once be quarantined and treated until their disease is not communicable.

SEC. 3. No discrimination shall be made against the reception and treatment of venereal disease cases in any general hospital supported in part or in whole by municipal, county, or State aid.

SEC. 4. Any officer named in rule 2 who neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of this regulation, or who violates any rule or regulation of the State department of health made under authority hereof, shall be deemed guilty of violating these regulations.

RULE 3. DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION OF VENEREAL SUSPECTS IN GENERAL.

SECTION 1. All city, county, and other local health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and to investigate all cases of, syphilis, gonococcus infection, and chancroid within their several territorial jurisdiction and to ascertain the sources of such infections. Local health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make such examinations of per-

sons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonococcus infection, or chancroid as may be necessary for carrying out these regulations. Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among those given to immoral and indiscriminate sexual intercourse, and persons associated with them, all such persons are to be considered within the above class.

RULE 4. SPREAD OF VENEREAL DISEASES UNLAWFUL.

SECTION 1. *Exposure to disease and sources of infection.*—It shall be a violation of these regulations for any infected person knowingly to expose another person to infection with any of the said venereal diseases, or for any person to perform an act which exposes another person to infection with venereal disease. Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of syphilis, gonococcus infection, and chancroid, and the repression of prostitution is declared to be a public health measure. All local and State health officers are therefore directed to cooperate with the proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws directed against prostitution, and otherwise to use every proper means for the repression of prostitution.

SEC. 2. *Disease in minors.*—It shall be the duty of parents or guardians of minors who have acquired venereal disease, when notified, to be legally responsible for the compliance of such minors with the requirements of these regulations.

SEC. 3. *Giving certificates of freedom from venereal disease prohibited.*—Physicians, health officers, and all other persons are prohibited from issuing certificates of freedom from venereal disease: *Provided*, This rule shall not prevent the issuance of necessary statements of freedom from infectious diseases written in such form, and given under such safeguards that their use in solicitation for sexual intercourse would be impossible.

RULE 5. VENEREAL DISEASES QUARANTINABLE UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

SECTION 1. *Quarantine authorized.*—Local health officers (or where none exist, the secretary of the local board of health) are authorized and directed to quarantine persons who have, or are reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonococcus infection, or chancroid, whenever in the opinion of said local health authority, state commissioner of health, or his agent, quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health.

SEC. 2. *Limits of quarantine.*—In establishing quarantine, the health officer (or where none exists, the secretary of the local board of health) shall designate and define the limit of the area in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having, venereal disease, and the immediate attendant, are to be quarantined; and no person other than the attending physicians shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the local health authority.

SEC. 3. *Termination of quarantine.*—No one but the local health officer (or where none exists, the secretary of the local board of health) shall terminate said quarantine, and this shall not be done until the diseased person has become noninfectious, as determined by the local board of health, or its authorized deputy, through the clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests, or until permission has been given them so to do by the State commissioner of health, or his agent, or until a written statement, as appears in the following section 4, is obtained from the diseased person.

SEC. 4. *Signed statement.*—Any person not cured before release from quarantine shall be required to sign the following statement, after the blank spaces have been filled to the satisfaction of the local health officer (or where none exists, of the secretary of the local board of health), and the health officer shall inform all persons who are about to be released from quarantine for venereal disease, in case they are not cured, what further treatment should be taken to complete their cure.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_, hereby acknowledge the fact that I am at this time infected with \_\_\_\_\_, and agree to place myself under the medical care of \_\_\_\_\_ within \_\_\_\_\_ hours, and that I will remain under treatment of said physician, or clinic, until released by the health officer, or the secretary of the local board of health of \_\_\_\_\_, or until my case is transferred, with the approval of said health officer or secretary of the local board of health, to another regularly licensed physician, or an approved clinic.

I hereby further agree to report to the health officer (or where none exists, to the secretary of the local board of health) within four days after beginning treatment as above agreed, and will bring with me a statement from the above physician, or clinic, of the medical treatment applied in my case, and thereafter will report as often as may be demanded of me by the health officer (or where none exists, by the secretary of the local board of health). I also agree that I will take all precautions recommended by the health officer (or where none exists, by the secretary of the local board of health) to prevent the spread of the above disease to other persons, and that I will not perform any act which would expose other persons to the above disease.

I agree, until finally released by the health officer (or where none exists, by the secretary of the local board of health), to notify him of any change of address, and to obtain his consent before moving my abode outside of his jurisdiction.  
(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date) \_\_\_\_\_

All persons signing the above agreement shall observe its provisions, and any failure to do so shall be a violation of these regulations. All such agreements shall be filed with the health officer (or where none exists, with the secretary of the local board of health), inaccessible to the public.

SEC. 5. *Protection to the public where regulations are violated.*—In case a venereally diseased person conducts himself, or herself, in violation of these regulations, and in the opinion of the State department of health has become a menace to others, a warning satisfactory to the State department of health to those disposed to enter the premises shall be placed at each entrance to the building harboring such person, unless said person can be moved promptly to a hospital or other place where isolation and treatment can be carried out.

#### RULE 6. DRUGGISTS FORBIDDEN TO TREAT VENEREAL DISEASE.

No druggist, or other person not a physician, licensed under the laws of this State, shall give, sell, prescribe, or recommend to any person any drugs, medicines, or other substances to be used for the cure or alleviation of syphilis, gonococcus infection, or chancre, or shall compound any drugs or medicines for said purposes from any written or printed formula or order, not intended for the person for whom the drugs or medicines are compounded, except on prescription bearing date written, name of patient, and signed by a physician licensed under the laws of this State.

## MARYLAND.

### **Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Reports by Druggists—Laboratory Tests—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued—Circular of Instructions to Be Furnished Patient—Free Treatment Provided—Quarantine—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 18, 1918.)**

1. Syphilis, gonorrhea, chancroid (hereinafter designated as venereal diseases) are hereby declared to be infectious and contagious diseases, dangerous to public health.

2. It shall be the duty of every physician and of every superintendent, manager, or other person in charge of any hospital or institution where people are housed or treated for disease of any kind, and of every householder having knowledge or belief that any person under his care or supervision is infected with a venereal disease, to report in writing to the State board of health or local health authority designated by the State board of health every case of venereal disease, giving in each case the name, age, sex, color, occupation, social condition, and location or residence of the person or persons known or believed to be infected with a venereal disease.

3. Druggists, merchants, or other persons who sell or give away drugs or medicine for the treatment of venereal diseases, or such as are commonly used for such treatment, shall keep a record and make a report of all such sales to the State board of health or local health authority designated by the State board of health, giving the name, sex, color, and residence of the buyer and the date of sale.

4. Whenever any person under treatment for a venereal disease fails to return for treatment within the time specified by the physician or other person administering the treatment, such physician or other person shall immediately report the facts to the State board of health or local health authority designated by the State board of health, giving the name, sex, color, and residence of such person and the name of the venereal disease with which such person is affected.

5. Bacteriological and immunological test shall be made free of charge to the physician or patient by the State board of health or local health authority designated by the State board of health.

6. Persons suffering with syphilis are to be considered infectious or contagious during the primary and secondary stages of the disease, or as long as the germ of this disease can be demonstrated in any discharge from the body.

7. Cases of gonorrhea are to be considered infectious until two successive smears 48 hours apart prove to be negative for gonococci.

8. Certificates of freedom from infection with venereal diseases are not to be given by health officers.

9. Physicians shall give to persons having gonorrhea, chancroid, or syphilis in primary and secondary stages a copy of the numbered circular of instructions furnished by the department of health concerning prevention of infection of other people, and the observance of such instructions shall be obligatory on all persons to whom such instructions are given.

10. All information and reports concerning persons suffering with venereal diseases shall be confidential, shall not be accessible to the public, and shall not

be available to any person not a health officer, or for any other than a public-health purpose; but this does not restrict the State health officer from giving other health officers such information as he may deem necessary to protect the public health.

11. Treatment of venereal diseases shall be provided free of charge by the State Department of health whenever application is made for the same on or after report of the case is filed.

12. Any person who, while suffering with a venereal disease, neglects or fails to carry out instructions designed to prevent the infection of others may be apprehended and committed to a hospital or other institution, to be there quarantined, or may be quarantined in his or her house or domicile, at the discretion of the State department of health or local health authority designated by the State board of health.

13. No quarantine shall be raised except by permission of the State department of health, and then only after all laboratory tests to determine absence of infectiousness have been made to the satisfaction of the State department of health or local health authority designated by the State board of health. Or, if for any reason a person infected with venereal disease is permitted to be released from quarantine before cure is effected, then that person shall be required to sign a statement acknowledging his or her infectious condition and promising to follow the instructions given.

14. Prostitution is hereby declared to be a source and cause of venereal diseases. Persons living or associating with prostitutes are declared to be exposed to infection with venereal diseases and subject to detention, parole, or observation as other persons exposed to other contagious diseases. Any person convicted by a court of law of being a prostitute shall be subject to a physical examination by the local health officer or a physician appointed by the court to determine whether the condition of that person is such as will prove dangerous to others, and if so determined shall be subject to quarantine until declared by the designated health officer or physician appointed by the court to be free from danger of infection to others.

15. All convicts shall be examined for venereal diseases. If they are still infectious when their prison terms expire, they shall be quarantined and treated until they can be released with safety to the public health. At the expiration of their prison term they shall be quarantined in the institution in which they have been confined, or if this be impractical they shall be quarantined in a hospital or private house until released by the local or State health officer.

16. On account of the frequency of venereal diseases among vagrants, prostitutes, keepers of houses of ill fame, prostitution, or assignation, and inmates, employees, and frequenters of such places, persons not of good fame, persons guilty of fornication, lewd and lascivious conduct and illicit cohabitation, and associates of such persons are likely to have and are hereby declared reasonably suspected of having venereal diseases, and when any such person is arrested on or in connection with any such charges, such person should not be released on bail or otherwise allowed liberty of contact with healthy people until examined by the proper health officer, his deputy or agent, and pronounced free from venereal disease.

Any person who shall violate any of these regulations or the terms of any quarantine established hereunder will be prosecuted according to law and will be subject to the fines and penalties provided in article 43 of the code of public general laws.

**Tuberculosis—Care and Treatment of Colored Persons. (Ch. 148, Act Apr. 10, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That chapter 308 of the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, session of 1906, entitled "An act to create the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium and making appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the same" (as amended by chapter 328 of the acts of 1908 and chapter 497 of the acts of 1916), be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding a new section thereto, to follow immediately after section 1, and to be known as section 1a, to read as follows:

"1a. In addition to all the powers and duties heretofore given and imposed by law to and upon the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and the board of managers in control thereof, the said board of managers for and in the name of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium shall make suitable and appropriate provision for the establishment and maintenance, within this State, of proper facilities for the care and treatment of colored persons, subject to the rules now existing or hereafter adopted by said board, who are bona fide residents of the State of Maryland, and suffering from tuberculosis; and to that end said Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium shall have power to accept and acquire by purchase, gift, or lease land or lands suitable as sites for sanatoria for the reception, care, and maintenance of said tubercular colored patients, and to erect and equip necessary buildings thereon; and where and when advantageous, to agree and arrange with existing hospitals, and with hospitals hereafter organized and built, for the establishment of suitable buildings, wards, or other appropriate facilities for the reception and treatment of such tubercular colored patients, and their care and maintenance in this State, subject to the supervision of the said board of managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and under such terms and conditions as said board shall deem wise; and by purchase, gift, or lease to acquire any existing hospital or hospitals and parts thereof, with its or their furnishings, apparatus, and equipment as may be desirable, and reasonably suited to the maintenance, care, and treatment of said tubercular colored patients."

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of June, 1918.

**Tuberculosis—Investigation of, Among Negroes. (Joint Res. 10, Apr. 10, 1918.)**

That the governor of the State is hereby requested and empowered to appoint a commission of five competent men, two of whom shall be members of the State board of health, to investigate the disease of tuberculosis among the negro population, whose duty it shall be to consider the advisability of creating either a sanatorium [etc.], or of instituting such definite provisions as shall result in the control of the disease among the negro race. It shall be the duty of said commission to investigate the cost of the same and plans therefor; and to report the same to the next governor of the State of Maryland, together with any other recommendations they may deem proper, within such time as shall enable him to embody the same in recommendation to the general assembly.

The said commission shall serve without pay, except reasonable traveling expenses.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### **Influenza—Made Notifiable. (Reg. Pub. Health Council, Sept. 30, 1918.)**

[Influenza has been added to the list of notifiable diseases.]

### **Communicable Diseases—Reports by Local Boards of Health to State Department of Health. (Ch. 130, Act Apr. 2, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. The board of health of every city and town, or in towns not having such a board, the board of selectmen acting as a board of health, shall appoint some person, who may or may not be a member of the board, whose duty it shall be to give notice to the State department of health of diseases dangerous to the public health as provided by section 52 of chapter 75 of the revised laws as amended by section 1 of chapter 480 of the acts of 1907, and by chapter 55<sup>a</sup> of the general acts of 1916, and in case of the absence or disability of such appointee the board shall appoint another person to perform said duty during such absence or disability. Such appointments and the acceptance thereof by the persons so appointed shall be placed upon the records of the board. Any person who accepts such an appointment and who willfully refuses or willfully neglects or through gross negligence fails to make and send the notices required by said section 52 as amended as aforesaid in accordance with its terms shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50.

SEC. 2. A claim of a city or town against the Commonwealth for reasonable expenses incurred by the board of health of such city or town, or by the board of selectmen acting as such, in making the provision required by law for persons infected with a disease dangerous to the public health shall not be defeated by reason of the failure on the part of its board of health, or by the board of selectmen acting as such, to give notice of such disease to the State department of health in accordance with the provisions of said section 52 as amended as aforesaid if such claim is otherwise a valid claim against the Commonwealth.

### **Communicable Diseases—School Attendance of Exposed Children and Children Who Are Unvaccinated. (Ch. 117, Act Mar. 27, 1918.)**

Section 6 of chapter 44 of the revised laws as amended by chapter 371 of the acts of 1906, and by chapter 215 of the acts of 1907, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "granted for cause stated therein, signed by a regular practising physician that he is not a fit subject for vaccination," in the fourth and fifth lines, and substituting the following: "The same as the physician's certificate required by the provisions of section 139 of chapter 75 of the revised laws as amended by section 2 of chapter 190, and by section 10 of chapter 544 of the acts of 1902," so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. A child who has not been vaccinated shall not be admitted to a public school except upon presentation of a certificate the same as the physician's certificate required by the provisions of section 139 of chapter 75 of

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<sup>a</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 406, p. 122.

the revised laws as amended by section 2 of chapter 190 and by section 10 of chapter 544 of the acts of 1902. A child who is a member of a household in which a person is ill with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or any other infectious or contagious disease, or of a household exposed to such contagion from another household as aforesaid, shall not attend any public school during such illness until the teacher of the school has been furnished with a certificate from the board of health of the city or town or from the attending physician of such person stating that danger of conveying such disease by such child has passed."

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases Requiring Immediate Action by Local Boards of Health. (Reg. Pub. Health Council, May 21, 1918.)**

The following regulation was adopted as an addition to the regulations governing the reporting of gonorrhea and syphilis:

REG. 9. Whenever, in the opinion of the physician reporting the case, because of circumstances or conditions present, the protection of the public health demands immediate action by the local board of health, he shall forthwith report the facts as prescribed in regulation 7 to the State department of health, which shall, in turn, proceed as prescribed in regulation 8.

**Venereal Diseases—Appropriation for Control, Suppression, and Treatment. (Ch. 140, Special Act Apr. 24, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. A sum not exceeding \$30,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, to be expended by the State department of health, subject to the approval of the governor and council, for the control, suppression, and treatment of venereal diseases.

**Venereal Diseases—Reports and Records Not to be Divulged—Destruction of Records. (Ch. 96, Act Mar. 26, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Hospital, dispensary, laboratory, and morbidity reports and records pertaining to gonorrhea or syphilis shall not be public records, and the contents thereof shall not be divulged by any person having charge of or access to the same except upon proper judicial order or to a person whose official duties, in the opinion of the commissioner of health, entitle him to receive information contained therein.

SEC. 2. Laboratory, dispensary, and morbidity reports and records of cases of gonorrhea or syphilis, other than the permanent records of hospitals and institutions, shall be destroyed at the expiration of five years from the year in which they were made.

SEC. 3. Violation of any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 for a first offense, and not more than \$100 for any subsequent offense.

**Venereal Diseases—Physicians May Disclose Information Regarding, to Certain Persons. (Ch. 111, Act Mar. 27, 1918.)**

Any duly registered physician or surgeon who knows or has reason to believe that any person is infected with gonorrhea or syphilis may disclose such information to any person, or to the parent or guardian of any minor, from whom the infected person has received a promise of marriage. Such information given in good faith by a duly registered physician or surgeon shall not constitute a slander or libel.

**Sexual Ailments—Advertisements Concerning, Prohibited. (Ch. 237, Act May 28, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Chapter 386 of the acts of 1908 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words: "Nor to the printing, publishing or distribution of any matter pertaining to venereal diseases by State or municipal health authorities," so as to read as follows: "Whoever publishes, delivers, distributes, or causes to be published, delivered, or distributed, an advertisement, statement or notice, other than a label which is attached to a bottle or package of medicine, or which is contained in a sealed package of medicine, describing the causes, symptoms, details or effects of a venereal disease, or of a disease, infirmity or condition of the sexual organs, for the purpose of calling attention to or advertising a person or persons from whom, or an office or place at which, information, treatment, or advice may be obtained concerning such diseases or conditions, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment. But the prohibitions of this act shall not be deemed to apply to the printing or delivering in sealed packages outside of this Commonwealth of books, pamphlets, or circulars containing such advertisements; nor to newspapers printed outside of this Commonwealth; nor to the printing, publishing, or distribution of any matter pertaining to venereal diseases by State or municipal health authorities."

**Inmates of Penal Institutions—Physical Examination of, with Particular Reference to Venereal Diseases and Pulmonary Tuberculosis. (Ch. 58, Act Mar. 11, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. The warden of the State prison, the superintendents of the Massachusetts Reformatory, the reformatory for women and the prison camp and hospital and the keepers and masters of jails and houses of correction shall cause a thorough physical examination to be made by a competent physician of each inmate in their respective institutions committed for a term of 30 days' imprisonment or more. In conducting the examination special attention shall be given to determining the presence of communicable diseases, particularly gonorrhea, syphilis and pulmonary tuberculosis.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the State department of health to promulgate specifications governing the manner and time of the examinations hereby required, to prescribe the medical records to be kept, and to require such laboratory or other diagnostic aids to be used as in its judgment are expedient.

SEC. 3. Any officer named in section 1 who neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of this act or who violates any rule or regulation of the State department of health made under authority hereof, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$50 for each offense.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1918.

**Tuberculosis—Hospital Care by Counties of Patients Residing in Cities or Towns Having Less Than 50,000. (Ch. 187, Act May 2, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 286<sup>a</sup> of the general acts of 1916 is hereby amended by striking out the word "eighteen," in the last line, and substituting the word "nineteen" so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The county commissioners of each county in the Commonwealth, except Suffolk, Nantucket, and Dukes County, are hereby authorized and di-

<sup>a</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 406, p. 122.

rected to provide adequate hospital care for all those persons residing in cities or towns having less than 50,000 population, as determined by the latest United States census, within the boundaries of their respective counties and suffering from consumption, who are in need of such hospital care and for whom adequate hospital provision does not already exist. The said hospital provision shall be available for patients on or before the 1st day of January, 1918; but if, in order to comply with the provisions of this section, it is necessary for any county to construct a new building at an expense exceeding \$10,000, including any necessary payment for land, or to make substantial additions to or alterations in an existing building at an expense exceeding \$10,000, such new construction, addition or alteration need not be completed until the 1st day of September, 1919."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said chapter 286, as amended by chapter 251 of the general acts of 1917, is hereby further amended by striking out the word "eighteen," in the second line, and substituting the word "nineteen," so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. A contract entered into before April 1 of the year 1919 for a term of years not less than 5 nor more than 25, and approved by the State department of health after a petition made to the said department and a public hearing thereon, between (a) boards of county commissioners of two adjoining counties, or (b) boards of county commissioners of any county and the legally constituted authorities of any city within the same county, or (c) either county commissioners or the legally constituted authorities of cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the trustees or authorities of any existing or future privately endowed tuberculosis institution, or the trustees of any fund available for the purpose of supplying hospital facilities for persons suffering from consumption, for the express purpose of supplying, within a reasonable time as provided in the conditions of approval of the State department of health, and guaranteeing adequate hospital provision for consumptives coming under the provisions of this act, shall be held to be satisfactory compliance with the provisions of this act for such counties, sections of counties, or for such cities or classes of individuals, as the case may be, as are designated in the contract; and such contracts shall, subject to the approval of the State department of health, be renewable upon such terms as shall be satisfactory to the contracting parties: *Provided, however,* That if such contracts are not renewed and approved by the State department of health at least nine months before their expiration, or if the contracts are renewed and the State department of health shall refuse approval on the ground that by reason of changed circumstances the contract will be inadequate properly to protect the public health of the communities affected by it, and the contracting parties fail within six months before the time when the previous contract expires to agree to a renewal of the contract upon terms approved by the State department of health, the duties and obligations relative to supplying adequate hospital care for such counties, or sections of counties, cities or classes of individuals imposed upon county commissioners and city governments by this act shall be in full force and effect."

**Tuberculosis—Hospital Care by Counties of Patients Residing in Cities and Towns Having Less Than 50,000—Issuance of Notes by Counties. (Ch. 80, Act Mar. 18, 1918.)**

Section 6 of chapter 286 of the general acts of 1916 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "buildings," in the fifth line, the words, "and for all other purposes which"; by striking out the word "as," in the same line; by

inserting after the word "semiannually," in the tenth line, the words, "except that during the continuance of the present war and for one year thereafter the rate of interest may exceed 5 per cent per annum when necessary; and by inserting after the word "act," in the fifteenth line, the words " : *Provided, however,* That such securities as are issued at an interest rate exceeding 5 per cent per annum shall be sold at public sale," so as to read as follows :

" SEC. 6. County commissioners are authorized and directed in carrying out the provisions of this act, to raise and expend such sums of money for acquiring land and constructing and equipping hospitals, and for the purchase, alteration, and enlargement of existing buildings, and for all other purposes which may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. They are authorized to borrow on the credit of the county the said sums of money, and to issue the notes of the county therefor, with interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum, payable semiannually, except that during the continuance of the present war and for one year thereafter the rate of interest may exceed 5 per cent per annum when necessary. The notes shall be signed by the county treasurer and countersigned by a majority of the county commissioners. The county may sell the said securities at public or private sale on such terms or conditions as may be deemed proper, but the proceeds shall be used only for the purposes specified by this act: *Provided, however,* That such securities as are issued at an interest rate exceeding 5 per cent per annum shall be sold at public sale. Said notes may be renewed from time to time until such time as all the cities and towns liable have paid to the county treasurer the amounts assessed. All reimbursement from cities and towns shall be applied to the payment of temporary debt incurred under the provisions of this act by said counties."

**County Tuberculosis Hospitals—Care, Maintenance, and Repair. (Ch. 163, Act Apr. 24, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. The provisions of chapter 21, sections 45 to 50, inclusive, of the revised laws, and amendments thereof, relative to the supervision and control of county accounts, shall apply to county tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria and to the trustees thereof, whether said hospitals and sanatoria are established under the provisions of chapter 286 of the general acts of 1916 and amendments thereof or under other provisions of law.

**Dispensaries—Licensing and Conduct. (Ch. 131, Act Apr. 2, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this act a dispensary is defined to be any place or establishment, not conducted for profit, where medical or surgical advice or treatment, medicine or medical apparatus, is furnished to persons nonresident therein; or any place or establishment, whether conducted for charitable purposes or for profit, advertised, announced, conducted, or maintained under the name "dispensary" or "clinic," or other designation of like import.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation, other than the regularly constituted authorities of the United States, or of the Commonwealth, to establish, conduct, manage, or maintain any dispensary, as above defined, within the Commonwealth, without first obtaining a license as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, association, or corporation desiring to conduct a dispensary shall apply in writing for a license to the State department of health. The application shall be in a form prescribed by the said department, and

shall be uniform for all schools of medicine. There shall be attached to the application a statement, verified by the oath of the applicant, containing such information as may be required by the said department. If, in the judgment of the said department, the statement filed and other evidence submitted in relation to the application indicate that the operation of the proposed dispensary will be for the public benefit, a license, in such form as the said department shall prescribe, shall be issued to the applicant. Licenses shall expire at the end of the calendar year in which they are issued, but may be renewed annually on application as above provided for their initial issue. No license shall be transferable except with the approval of the said department. For the issue or renewal of each license a fee of \$5 shall be charged, except to incorporated charitable organizations which conduct dispensaries without charge and which report as required by law to the State board of charity. The fees shall be paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. The public health council of the said department shall make rules and regulations, and may revise or change the same, in accordance with which dispensaries shall be licensed and conducted, but no such rule or regulation shall specify any particular school of medicine in accordance with which a dispensary shall be conducted.

SEC. 5. The commissioner of health, and his authorized agent, shall have authority to visit and inspect any dispensary at any time in order to ascertain whether it is licensed and conducted in compliance with this act and with the rules and regulations established hereunder. After 30 days' notice to a licensed dispensary and opportunity to be heard, the said department may, if in its judgment the public interest so demands, revoke the license of any dispensary.

SEC. 6. Dispensaries legally incorporated or in operation in this Commonwealth at the date of the passage of this act, shall, on application, be permitted to continue in operation for the remainder of the calendar year without fee. The said department is hereby directed to cause an inspection to be made of all such dispensaries prior to the 31st day of December in the current year.

SEC. 7. Any person, firm, association, or corporation advertising, conducting, managing, or maintaining a dispensary as defined in this act, unless the same is duly licensed under this act, and any person, firm, association, or corporation willfully violating any rule or regulation made and published under the authority of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100. A separate and distinct offense shall be deemed to have been committed on every day during which the violation of any provision of this act continues after due notice of the violation is given in writing by the said department to the authorities of the dispensary concerned. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of health to report to the attorney general any violation of this act.

**State Registrar of Vital Statistics—Appointment and Powers. (Ch. 136, Act Apr. 11, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. The secretary of the Commonwealth, subject to the approval of the governor and council, is hereby authorized to appoint a State registrar of vital statistics, who shall be a competent statistician and who shall receive from the treasury of the Commonwealth an annual salary of \$3,000.

SEC. 2. The said registrar shall, under the direction of the secretary of the Commonwealth, have power to enforce all provisions of law relative to the registry and return of births, marriages, and deaths, with authority to prosecute in the name of the Commonwealth any violations of the said provisions.

**Milk—Grade A—Sale. (Ch. 170, Act Apr. 24, 1918.)**

Section 3 of chapter 256 of the general acts of 1917 is hereby amended by striking out the word "two," in the sixth line, and substituting the word "one," so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The board of health of any city or town, upon application of any person, firm, association or corporation, desiring to sell or exchange milk therein as 'Grade A, Massachusetts milk,' shall cause the milk produced or to be sold or exchanged by such applicant to be tested for classification as prescribed by section one of this act, and if upon such examination and test the milk so produced or to be sold or exchanged by the applicant is found to comply with the aforesaid requirements of classification of 'Grade A, Massachusetts milk,' the board of health shall issue without charge to the applicant a written permit to keep for sale, exchange or delivery, or to sell, exchange or deliver in such city or town, milk graded, classified, designated and labeled, as hereinbefore provided, as 'Grade A, Massachusetts milk.' Any permits so issued may, at any time, be revoked upon written notice to the holder thereof, by the board of health issuing the same, if milk offered by the holder for sale or exchange as so graded or classified shall not comply with the aforesaid requirements."

**Slaughtering and Meat Inspection—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Pub. Health Council, May 15, 1918.)**

Made in accordance with the provisions of section 7, chapter 90 of the revised laws, as amended by chapter 116 of the acts of 1902, and by chapters 297 and 534 of the acts of 1911.

**SLAUGHTERHOUSES.**

*Sanitation.*—The sanitary condition of slaughterhouses is controlled entirely by local boards of health. It is recommended that local authorities require slaughterhouses and the premises adjoining such establishments to be maintained in a reasonably sanitary condition.

It is recommended that the keeping of hogs near a slaughterhouse, and the feeding of hogs or other animals on the refuse of slaughterhouses, shall not be permitted on the premises of a licensed establishment.

All slaughterhouses are subject to the inspection of the agents of the State department of health at any time.

No animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter shall be received at any slaughterhouse except such animal that has died during transit to the slaughterhouse.

**DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.**

*Inspectors.*—The inspector of slaughtering is to be nominated annually in March by the boards of health of cities (except Boston) and towns, said nomination to be approved by the State department of health before the appointment can be made. In all cities at least one of the inspectors of slaughtering shall be a registered veterinary surgeon.

*Duties.*—Inspectors must be present at all licensed slaughterhouses or establishments upon the days specified for slaughter on the application for license, and there carefully examine the carcasses of all animals at the time of slaughter. The carcass shall be stamped by the inspector immediately after slaughter.

*Reports.*—Inspectors shall make returns to the State department of health on or before the 5th day of January, April, July, and October of each year, and

shall state all inspections made by them during the three months preceding the first day of the said months.

In accordance with section 28 of chapter 90 of the revised laws, as amended by section 1 of chapter 6 of the acts of 1911, all inspectors must report all carcasses showing lesions of the following contagious diseases to the Massachusetts Department of Animal Industry: Glanders, farcy, mange, contagious pleuropneumonia, tuberculosis, Texas fever, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, hog cholera, rabies, anthrax or anthracoid diseases, sheep scab and actinomycosis.

*Ante-mortem inspection.*—An ante-mortem examination and inspection shall be made of all cattle, sheep and swine before they are slaughtered. All animals plainly showing on ante-mortem inspection any disease or condition that under these regulations would cause condemnations of their carcasses on post-mortem inspection shall be condemned and disposed of as provided in these regulations.

*Air inflation.*—Carcasses, or parts of carcasses, shall not be inflated with air.

*Blood.*—No blood which comes in contact with the surface of the body of an animal, or is otherwise contaminated, shall be collected for food purposes. Only blood from animals, the carcasses of which are inspected and passed, may be used for meat food purposes. The defibrination of blood intended for food purposes shall not be performed with the hands.

#### USE OF STAMP AND TAGS.

*"Massachusetts inspected and passed."*—The "Massachusetts inspected and passed" stamp, when applied to a carcass, or any part thereof, signifies that the carcasses, meats and meat products have been inspected and passed for food under these regulations. Carcasses passing inspection should be branded as follows:

Each side of beef, nine times, eight on the outside and one on the inside: Once on outside of neck, once on shoulder, once on shank, once on brisket, once on loin, once on flank, once on round, once on cod; on the inside, once on fat over kidney.

Each side of veal, twice—once on outside of each quarter.

Each carcass of swine, seven times—once on head between ears, once on outside of each quarter, once on each loin.

Each carcass of sheep or lamb, twice—once on loin, once on croup.

*"Massachusetts inspected and condemned."*—A condemnation tag is to be attached to any carcass, parts of carcass, meats, or organs found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, and the parts or organs so tagged shall be disposed of by rendering, or otherwise so treated that they can not be used for human food.

*In the absence of tanking facilities.*—Any meat or meat products condemned at slaughterhouses which have no facilities for tanking should be freely slashed with a knife and then denatured with crude carbolic acid, kerosene, or other prescribed agent and then removed to a rendering establishment or otherwise disposed of by burial, etc.

#### INTERPRETATION AND DEFINITION OF WORDS AND TERMS.

1. *Carcass.*—This word shall apply to all parts of the animal intended to be used for food.

2. *Sound carcass.*—Carcasses and parts thereof found to be sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food shall be passed and marked as provided in these regulations.

3. *Unsound carcass.*—Should any lesion of disease or other condition that would render the meat or any organ unfit for food be found on post-mortem examination, the carcass, part, or organ shall be marked immediately with a tag labeled "Massachusetts condemned."

4. *Soiled meat.*—Due care should be taken to prevent meat and meat products from falling on the floor; and in the event of their having fallen they should be condemned, or the soiled portions removed and condemned.

5. *Primal parts of carcasses.*—This phrase shall mean the usual sections or cuts of the dressed carcass commonly known in the trade, such as sides, quarters, shoulders, hams, backs, bellies, etc., and beef tongues, beef livers, and beef tails, before they have been cut, shredded, or otherwise subdivided preliminary to use in the manufacture of meat food products.

#### DISPOSAL OF DISEASED CARCASSES.

*Disposal of diseased carcasses and organs.*—The carcasses or parts of carcasses of all animals slaughtered, and found to be affected with any of the diseases or conditions named below, shall be disposed of in a manner prescribed for each disease or condition:

1. *Vaccine animals.*—Vaccine animals with unhealed lesions accompanied by fever, provided they have not been exposed to any infections or contagious disease, may be used for lard or tallow; otherwise they shall be condemned.

2. *Immature veal.*—A careful inspection shall be made of all calves at the time of slaughter. Any calf less than four weeks old, or weighing less than 40 pounds when dressed, with head, feet, hide, and entrails removed, shall not be stamped, as the sale of such carcasses is unlawful and prohibited. Carcasses of animals too immature to produce wholesome meat, and all unborn and still-born animals, shall be condemned.

3. *Anthrax or charbon.*—All carcasses showing lesions of anthrax or charbon, regardless of the extent of the disease, and including the hide, hoofs, horns, viscera, fat, blood, and all other portions of the animal, shall be condemned and immediately incinerated, and the facts reported at once to the State department of health and to the Massachusetts Department of Animal Industry.

4. *Blackleg.*—Carcasses of animals showing lesions of blackleg shall be condemned.

5. *Hemorrhagic septicemia.*—Carcasses of animals affected with hemorrhagic septicemia shall be condemned.

6. *Pyemia and septicemia.*—Carcasses showing lesions of pyemia or septicemia shall be condemned.

7. *Rabies.*—Carcasses of animals which showed symptoms of rabies before slaughter shall be condemned.

8. *Tetanus.*—Carcasses of animals which showed symptoms of tetanus before slaughter shall be condemned.

9. *Malignant epizootic catarrh.*—Carcasses of animals affected with malignant epizootic catarrh, showing generalized inflammation of the mucous membrane, shall be condemned.

10. *Hog cholera and swine plague.*—Carcasses showing well-marked lesions of hog cholera or swine plague in more than two of the organs (skin, kidneys, bones, lymphatic glands) shall be condemned.

Provided they are well nourished, carcasses showing slight and limited lesions of these diseases may be passed.

Carcasses showing lesions of these diseases so numerous and advanced as to prohibit their being passed, but not sufficient to cause condemnation, may be rendered into lard by cooking by steam for four hours at 220° F.

In inspecting carcasses showing lesions of hog cholera or swine plague in the skin, bones, kidneys, or lymphatic glands, due consideration should be given to the extent and severity of the lesions in the viscera.

11. *Actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw*.—If a carcass affected with actinomycosis or lumpy jaw is in a well-nourished condition, and the lesions are confined to the head or tongue, the carcass may be passed, but the head and tongue shall be condemned.

Carcasses of animals showing generalized actinomycosis shall be condemned.

12. *Caseous lymphadenitis*.—When the lesions of caseous lymphadenitis (cheesy lymph glands) are limited to the superficial glands, or a few nodules in an organ, the meat may be passed. If extensive lesions are found in the lungs or plure, or any of the visceral organs, and the carcass is emaciated, it shall be condemned.

13. *Tuberculosis*.—The following principles are advised for guidance in passing on carcasses affected with tuberculosis:

Fundamental thought (principle A): The fundamental thought is that meat should not be used for food if it contains tubercle bacilli; if there is a reasonable possibility that it may contain tubercle bacilli; or if it is impregnated with toxic substances of tuberculosis or septic infections.

Lesions localized and not numerous (principle B): If the lesions are localized and not numerous, if there is no evidence of tubercle bacilli in the blood, muscles, or parts that may be eaten, and the carcass is well nourished, there is no proof that the flesh is unwholesome, and the carcass may, therefore, be passed.

Generalized tuberculosis (principle C): Evidences of generalized tuberculosis are to be sought in such distribution and number of tubercular lesions as can be explained only upon the supposition that tubercle bacilli are in the systemic circulation. Such lesions will be found in both lungs, spleen, kidneys, bones, joints, sexual glands, lymphatic glands, or in the splenic, renal, pre-scapular, poplitea, and inguinal glands. When several of these organs or parts are coincidentally affected the carcasses showing these lesions shall be condemned.

Localized tuberculosis (principle D): By localized tuberculosis is understood tuberculosis limited to a single or several parts or organs of a body without evidence of bacilli invasion of the systemic circulation.

Rules for disposal of tuberculous meat (rule A): (a) When a tuberculous animal shows symptoms of the disease with fever, before it was killed, the carcass shall be condemned.

(b) When the animal shows tuberculosis by symptoms of anemia and emaciation, the carcass shall be condemned.

(c) When the lesions of tuberculosis are generalized as follows: When tuberculous lesions are found in any two organs of the digestive or respiratory tracts, including the lymphatic glands, spleen, kidney, uterus, udder, ovary, testicle, adrenal gland, brain, or spinal cord, such carcass shall be condemned.

(d) When the lesions of tuberculosis are found in the muscles, bones, or joints, or in the body of lymphatic glands as a result of draining the muscles, bones, and joints, the carcass shall be condemned.

(e) When the lesions are extensive in one or both body cavities, the carcass shall be condemned.

(f) When the lesions are multiple, acute, and actively progressive, the carcass shall be condemned.

Parts of carcass condemned (rule B): An organ or part of a carcass shall be condemned—

- (a) When it contains lesions of tuberculosis.
- (b) When the lesion is adjacent to the flesh.
- (c) When contaminated by tuberculous material through contact with the floor, soiled knife, or otherwise.
- (d) When heads show lesions of tuberculosis.
- (e) When the corresponding lymphatic gland of an organ is tuberculous.

Carcass passed (rule C): The carcass, if the tuberculous lesions are limited to a single part or organ, shall be passed after the parts containing the local lesions are removed and condemned.

14. *Texas fever*.—Carcasses showing lesions sufficient to warrant the diagnosis of Texas fever shall be condemned.

15. *Mange or scab*.—Carcasses of animals affected with mange or scab in advanced stages, or showing emaciation or extension of the inflammation to the flesh, shall be condemned. When the disease is slight the carcass may be passed.

16. *Tapeworm cysts*.—Carcasses of animals affected with tapeworm cysts should be rendered into lard or tallow. When the infestation is extensive the carcass shall be condemned.

Carcasses of animals affected with gid bladder worms may be passed after condemnation of the infected organ (brain, spinal cord).

Carcasses or parts of carcasses infested with the hydatid cyst may be passed after condemnation of the affected part or organ.

#### INFECTIONS THAT MAY CAUSE MEAT POISONING.

Carcasses of animals so infected that consumption of the meat, or meat food products, may give rise to meat poisoning shall be condemned. This section covers all carcasses showing signs of—

- (a) Acute inflammation of the lungs, pleura, peritoneum, pericardium, or meninges.
- (b) Septicemia or pyemia, whether puerperal or traumatic.
- (c) Severe hemorrhagic or gangrenous enteritis or gastritis.
- (d) Acute diffuse metritis or mastitis (garget).
- (e) Polyarthritis (inflammation of joints).
- (f) Phlebitis of umbilical veins.
- (g) Traumatic pericarditis.

*Icterus*.—Carcasses affected with icterus (jaundice), and showing an intense yellow or greenish yellow discoloration after proper cooling shall be condemned. If such discoloration passes away during cooling, the carcasses may be passed.

*Uremia and sexual odor*.—Carcasses giving off such odors shall be condemned.

*Urticaria, etc.*—Hogs affected with urticaria (diamond skin disease) may be passed after condemning the skin, provided the carcass is otherwise fit for food.

*Tumors, bruises, abscesses, etc.*—Any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised, or is affected by tumors, malignant or benign abscesses, suppurating sores or liver flukes, shall be condemned. When the lesions affect the whole carcass the entire carcass shall be condemned.

The carcasses, or any part or product thereof, of all animals which have come to their death in any manner or by any means otherwise than by slaughter or killing while in a healthy condition shall be condemned as being unfit for food, and shall be disposed of either by burial or rendering.

*Emaciation and anemia.*—Carcasses of animals too emaciated or anemic to produce wholesome meat, and carcasses showing slimy degeneration of the fat, or a serious infiltration of the muscles, shall be condemned.

*Milk fever, railroad sickness.*—Carcasses of animals showing symptoms of milk fever or railroad sickness at the time of slaughter shall be condemned, as the flesh of such animals is dark in color and more watery than is natural, suggesting autointoxication.

**Vinegar—Standard. (Ch. 145, Act Apr. 12, 1918).**

SECTION 1. Section 67 of chapter 57 of the revised laws, as amended by section 2 of chapter 600 of the acts of 1911, by section 1 of chapter 239<sup>4</sup> of the general acts of 1915, and by chapter 189 of the general acts of 1916, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and substituting the following:

"SEC. 67. Vinegar shall contain no added or artificial coloring matter, and shall contain not less than 4 grams of acetic acid in 100 cubic centimeters of the vinegar. If vinegar contains any added or artificial coloring matter, or less than the required amount of acidity, it shall be deemed to be adulterated. There shall be published in the monthly bulletin of the State department of health such methods for the analysis of vinegar as may be prescribed from time to time by the commissioner of health, and said methods shall be those published by the association of official agricultural chemists. No person shall determine the value of vinegar as a basis for payment in buying or selling, or for the purpose of inspection in any manner, otherwise than by the methods herein described."

**Vinegar—Examination—Procedure When Adulterated or Misbranded.  
(Ch. 137, Act Apr. 11, 1918.)**

The examination of samples of vinegar taken under authority of law shall be made under the direction and supervision of the State Department of health or of the boards of health of the several cities and towns. If it shall appear upon examination that any sample is misbranded or adulterated within the meaning of the law, the State department of health or the local board of health, as the case may be, shall not be required to cause formal complaint to be entered at once, but shall grant the opportunity of a hearing in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of chapter 208 of the general acts of 1917.

**Dipsomaniacs and Drug Addicts—Commitment. (Ch. 139, Act Apr. 12, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Chapter 504 of the acts of 1909, as amended in section 50 by chapter 558 of the acts of 1914, by chapter 73 of the general acts of 1915 and by chapter 69 of the general acts of 1917, is hereby further amended by striking out said section 50 and substituting the following:

"SEC. 50. Any of the judges named in section 29, and the municipal court of the city of Boston, may commit to the Norfolk State Hospital, to the McLean Hospital, or to a private licensed hospital or house, any male or female person who is subject to dipsomania or inebriety, either in public or private, or who is so addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control. The magistrate who receives the application for such commitment shall examine on oath the applicant and all other witnesses, shall reduce the application to writing and cause it to be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant. He shall cause a summons and copy of the application to be served upon such person in the manner provided by section 25 of chapter 217 of the revised laws. Such person shall be entitled to a hearing, unless

<sup>4</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 338, p. 278.

after receiving said summons he shall in writing waive a hearing; and in that case the magistrate may issue an order for his immediate commitment as aforesaid, without a hearing, if he is of the opinion that the person is a proper subject for custody and treatment in the hospital or other place to which he is committed. The commitment may be made forthwith, if the examining physician certifies the case to be one of emergency. A person committed as aforesaid may be detained for two years after the date of his commitment and no longer."

SEC. 2. Upon the passage of this act the commission on mental diseases shall transfer to the Norfolk State Hospital and to the custody of the superintendent thereof, under the provisions of section 69 of said chapter 504, as amended by section 1 of chapter 334 of the acts of 1911 and by chapter 131 of the general acts of 1917, all female persons who are inmates of State hospitals for the insane and were committed thereto under the provisions of section 50 of said chapter 504, amended as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Said chapter 504 is hereby amended by striking out section 54 and substituting the following:

"SEC. 54. Any person who is a dipsomaniac or inebriate or addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants, who is desirous of submitting himself for treatment in the Norfolk State Hospital, or in any hospital or receptacle licensed under the provisions of chapter 285 of the general acts of 1916, as amended by chapter 232 of the general acts of 1917, and makes written application therefor, may be received by the trustees, superintendent, or manager of such hospital or receptacle and detained therein as a boarder and patient. No such person shall be detained more than three days after having given notice in writing of his intention or desire to leave the institution. The charges for the support of such a person in said State hospital shall be governed by the provisions of law applicable to the support of an insane person in a State hospital: *Provided*, That the approval of the State board of charity shall be obtained in writing."

**Old-Age Annuities and Sickness Insurance—Promotion of. (Ch. 70, Resolve May 29, 1918.)**

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth the sum of \$5,000, to be expended under the direction of the trustees of the general insurance guaranty fund, in a manner similar to the work of said trustees in making known the advantages of savings bank life insurance under the provisions of chapter 168 of the general acts of 1915, for the purpose of further encouraging and promoting old-age annuities and the organization of mutual benefit associations among the employees in industrial plants in the Commonwealth in order to afford them an opportunity to insure against sickness and disability. The said trustees shall have authority to employ such agents or solicitors as they may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and also such additional clerical assistance as may be necessary from time to time.

**Alewife Brook—Discharge of Sewage and Other Substances Into. (Ch. 88, Act Mar. 20, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. The State department of health is hereby authorized and directed to prohibit the entrance or discharge of sewage into any part of Alewife Brook, or its tributaries, and to prevent the entrance or discharge therein of any other substance which might be injurious to public health or might tend to create a public nuisance.

SEC. 2. The department shall consult with the owner of any factory or other establishment situated on or near the said river or any of its tributaries, at his request or of its own motion, as to the best practicable and reasonably available means of rendering the waste or refuse therefrom harmless.

SEC. 3. The supreme judicial and superior courts shall have jurisdiction in equity to enforce the provisions of this act and any order made by the State department of health in conformity therewith. Proceedings to enforce any such order shall be instituted and prosecuted by the attorney general upon the request of the said department.

SEC. 4. Whoever permits the entrance or discharge into Alewife Brook, or its tributaries, of sewage or of any other substance injurious to the public health or tending to create a public nuisance after the same has been prohibited by the State department of health as provided in section 1 shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 for each offense.

SEC. 5. This act shall not affect the rights of the cities of Cambridge and Somerville under chapter 238 of the acts of the year 1896 or any other rights of any city or town in regard to drainage into Alewife Brook.

**Nuisances—Prohibition and Abatement of Certain Nuisances on the Seashore in Certain Counties. (Ch. 243, Act May 28, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit, or willfully or negligently cause or permit to be deposited or to dispose of in such manner as to cause the same to be deposited by the action of the tide or otherwise upon the seashore within the limits of the counties of Dukes County, Barnstable, or Nantucket any mammals, alive or dead, constituting or likely to constitute a nuisance or a detriment to the health of the community. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$500.

SEC. 2. The owner of any premises upon which any such mammals are deposited shall, within 48 hours after being notified so to do by the board of health of the city or town concerned, remove the same. In case the nuisance is not abated by the owner of the premises, or by the person causing the nuisance, the city or town, acting by its board of health, shall abate the same, and may recover the expense therefor from the person causing such nuisance or from the owner of the premises aforesaid: *Provided, however,* That no owner shall be liable as such for a sum exceeding \$25 in any one year. All expenses of abatement not recoverable as aforesaid shall be paid by the county in which the same are incurred.

**Manufacturing and Mercantile Establishments—Medical and Surgical Chests—Facilities for Warming Food. (Ch. 110, Act Mar. 27, 1918.)**

Section 104 of chapter 514 of the acts of 1909, as amended by chapter 557<sup>1</sup> of the acts of 1914, and by chapter 216 of the general acts of 1915, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "premises," in the sixteenth line, the words: "and also suitable and sanitary facilities for heating or warming food to be consumed by those employees of the factory or shop who so desire," so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 104. Every person, firm, or corporation operating a factory or shop in which machinery is used for any manufacturing or other purpose except for ele-

<sup>1</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 279, p. 88.

vators, or for heating or hoisting apparatus, shall at all times keep and maintain, free of expense to the employees, such medical or surgical chest, or both, as shall be required by the State board of labor and industries, and containing plasters, bandages, absorbent cotton, gauze, and all other necessary medicines, instruments, and other appliances for the treatment of persons injured or taken ill upon the premises. Every such person, firm, or corporation employing 100 or more persons, shall, if so required by the State board of labor and industries, provide accommodations, satisfactory to said board, for the treatment of persons injured or taken ill upon the premises, and also suitable and sanitary facilities for heating or warming food to be consumed by those employees of the factory or shop who so desire. Every person, firm, or corporation carrying on a business in a mercantile establishment in which 20 or more women or minors are employed, shall in the manner aforesaid provide such medical and surgical chest as the State board of labor and industries may require. A person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500 for every week during which such violation continues."

## MINNESOTA.

### **Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patient—Laboratory Examinations—Treatment—Quarantine—Remedies to Be Sold Only on Physician's Prescription. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 12, Apr. 27, and July 31, 1918.)**

250. *Definition.*—The term venereal disease within the meaning of these regulations shall include syphilis, chancroid, and the gonococcic infections.

251. *Notification.*—Any person in attendance upon a case which he knows or suspects to be a venereal disease shall immediately report the same to the State board of health. Such report shall include the name and address, age, color, sex, nationality, and marital status of the person, together with the name of the disease and stage thereof, the probable source of infection, and whether previously reported or not.

Physicians may report cases of venereal diseases by identification number, omitting the name and address of the patient: *Provided, however,* That where reports are made in this manner the reporting physician shall be responsible for the enforcement of all the laws and regulations relating to venereal disease so far as applicable to such cases.

The records of venereal diseases with the State board of health shall be confidential.

252. *Instructions.*—Any person in attendance upon a case of venereal disease shall give such patient a circular of information and instruction furnished by the State board of health.

253. *Diagnosis.*—The examination of blood for syphilis by the Wassermann test and the microscopic examination of smears or pus for gonococci will be made without charge by the State board of health provided the specimens are properly taken and sent to the State board of health in the containers furnished for that purpose, and that the accompanying data card is correctly filled in.

It shall be the duty of every person attending a case of venereal disease or suspected case of venereal disease to secure specimens for examination when required to do so by the State board of health.

254. *Control.*—All persons infected with a venereal disease coming for treatment to any institution, hospital, dispensary, or physician, shall continue under treatment until no longer able to transmit the infection. In case of gonococcus infection, this shall be for a period of not less than six weeks from the date of the infection and until two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci. In the case of syphilis, it shall be for a period of not less than two years from the date of the infection and until all lesions of the skin or mucous membrane are completely healed and until two successive Wassermann tests, not less than three months apart, have been found negative.

255. Every physician in attendance upon a case of venereal disease shall, within two weeks after any patient has discontinued treatment with him, report that fact to the State board of health, together with the patient's name and address or identification number as originally reported.

256. When required to do so, any physician in attendance upon a case of venereal disease, who has reported the same by identification number, shall

report the name and address of such case to the State board of health: *Provided*, That such report of name and address shall be required only:

(a) When the patient has failed to report for proper treatment for two weeks after the time appointed by the attending physician.

(b) When the physician has reason to believe that such patient is not under the treatment of a legal practitioner of medicine, or if such physician has reason to believe that such former patient is conducting himself in such a manner as to constitute a menace to public health.

256+*a. Sale of remedies.*—No druggist, pharmacist, or other person shall sell, give away, prescribe, or administer to any person, any drug, medicine, or preparation thereof, intended to be used for the treatment, relief, or cure of any venereal disease, except upon written prescription of a duly licensed physician.

257. *Incorrigible cases.*—Any person infected with venereal disease who shall refuse or neglect to comply with instructions of the attending physician or the State board of health for the prevention of the transmission of the infection shall be reported by the physician in attendance or by a representative of the State board of health to the local health officer and such case shall thereupon be isolated and shall be subject to regulations Nos. 303, 304, 305, 307, 310, 311, 313, and 320 of the State board of health.

**Dispensaries and Hospitals Treating Venereal Diseases—License Required—Standards Governing Conduct of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 12 and Apr. 27, 1918.)**

258. *Approved dispensaries.*—No dispensary or hospital shall treat venereal diseases unless it holds a license so to do from the State board of health and complies with the following standards governing the licensing and conduct of dispensaries and hospitals treating venereal diseases. The State board of health may cancel and revoke any license so granted.

**STANDARDS GOVERNING THE LICENSING AND CONDUCT OF DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS  
TREATING VENEREAL DISEASES.**

259. Venereal diseases shall be treated in a special department, or the department of dermatology, of a dispensary or hospital.

260. The department shall be open at least three times a week, day or evening.

261. The staff of the department shall be adequate in number and training.

262. Well arranged rooms, laboratory facilities, and equipments, with instruments and apparatus, shall be provided.

263. The department shall have at its disposal beds for isolation or treatment.

264. Adequate records of all cases shall be kept.

265. Social service shall be maintained and adequate measures adopted to secure a regular attendance of patients.

266. Clinicians shall devote the amount of time necessary for intelligently informing new patients of the seriousness of their diseases, the necessity for treatment until cured, and the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of infection to others. The department shall, in addition, supply literature furnished by the State board of health on these subjects to the patients.

267. Microscopic examinations of suspected lesions and discharges shall be made in this department. The Wassermann test shall be performed in laboratories recognized by the State board of health.

268. All departments treating patients affected with venereal diseases shall be equipped with adequate facilities for asepsis and antisepsis.

269. Salvarsan or other accepted specific treatment shall be administered to such cases as present no contra indications.

270. Facilities for urethroscopic and systoscopic examination shall be provided and regularly employed in these clinics.

271. Patients under treatment for gonorrhea shall not be discharged until six weeks from the date of infection and until two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci. Patients under treatment for syphilis shall not be discharged until two years from the date of infection, and until all lesions of the skin or mucous membrane are completely healed, and until two successive negative Wassermann tests, not less than three months apart, are secured.

272. If it becomes necessary, for any reason, to discharge a patient still uncured, the patient shall be referred to an approved clinic or reputable physician.

273. An annual report of the work done in the dispensary or hospital treating venereal disease shall be made to the State board of health, and shall include the name and address of new patients, the number of old patients, the number of visits made, the number of patients continued under observation and treatment from one year into the next, the number of doses of Salvarsan or equivalent approved therapeutic remedy, the distribution of such Salvarsan as was administered free, the number of patients discharged as cured, and such other information as said board may request.

## MISSISSIPPI.

**Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Definitions of Terms—Attendance at Schools and Public Gatherings—Employment of Teachers and Janitors—Quarantine—Isolation—Disinfection—Placarding—Typhoid Vaccination—Control Measures for Specific Diseases—Prevention of Blindness.**  
(Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)

SECTION 1. It shall be, and is hereby, the duty of the county health officer to secure a report from physicians each month, of the diseases named in section 2, of the rules and regulations of the State board of health governing the morbidity reports, as provided in section 2487 of the Mississippi Code, 1906.

SEC. 2. The State board of health provides that the following diseases shall be notifiable:

Typhoid fever.	Pellagra.
Typhus fever.	Tuberculosis (all forms, giving part affected).
Malaria.	Syphilis.
Smallpox.	Gonorrhea.
Measles.	Chancroid.
Scarlet fever.	Cancer.
Whooping cough.	Meningitis.
Diphtheria.	(a) epidemic cerebrospinal.
Asiatic cholera.	(b) tuberculous.
Dysentery:	(c) other forms.
(a) amebic.	Acute poliomyelitis.
(b) bacillary.	Pneumonia.
Bubonic plague.	Hookworm disease.
Leprosy.	Trachoma.
Yellow fever.	Mumps.
Chicken pox.	Ophthalmia neonatorum.
Rabies:	Puerperal septicemia.
(a) in man.	Anthrax.
(b) in animals.	

SEC. 3. Each and every licensed physician practicing in the State of Mississippi who treats or examines any person suffering from or afflicted with or suspected to be suffering from, or afflicted with any of the notifiable diseases named in section 2, shall on the first day of the month following report the number of cases of each disease or suspected disease to the county health officer of the county in which the patient resides or is temporarily located. Such reports shall show the number of cases of each disease by color or race. When a physician has not attended any cases of notifiable diseases during the month, he shall report such fact to the county health officer.

SEC. 4. Each and every physician shall report to the county health officer within 24 hours any person suffering from, or afflicted with any of the following diseases: Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, acute poliomyelitis, smallpox, typhoid fever, and yellow fever. Such cases shall be also included in the monthly report made to the county health officer. In

reporting to the county health officer the diseases named in this section, the physician shall furnish the following information:

- (1) The date and hour the report is made.
- (2) The name of the disease or suspected disease.
- (3) The name, age, sex, color, occupation, address, and school attended, or place of employment of patient.
- (4) Number of adults and of children in the household.
- (5) Source or probable source of infection or origin, or probable origin of the disease.
- (6) Name and address of the reporting physician.

SEC. 5. That the superintendent or other person in charge of any hospital, asylum, or other institution, public or private, shall report all diseases or suspected diseases occurring in the institution as provided in sections 2 and 3.

SEC. 6. Teachers or other persons employed or in charge of public or private schools, including Sunday schools, shall report immediately to the county health officer each and every known or suspected case of notifiable disease in persons attending or employed in their respective schools.

SEC. 7. When any person is suffering from or afflicted with or suspected to be suffering from or afflicted with any disease named in section 2, and no physician is in attendance, the head of the household shall report such case, or suspected case, to the county health officer as provided in sections 2 and 3 of these regulations.

SEC. 8. Whenever there occurs within a county an epidemic of the diseases named in section 4, the county health officer shall, within five days, report to the secretary of the State board of health, the number of cases occurring in the epidemic, the origin of the epidemic, and what action has been taken by the county health officer to prevent the spread of such disease.

SEC. 9. The county health officer shall report to the secretary of the State board of health, on the tenth day of each month, giving such information as required by the State board of health.

SEC. 10. Any physician, or other person or persons who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or shall falsify any report, or shall violate any of the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Mississippi State Board of Health governing the morbidity reports, upon conviction shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to the penalty provided in section 2511 of the Mississippi Code of 1906.

SEC. 11. The county health officer shall be responsible for the enforcement of the rules and regulations governing morbidity reports in his respective county. Failure, neglect, or refusal on the part of the county health officer to enforce the said rules and regulations shall be grounds for removal from office and shall render him liable to penalty as provided in section 2511 of the Mississippi Code of 1906, or both.

The following terms shall be construed to have the meaning as indicated: (From committee of American Public Health Association.)

1. *Cleaning*.—This term signifies the removal, by scrubbing and washing, of organic matter on which and in which bacteria may find favorable conditions for prolonging life and virulence; also the removal by the same means of bacteria adherent to surfaces.

2. *Contact*.—A "contact" is any person or animal known to have been sufficiently near to a human infected person or animal to have been exposed to transfer of infectious material directly, or by articles freshly soiled with such material.

3. *Disinfection*.—By this is meant the destroying of the vitality of pathogenic microorganisms by chemical means or by heat.

4. *Fumigation*.—By fumigation is meant a process by which the destruction of insects, as mosquitoes and body lice, and animals, as rats, is accomplished by the employment of gaseous agents.

5. *Isolation*.—By isolation is meant the separating of persons suffering from communicable diseases, or carriers of the infecting organisms, from other persons, in such places and under such conditions as will prevent the direct or indirect conveyance of the infectious agent to susceptible persons.

6. *Quarantine*.—By quarantine is meant the limitation of freedom of movement of persons or animals who have been exposed to communicable diseases for a period of time equal to the incubation period of the disease to which they have been exposed.

7. *Renovation*.—By renovation is meant, in addition to cleansing, such treatment of the falls, floors, and ceilings of rooms or houses as may be necessary to place the premises in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

8. *Report of a disease*.—By report of a disease is meant the notification to the health authorities, and, in the case of communicable disease in animals, also to the respective departments of agriculture who have immediate jurisdiction, and a case of communicable disease exists in a specified person or animal at a given address.

9. *Susceptibles*.—A susceptible is a person or animal who is not known to have become immune to the particular communicable disease in question by natural or artificial process.

10. *Carrier*.—The term "carrier," as applied to any infectious disease, shall be construed to mean any person who harbors the germs of the disease in question, when there are no manifest symptoms of the said disease.

NOTE.—The term "carrier," when applied to a person during the convalescent stages of the disease or during the stage when symptoms are manifest, shall be regarded as an incorrect application.

*General regulations on infectious diseases*.—1. Any person suffering from an infectious disease must not go to or be taken to, or removed from any house to another house or public place, without securing a permit from the health officer.

2. No parent or guardian shall send or take to any public meeting or on any railway train or street car, or into the presence of any child, or to any school, a child who is ill with whooping cough, measles, sore eyes, scarlet fever, or other contagious disease. The principal or teacher of any school shall not allow such a child to remain in school and the name of said child shall be reported to the health officers at once.

3. It shall be unlawful for any school superintendent, principal, school trustee, or the superintendent of any other public or private institution, or the trustees of any other public or private institution, to employ and keep employed in or about such school or institution, any teacher, janitor, or other person when such teacher, janitor, or other person is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis or other contagious or infectious disease.

4. When an authorized health officer has reason to suspect that a person employed as teacher or otherwise in or about such school or institution, as described in section 3, is dangerous to the inmates of said school or institution because of having tuberculosis or other contagious or infectious disease, said health officer shall demand of said teacher or person so suspected a certificate of health from a physician of competency, and acceptable to said health officer. Should such a teacher or employee refuse to submit to an examination, or to

furnish such certificate, the trustees or person in authority shall dismiss such suspected teacher or employee forthwith.

5. Every teacher or principal of a school shall report immediately to the health officer the occurrence of any rash on any school child in his or her charge and shall exclude such child from the public schoolroom until the pupil has been seen by the family physician or health officer.

6. Whenever any householder shall know that any person within his household is infected with any acute disease, accompanied by an eruption of the skin, and no physician is in attendance, said householder must immediately notify either the health officer or the family physician and under no circumstances shall said child or person be permitted to attend school or come in contact with other people without the advice or consent of the physician or health officer.

*Diphtheria.*—(a) Any case of diphtheria or membranous croup shall be isolated 14 days and shall not be released until two cultures from the nose and throat taken not less than 24 hours apart fail to show the presence of diphtheria bacilli. Or if this is not done, as an alternative the patient must be kept isolated for four weeks from the beginning of the disease or as long thereafter as necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

(b) Any person exposed to diphtheria or membranous croup shall be quarantined for seven days, but as an alternative procedure any person exposed to diphtheria may be released from quarantine upon securing two negative cultures taken 24 hours apart from the nasal passages and throat, provided such person does not again subject himself to exposure to the case or cases concerned.

(c) When a case of diphtheria occurs in a household all children of the household shall be prohibited from attending school and kept in quarantine seven days after the patient or patients suffering from diphtheria have been released from quarantine.

(d) Any child attending school that becomes a carrier of diphtheria germs shall be excluded from school and quarantined until proper treatment is given for rendering the throat free of diphtheria bacilli. Said child shall be released from quarantine upon obtaining two negatives cultures from the throat and nose, taken 48 hours apart, provided that during the 48-hour period no spray or gargle is used in the throat and nose.

(e) Any person that becomes a carrier of diphtheria germs shall be isolated and the throat shall be properly treated for the removal of the diphtheria bacilli. The period of isolation for adults or those not attending school shall be left to the discretion of the health officer, but the treatment of said carrier must be kept up until two negative cultures are obtained from the throat and nose, taken 24 hours apart, provided that during this period no spray or gargle is used in the throat and nose by said individual.

(f) Whenever there is a doubt as to whether a case is diphtheria the usual isolation regulation shall be applied until the attending physician or health officer makes a positive diagnosis.

(g) All bedclothing, dishes, and other articles used in the sick room must be disinfected before being removed from the sick room. For this purpose a solution of formalin or boiling water can be used.

(h) No teacher in a public school who has been living or visiting with any family in which a case of diphtheria developed shall return to her school duties until five days have elapsed from the date of the last exposure or until two negative cultures are obtained from the nasal passages and throat taken 24

hours apart: *Provided*, The said teacher shall not be again exposed to the case of diphtheria concerned.

(i) Upon recovery or death of the patient the house, room, or apartment, together with the contents must be disinfected before quarantine is raised.

(j) Every patient must be given a bath and clean clothing (unexposed clothing) before being discharged.

(k) When a case of diphtheria exists in any room, house, or apartment it shall be the duty of the health officer to post on such room, house, or apartment at the entrance in a conspicuous place, a placard on which is printed "Diphtheria, keep out."

*Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.*—(a) Any person suffering from epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall be isolated until the recovery of the patient from the acute symptoms. If it is possible to use fresh secretions from the nose and throat in making cultures two negative cultures should be obtained from the nose and throat taken not less than 24 hours apart before the said patient is released. (It is inadvisable to attempt to use the culture method of release from isolation in epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis unless a laboratory is at hand and cultures can be obtained on the ground. In other words, swabs sent from a distance by mail will prove unreliable in making such examination.)

(b) All exposures and contacts with a case of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall be quarantined for 10 days after said person or persons have been exposed to a case of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

Nurses, members of the household in more or less contact with the patient suffering from epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or anyone who has been exposed to the disease, shall be quarantined for 10 days.

The same rule is applicable in this instance as in section (a), relative to release cultures. Any person constantly exposed or from the date of last exposure to a case of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall remain in quarantine for a period of 10 days after the case of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis is released from isolation.

(c) Children shall not attend school or any public gathering from any house where there is a case of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis until 10 days after all restrictions have been removed by the health officer.

(d) Whether the termination of the case of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis be by recovery or death, terminal disinfection shall be required; that is, all clothing and the immediate environment of the patient must be disinfected and the general surroundings must be thoroughly clean.

(e) All doubtful cases of meningitis shall be subject to isolation and shall be handled as if they are of the epidemic type until the attending physician or health officer determines it to be not of the epidemic type.

(f) When there is a case of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis in a house, room, or apartment it shall be designated by a placard on which the name of the disease is printed, placed at the entrance in a conspicuous place, "Meningitis, keep out."

*Chicken pox.*—(a) Any person who has chicken pox must be isolated seven days, or until desquamation is complete.

NOTE.—Nonimmune contacts attending school may continue to attend school if not constantly exposed and are under observation of the physician or nurse.

(b) Any nonimmune person who has been sufficiently exposed to chicken pox may be quarantined for 21 days from date of last exposure, at the discretion of the health officer.

(c) With the termination of a case of chicken pox, the room or place occupied by the patient shall be thoroughly cleaned.

(d) The designation of the house in which there is a case of chicken pox by a placard shall be left to the discretion of the health officer.

*Dysentery (amebic).*—(a) The bowel discharges of all persons suffering from amebic dysentery should be disinfected or disposed of in such a way as to prevent others from being infected.

*Dysentery (bacillary).*—(a) All persons suffering from bacillary dysentery should be isolated during the communicable period of the disease.

(b) The bowel discharges of all persons suffering from bacillary dysentery should be disinfected or disposed of in such a way as to prevent the infection of other people.

*Favus.*—(a) Any person suffering from favus shall be excluded from school and other public gatherings until lesions are healed.

(b) All toilet articles which may come in contact with the lesions must be disinfected.

*Glanders.*—(a) Any person suffering from glanders must be isolated either at the home or in the hospital; it is advised that infected horses be destroyed rather than isolated.

(b) All infected horses should be isolated until they have been tested by a specific reaction, and the removal of carcasses of infected horses and terminal disinfection is required before removal of quarantine restrictions.

(c) The discharges from human cases and articles soiled therewith, must be disinfected.

(d) The stable or stables and contents, where infected horses have been kept, must be disinfected upon the termination of the case or cases whether by recovery or death, or all carcasses must be burned.

*German measles.*—(a) The patient shall be separated from nonimmune children and excluded from school and public places for a period of eight days from day of eruption or longer if it is deemed advisable by the health officer.

(b) Nonimmune children and those working in public places must be kept away from the patient, and if in the opinion of the health officer or nurse this can be done, they should be allowed to continue at school or at work, provided said persons are under the observation of a physician.

(c) All nonimmune contacts must be placed under quarantine for 21 days from date of exposure to a recognized case.

(d) All discharges from the nose and throat of the patient, and articles soiled by such discharges shall be disinfected.

(e) Upon the termination of the case the house, room, or apartment in which the case has been located, must be aired and thoroughly cleaned.

(f) The house, room, or apartment, in which a case of German measles exists must be designated by a placard or colored flag to prevent contacts.

*Measles.*—(a) Any case of measles must be isolated for two weeks from the onset of the symptoms. The said case must be isolated from children in the household who have not had measles. No restrictions should be placed on the head of the family, unless in the judgment of the health officer, it becomes necessary. This also applies to teachers who are living in the house where there is a case of measles, provided the teachers have had the disease.

(b) All nonimmune contacts, children, and those working in public places must be quarantined for 14 days from last exposure unless under daily observation by the physician, or in the opinion of the health officer they can continue without danger to the public health. Nonimmunes who have been exposed to measles should be excluded from public gatherings.

(c) Any house, room, or apartment in which there is a case of measles shall be properly designated at the entrance by a placard.

*Scarlet fever.*—(a) All cases of scarlet fever must be isolated for five weeks or longer, until desquamation is complete, or if complicated by otorrhea, discharging sinus, or abscess, until all discharges have stopped. Heads of families may be disinfected and released at the discretion of the health officer.

(b) All susceptible children, and teachers who have been exposed to scarlet fever, and food handlers, shall be quarantined seven days from date of last exposure to a recognized case.

(c) Any person who is exposed to scarlet fever shall be quarantined according to the discretion of the health officer or said person must carry out such requirements as may be imposed by the health officer preventing the spread of the disease.

(d) All articles which have been in contact with the patient and all articles soiled by the discharges of the patient, must be disinfected before being carried out of the room.

(e) A house, room, or apartment shall be disinfected at the termination of a case of scarlet fever whether by recovery or death.

(f) Domestic animals that may be exposed to a case or cases of scarlet fever shall be confined, or if exposed, said animals shall be disinfected or killed.

(g) Any house, room, or apartment in which there is a case of scarlet fever must be properly designated by placing at the entrance a placard on which is printed: "Scarlet fever, keep out."

*Whooping Cough.*—(a) Any patient suffering from whooping cough must be isolated six weeks and all children in the household who have not had whooping cough must be excluded from school and public gatherings.

(b) All nonimmune contacts must be quarantined for a period of no less than 14 days after the last exposure to a case of whooping cough.

(c) Any house, room, or apartment in which there is a case of whooping cough must be properly designated at the entrance by a placard.

*Smallpox.*—(a) All persons suffering from smallpox shall be isolated for a period of 30 days or until all scales and flakes have disappeared from the body.

(b) All persons who have been exposed or suspected or having been exposed to a case of smallpox must be quarantined for a period of 14 days from date of last exposure, or until protected by vaccination. It is left to the discretion of the health officer in questionable cases to determine immunes.

(c) All discharges from the body and articles soiled from them should be disinfected.

(d) The house, room or apartment in which there is a case of smallpox, upon the termination of the case, whether by recovery or death, must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

(e) Any house, room, or apartment in which there is a case of smallpox, shall be properly designated at the entrance by a placard or a colored flag, "Smallpox, keep out."

*Poliomyelitis.*—(a) Any person or persons suffering from poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis must be isolated during the period of communicability (apparently no more than 21 days from the onset of the disease), in a screened room or apartment.

(b) All children of a household who have been exposed to a case of infantile paralysis and all adults of the household, where there is a case of the disease, whose vocation brings them into contact with children, or who are food handlers, must be quarantined for 14 days from date of exposure to a recognized case.

(c) The discharges from the nose, throat, and bowels of a person suffering from infantile paralysis, and articles soiled therewith, must be disinfected.

(d) The house, room, or apartment in which there has been a case of infantile paralysis shall be disinfected at the proper time; that is, following the period of communicability or death of the individual.

(e) Any house, room, or apartment in which there is a case of infantile paralysis shall be properly designated at the entrance by a placard.

*Pneumonia.*—(a) Any case of pneumonia shall be isolated during the clinical course of the disease. This means that the utmost care should be used in preventing persons from coming in contact with a case of pneumonia, although strict isolation is not observed.

(b) Upon the termination of the case, the house, room, or apartment, must be thoroughly cleaned and aired.

*Septic Sore Throat.*—(a) Any person suffering from septic sore throat shall be isolated or the strictest precautions taken to prevent contact during the clinical course of the disease and convalescence, and under no circumstances shall the patient be permitted to handle milk or milk products.

(b) All utensils and articles soiled with discharges from the nose and throat of the patient shall be disinfected.

*Tuberculosis.*—(a) Any person suffering from tuberculosis who does not observe the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease shall be isolated, or such person should be segregated.

(b) All sputum and articles soiled therewith by persons suffering from tuberculosis, should be disinfected, likewise all eating utensils of the tubercular person should be disinfected.

(c) The bowel discharges of tubercular persons should be disinfected or disposed of in such a way as to prevent the material from infecting others.

(d) Where a suspected case of tuberculosis is lodged in a hotel or public boarding house, the chief sanitary inspector shall examine said patient at request of county health officer and determine if said disease be actually present. His opinion shall be final. If disease be present, he shall at once proceed to remove said patient as required by law.

(e) Where a house, room, or apartment has been occupied by a case of tuberculosis, upon the recovery or death of such case said house, room, or apartment shall be disinfected.

*Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever.*—(a) Any case of typhoid fever shall be isolated in a fly-proof room and all discharges and articles soiled therewith of such patient must be thoroughly disinfected.

(b) Upon the termination of a case of typhoid fever, the house, room, or apartment shall be thoroughly cleaned.

(c) When there is a case of typhoid fever occurring in a family or in any institution of the State the remaining members of the family shall be vaccinated or other persons in said institution shall be vaccinated.

(d) The excreta of any person or persons suffering from typhoid fever must be disinfected or disposed of in such a way as not to endanger the public health.

(e) The excreta of all persons who have had typhoid must be disposed of in a sanitary way and in such a way as not to infect the soil or to endanger the public health.

*Typhus fever.*—(a) A person suffering from typhus fever must be isolated in a vermin-free room and all attendants are required to wear vermin-free clothing.

(b) Any susceptible person or persons who have been exposed to a case of typhus fever must be quarantined for a period of 12 days from date of exposure.

(c) All vermin and vermin eggs on the bed of the person suffering from typhus fever or who has died from typhus fever must be destroyed, and like-

wise all vermin eggs and vermin must be destroyed on the clothing of said person and the house, room, or apartment of the patient must be rendered free from vermin.

*Leprosy.*—(a) All cases of leprosy must be isolated, and this shall be done if possible in a State or National leprosarium.

(b) The discharges and articles soiled by discharges from a leprosy patient must be disinfected.

*Asiatic cholera.*—(a) Any cases of Asiatic cholera shall be isolated in a hospital or screened room.

(b) The discharges of each patient shall be thoroughly disinfected. All articles used by or in connection with patients must likewise be disinfected upon removal from room occupied by patient, and all food left by patient after eating must be burned.

(c) Persons dying from Asiatic cholera shall be wrapped in a sheet wet with a disinfectant solution, and placed in a water-tight casket.

(d) The house, room, or apartment in which a person was sick from cholera shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected upon termination of the case.

*Anthrax.*—(a) Persons suffering from anthrax must be isolated until all lesions have healed.

(b) The clothing of a person who has been sick or who has died from anthrax, and other articles which have become infected by secretions, etc., must be burned.

(c) The house, room, or apartment occupied by a person suffering from anthrax must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

*Yellow fever.*—(a) Any person or persons suffering from yellow fever must be isolated in a special hospital ward or a thoroughly screened room. The room or hospital ward must be free from mosquitoes. (Isolation is necessary only for the first three days of fever.)

(b) All persons who come in contact with a case of yellow fever shall be quarantined not less than six days from date of last exposure.

*Rabies.*—(a) The saliva of any person suffering from rabies, or articles soiled therewith, shall be disinfected.

(b) Upon the termination of the case, the room shall be thoroughly cleansed.

*Plague (bubonic, septicemic, pneumonic).*—(a) Any person suffering from plague shall be isolated, if practicable, in a hospital; if not, in a screened room which is free from vermin.

(b) All persons who have been exposed to a case of plague shall be quarantined for a period of seven days from date of last exposure.

(c) There shall be passive immunization of known exposed contacts, and active immunization of those who may have been exposed.

(d) Upon the termination of a case of plague, whether by recovery or death, the house, room, or apartment shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

(e) Clothing and other objects which become contaminated with the discharges shall be burned or thoroughly disinfected.

NOTE.—Upon request, the State board of health will furnish a more complete set of regulations to be used in the event of the occurrence of a case of plague.

*Mumps.*—(a) Any person or persons suffering from mumps must be separated from nonimmune children, and said patient shall be excluded from school and public gatherings for a period of presumed infectivity.

(b) All nonimmune children shall be excluded from school and public gatherings, which have been exposed to mumps, for a period of 14 days after last exposure to a recognized case.

*Hookworm disease.*—(a) The bowel discharges of any person suffering from hookworm disease must be disposed of in such a way as to prevent infection of other people.

*Trachoma.*—(a) All cases of trachoma must use individual towels and wash basins. Discharges from the eyes should be collected on a cloth or paper napkin and burned (infection is acquired by use of roller towels, handkerchiefs, etc., contaminated by infectious matter).

(b) Any person suffering from trachoma must be required to avoid intimate contact with others, and personal hygiene must be insisted upon.

*Regulations for the prevention of blindness.*—1. It shall be the duty of the county health officer to see that the law<sup>6</sup> passed by the last legislature for the prevention of blindness, is enforced in his county.

2. All physicians and midwives must report to the county health officer cases of inflammation of the eyes as required in senate bill No. 242, section 2.

3. The county health officer shall keep an accurate record of all cases of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn, and a report shall be made each month to the State board of health of the results obtained in the treatment of all such cases.

4. In the event there is any violation of the regulations of the State board of health, or laws as passed by the legislature for the prevention of blindness, chapter 115, senate bill No. 242, section 4, the same must be reported to the State board of health.

5. All midwives in each county of Mississippi shall register their full names with the county health officer of said county, which record shall be kept by the county health officer and revised from time to time in order to have an accurate record of the midwives in each county. A list of the names of midwives of each county must also be filed with the secretary of the State board of health.

6. The midwives of each county must report at least once a year at such time and place as may be specified by the county health officer for instruction by said health officer.

7. All physicians and midwives must use a 1 per cent solution of silver nitrate as a prophylactic for inflammation of the eyes of the newborn, and said prophylactic must be used and administered according to directions furnished by the board of health.

8. The local registrar is required to keep in touch with the midwives in his district, and it shall be his duty to see that the laws as they apply to midwives are complied with. The local registrar of vital statistics shall call upon the county health officer when necessary in the enforcement of the law.

9. Any violation of the law as passed by the legislature and the regulations of the State board of health for the prevention of blindness is punishable according to section 7 of chapter 115 of the Mississippi Code of 1916.

See chapter 115, senate bill No. 242, acts 1916.

*Impetigo contagiosa.*—(a) All cases of impetigo contagiosa must be isolated. (The disease is contagious and spreads by secretions as well as the common towel and other articles.)

(b) Children having the disease shall not attend school until all sores have healed and the skin is smooth.

*Erysipelas.*—(a) Any person suffering from erysipelas must be isolated during the period of infectivity.

(b) All material coming in contact with the inflamed area due to erysipelas must be disinfected.

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<sup>6</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 406, p. 136.

*Acute infectious conjunctivitis (infectious sore eyes, not including trachoma).—*(a) A patient suffering from infectious conjunctivitis or "sore eyes" must be isolated unless said patient is placed under adequate medical supervision.

(b) All discharges from the eyes or articles soiled therewith shall be disinfected.

**Venereal Diseases—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Have Sexual Intercourse—Quarantine—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Counties and Municipalities Authorized to Make Donations to State Board of Health to Assist in Enforcing Act. (Ch. 194, Act Mar. 28, 1918.)**

**SECTION 1. *Venereal disease, person with not to have sexual intercourse with another.***—Any female afflicted with syphilis or any other venereal disease who, knowing of such condition, shall have sexual intercourse with any male person, or any male person afflicted with syphilis or any other venereal disease, who, knowing of such condition, shall have sexual intercourse with any female shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punishable as for a misdemeanor.

**SEC. 2. *State board of health may quarantine.***—The State board of health shall have full power to isolate, quarantine, or otherwise confine, intern, and treat such person afflicted with such infectious venereal disease for such time and under such restrictions as may seem proper, and to pass all such rules and regulations as to the isolation, quarantine, confinement, internment, and treatment as may be needful.

**SEC. 3. *Suspects examined.***—Any person suspected of being afflicted with any such infectious venereal disease shall be subject to physical examination and inspection by any representative of the State board of health, and for failure or refusal to allow such inspection or examination such person may be punished as for a misdemeanor.

**SEC. 4. *Violation of act, penalty.***—That any person knowingly violating any rule or regulation promulgated by the State board of health under the authority of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

**SEC. 5. *Municipalities may make donations to State board of health.***—Any town, city, or county is hereby authorized to make donations to the State board of health to assist in the enforcement of this act.

**SEC. 6. *Act cumulative.***—That this act is cumulative and is not to be construed as repealing any other law except when such act is in conflict herewith.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Reports by Druggists—Patient to Be Given Circular of Information—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Infect Others—Placarding—Removal of Infected Prostitutes to Other Jurisdictions—Period of Control of Cases—Prohibited Occupations—Examination of Certain Persons—Quarantine—Treatment. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 8, 1918.)**

**SECTION 1. *Venereal diseases to be reported.***—It shall be the duty of every licensed physician, of every superintendent or manager of hospital or dispensary, and of every person who gives treatment for venereal diseases to mail to the State board of health at Jackson a card supplied by said board stating the age, sex, color, marital condition, and occupation of such diseased person, the nature and previous duration of such disease and its probable origin, and such

other information as may be required, said card to be mailed within three days after the first examination of such diseased person: *Provided*, That, except as hereinafter required, the name and address of such person shall not be reported to the State board of health.

SEC. 2. *Reports to be confidential.*—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be confidential and shall be inaccessible to the public, except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duty imposed upon the health officer or other authority. Each case shall be reported by number and a record of each case shall be kept by the physician or person treating the disease, which record shall contain the name and number, age, sex, color, occupation, date, residence, and probable source of infection, and the name or names of any physician or persons who have treated the case formerly. The number used in reporting the first case by each physician or person shall be No. 1, the second No. 2, etc., seriatim, except it be a case formerly treated by another physician or person, when the letter "A" shall be prefixed to the case number: *Provided*, That the name and address of a prostitute so infected shall appear on the report card.

SEC. 3. *Physician or person treating the disease to be responsible when name not reported.*—When a case is reported by a number, only the physician or person treating the disease shall assume responsibility for the faithful observance of all rules and necessary precautions by the patient, and the responsibility shall continue until the patient appears to be cured or noninfective to others, at which time a report to this effect is to be transmitted to the State board of health, such report to contain a serial number of identification under which the case was originally reported. When reasonable evidence is secured to indicate that said rules and precautions are not being observed, the name and address of the patient shall at once be submitted to the State board of health.

SEC. 4. *Change of physician to be reported by patient to physician consulted.*—When a person applies to a physician or other person for treatment of a venereal disease it shall be the duty of the physician or person consulted to inquire of and ascertain from the person seeking treatment whether such person has heretofore consulted with or been treated by any other physician or person, and if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for treatment to furnish this information, and refusal to do so or falsely stating the name and address of such physician or person consulted shall be deemed a violation of this regulation. It shall be the duty of the physician or person whom the applicant seeks to consult, and does consult or employ, to notify immediately the physician or person last consulted or employed of the change of advisers, such notification to be made upon a form furnished for that purpose by the State board of health. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within seven days after the last appearance of such venereally diseased patient it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the State board of health the name and address of such venereally diseased patient.

SEC. 5. *Druggists to keep record of sales of drugs for venereal diseases.*—Any druggist or other person who sells any drugs, compound, preparation, or substance of any kind, when purchased for the treatment of any of said venereal diseases, except when prescribed by a licensed practitioner of medicine, shall keep a record of the name, address, color, sex, and marital condition of the person making such purchase on a prescribed and furnished blank, and these records of sales for each week shall be forwarded the Monday following to the State board of health. In case no such sale has been made during any week, a blank record shall be dated, signed, and forwarded in the same manner and

at the same time as if sale had been made. A false statement by the purchaser, or a false entry by the druggist or other person will be deemed a violation of this regulation.

SEC. 6. *Persons afflicted with venereal diseases to be given a circular of information.*—It shall be the duty of every licensed physician or every other person who treats a person afflicted with venereal disease, and every druggist or person selling any drug, compound, preparation, or substance of any kind, when purchased for the treatment of any of the venereal diseases, to give such persons, at the first examination and sale, a circular of information and advice concerning venereal diseases, furnished by the State board of health.

SEC. 7. *Spread of venereal disease unlawful.*—It shall be unlawful for any person who has knowledge of having gonococcus infection, syphilis in the infective stage, or chancre, to inoculate in any manner any person with any of said venereal diseases.

SEC. 8. *Parents or guardians responsible for the compliance of minors with the requirements of regulations.*—The parents or guardians of minors acquiring venereal diseases and living with said parents or guardians shall, when notified, be legally responsible for the compliance of such minors with the requirements of these regulations.

SEC. 9. *Placard.*—Whenever a prostitute is found infected with gonococcus infection, syphilis in the infective stage, or chancre, the premises shall be placarded, unless said prostitute can be moved to a hospital or other place where isolation and proper treatment can be carried out. The placard shall be white and not less than 6 inches in width and 10 inches in length, bearing the inscription "Venereal disease," printed in black, bold-face type 3 inches in height, and said placard shall be affixed at the front and rear entrances of the building.

SEC. 10. *Permit required for change of residence.*—No prostitute having any infectious venereal disease shall be removed from one health jurisdiction into another, and no such person shall be permitted to move out of one health jurisdiction into another without first securing a removal permit from the local health officer of the civil division in which said prostitute resides, and the further securing of an acceptance permit from the health officer at place of contemplated destination.

SEC. 11. *Period of control.*—The control of fully reported cases shall rest with the local health officer, in cooperation with the attending physician, and shall continue in all cases throughout the period of infectiousness of the disease. A case of gonococcus infection is to be regarded as infectious until at least two successive smears, taken not less than 48 hours apart, fail to show gonococci, said examination to be made by a bacteriologist approved by the State board of health. A case of syphilis shall be regarded as infectious until all lesions of the skin and mucous membranes are healed. A case of chancre shall be regarded as infectious until all lesions are healed.

SEC. 12. *Prohibited occupations.*—Persons infected with infectious venereal diseases shall not be engaged in any capacity in any occupation, the nature of which is such that their infection is likely to be borne to others.

SEC. 13. *Definition.*—The term "prostitute" used in these rules shall be construed to mean a person known to be practicing sexual intercourse promiscuously.

SEC. 14. That from and after the adoption of these regulations, all persons who shall be convicted, in any court of this State, or any municipal court in any city or town of this State, of the violation of any law or city or town ordi-

nance involving sexual immorality; or, if the evidence against any person, though not sufficient for conviction after arrest, raises a reasonable inference of infection from venereal disease, such person shall not be released from custody until the said persons shall have been examined as hereinafter provided, to determine whether or not such persons are infected with a venereal disease, to wit: Syphilis, gonococcus infection, or chancroid in a communicable form.

SEC. 15. That all persons described in section 14 above shall be subjected to a physical examination and inspection by a duly authorized representative of the State board of health, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of the court in the custody of which the person is held, as provided in section 14, to notify immediately the duly authorized representative of the State board of health in the jurisdiction in which the said court is located, of the conviction of any such person, or the name of any person against whom the evidence raises a reasonable inference of infection from venereal disease, and to require all examinations to be made as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 16. The duly authorized representative of the State board of health shall promptly examine the person or persons reported to him in accordance with provisions of section 15, and before the examiner shall complete the diagnosis of the case of any person examined for any of the diseases above mentioned, the presence of which is not apparent, he shall transmit to a laboratory, qualified to make the necessary tests, specimens taken from the body of such person; said specimen shall be tested at said laboratory and the examiner notified of the result of said test.

SEC. 17. That if the examination discloses that any person is infected with any of the venereal diseases herein mentioned in a communicable stage, the said person shall be confined in the jail or prison of the court in the custody of which such person is held, as provided in section 14, or in such other place as may be provided or designated by the State board of health for the confinement, internment, and treatment of such persons, and shall be treated by a duly authorized representative of the State board of health until the disease with which the said person is afflicted is no longer communicable.

SEC. 18. That any person who shall be confined, interned, and treated, as provided for in these regulations, shall not be released until a final examination shall have been made by an authorized representative of the State board of health to determine whether or not the disease from which such person was suffering is no longer communicable, and that in the making of said examination, the examiner shall comply with section 16 above, and said disease shall be deemed no longer communicable when—

In the instance of syphilis, a complete clinical examination in which special emphasis is laid on the thorough exploration of the skin and mucous membranes, particularly those of the orifices of the respiratory, gastro-intestinal, and genito-urinary tracts, shows the absence of any area from which any infected matter can be disseminated.

When—

In the instance of gonococcus infection, the following four requirements are met, in the male:

1. Freedom from discharge.
2. Clear urine; no shreds.
3. The pus expressed from the urethra by prostatic massage must be negative for gonococci on four successive examinations at intervals of one week.
4. After dilation of the urethra by passage of a full-sized sound, the resulting inflammatory discharge must be negative for gonococci.

When—in the female—

1. No urethral or vaginal discharge.

2. Two successive negative examinations for gonococci in secretions of the urethra, vagina, and the cervix, with an interval of 48 hours, and repeated on four successive weeks.

SEC. 19. The following forms are hereby adopted and will be used as applicable, and are made a part of these regulations, viz:

V. C. Form 1.

----- Miss. ----- Date.

To the Authorized Representative of the State Board of Health.

SIR: ----- is being held in custody by me in accordance with "Rules and regulations" of the State board of health, under "An act regulating and suppressing venereal diseases," etc. You are requested to promptly examine this person and report to me the results.

----- Presiding Officer.

V. C. Form 2.

----- Miss. ----- Date.

The Presiding Officer,

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SIR: In compliance with instructions, an examination has been made of -----, disclosing ----- In compliance with the "Rules and regulations" of the State board of health, you are requested to cause said person to be confined and interned for treatment until duly notified that said person is no longer in a communicable stage of the disease.

-----  
(Representative of the State board of health.)

V. C. Form 3.

----- Miss. ----- Date.

The Presiding Officer,

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SIR: An examination of ----- discloses the absence of a venereal disease in a communicable form.

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(Representative of the State board of health.)

SEC. 20. Any person found to be infected with a venereal disease as a result of an examination by a representative of the State board of health under the authority of section 3 of chapter 194, laws of 1918, must elect either to be treated by a private physician, according to terms hereinafter set forth, or submit to treatment until cured by a free venereal clinic, if available. Any infected person who fails to make such election, or who refuses or neglects to submit regularly to such treatment until cured, shall be quarantined or interned until cured under the same terms and conditions as govern venereally infected persons convicted of a crime involving sexual immorality.

SEC. 21. Any person who voluntarily submits to examination or treatment by a private physician, if found to be venereally infected, must continue treatment for such infection according to the direction and under the supervision of such physician, or another physician elected by said infected person, or free public venereal clinic, if available, until cured.

SEC. 22. Any person who voluntarily submits to examination and treatment at a free public venereal clinic in this State, if venereally infected, must continue treatment for such venereal infection according to the direction and under the supervision of said venereal clinic, or, by subsequent election, a private physician, under the terms and conditions provided in section 21, until cured.

SEC. 23. Any person who fails or neglects to submit to treatment under the terms and conditions provided in sections 21 and 22 shall be quarantined or interned until cured under the same terms and conditions as govern venereally infected persons convicted of a crime involving sexual immorality.

SEC. 24. In addition to the grounds for quarantine or internment hereinbefore provided, local health officers are authorized and directed to quarantine or intern any person who has syphilis, gonococcus infection, or chancroid, whenever, in the opinion of said local health officer, or the State board of health, or its executive officer, quarantine or internment is necessary for the protection of the public health. In establishing quarantine, when no detention home or venereal clinic are available, the health officer shall designate and define the limits of the area in which the person known to have syphilis, gonococcus infection, or chancroid, and his immediate attendant, are to be quarantined; and no persons, other than the attending physician or physicians, shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without permission of the local health officer.

No one but an authorized representative of the State Board of Health shall terminate such quarantine, and this shall not be done until the diseased person has become noninfectious, as determined by such authorized representative of the State board of health by means of proper clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests, or until permission has been given him to do so by the State board of health or its executive officer.

**Communicable Disease Control and Promotion of Public Health—Counties and Municipalities Authorized to Make Appropriations for. (Ch. 203, Act Feb. 6, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. *Contagious diseases, municipalities and counties may appropriate funds for suppression.*—That the board of supervisors and all municipalities whether operating under special charters or under chapter 120 of laws of 1912 providing for commission form of government or under chapter 99 of code of 1906, be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered, in their discretion, to appropriate money to be used in the control, eradication, and suppression of contagious or infectious diseases and in the promotion or betterment of public health. The expenditure of money so appropriated shall be subject to the approval of the board of supervisors or municipality making the appropriation.

**Rabies in Animals—Prevention and Control of, When Present in County or Adjoining County. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Whenever animal rabies is known to exist in any county of the State of Mississippi, the secretary of the State board of health shall immediately notify the county health officer of the county in which infection exists and when he may deem it necessary for the protection of the people he shall notify the county health officer of each adjoining county, and these rules and regulations as hereinafter provided shall be put into force in such county.

SEC. 2. When a county health officer is notified that rabies exists in his county or in adjoining county, it shall be his duty to promulgate these rules and regulations.

SEC. 3. Any person owning or having in his or her possession a dog or dogs shall be required to keep them securely within an inclosure for such a period as the county health officer may designate, any dog or dogs that he may own or have in his or her possession [sic]: *Provided*, That if it is not the desire of the owner or person having a dog or dogs in his or her possession to keep them secure within an inclosure as hereinbefore required, that each dog shall at all times wear a muzzle constructed of metal, shall prevent biting, shall permit of the dog opening its mouth, and shall be fitted to the dog, being changed from time to time, if necessary, with the animal's growth, except at such time as necessary to water or feed the dog or dogs.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of all persons to report to the county health officer the existence of any animal suffering from or suspected to be suffering from rabies of which he or she may have knowledge.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of all police officials, and any citizen may kill or otherwise destroy any and all dogs that are found running at large, unmuzzled, within the area in which these rules and regulations are in force.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the county health officer when notified that animal rabies exists or is suspected to exist in his county to immediately make an investigation and furnish the secretary of the State board of health with all information desired.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the county health officer in each county in which these rules and regulations are in force to make a report each week to the secretary of the State board of health. Such reports are to be made until such time as the secretary of the State board of health may deem it wise to withdraw the enforcement of these rules and regulations from such county.

SEC. 8. These rules and regulations are adopted under the authority vested in the State board of health by section 2489 of the Mississippi Code of 1906.

#### **Rabies in Animals—Heads of Dogs or Other Animals—Preparation for Shipment to Laboratories. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That no express company or its agent shall accept for transportation the head of a dog or any other animal unless it shall have been prepared for shipment as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the head of a dog or other animal shall be placed in a tin or other metal container which will not permit the leakage of fluids; such container shall be placed in a second wooden or metal container with ice packed around it and so constructed that it will not permit the leakage of the ice water resulting from the melted ice.

SEC. 3. That all such packages shall be labeled as follows: "Caution: This package contains the head of a dog (or name of other animal) suspected to have died of hydrophobia."

SEC. 4. That any express company that accepts the head of a dog or other animal for transportation prepared other than hereinbefore required shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalty as provided by statute.

SEC. 5. These rules and regulations are adopted under the authority vested in the State board of health by section 2489 of the Mississippi Code of 1906.

**Tuberculosis in Cattle—Control and Eradication. (Ch. 215, Act Mar. 28, 1918.)**

**SECTION 1. *Tuberculosis cattle; live-stock board to cooperate in tests.***—That the State live-stock sanitary board be, and the same is hereby, directed to employ one or more qualified veterinarians to be paid from the funds at the disposal of said board, who shall cooperate with the veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, in testing cattle for tuberculosis in this State.

**SEC. 2. *Veterinarians to be detailed to aid counties.***—That the State live-stock sanitary board be, and same is hereby, directed to detail a veterinarian to assist such counties as desire to undertake the control and eradication of tuberculosis among cattle, and such assistance shall be given to the counties in the order in which request is made and to the extent that the funds of the live-stock sanitary board will permit.

**SEC. 3. *Elections on tuberculosis control, provisions for.***—That the county boards of supervisors upon presentation of a petition of 20 per cent of the qualified electors of such county on the proposition of tuberculosis control and eradication, the board of supervisors [sic] shall order an election by giving 30 days' notice and if a majority of the qualified electors in the county voting in said election vote in favor of tuberculosis control and eradication, then said work of tuberculosis control and eradication shall be taken up under the direction of the State live-stock sanitary board in cooperation with the Federal Government, and such cattle tested for tuberculosis as may be required by the State live-stock sanitary board. Where a county refuses by a vote to go into eradication of tuberculosis, or before the question has been voted in any county, any owner of cattle may apply to the board of supervisors and upon such application the provisions of this law may apply to such owner individually.

**SEC. 4. *Payment for condemned cattle; appraisalment.***—That the county board of supervisors of the various counties be, and the same are hereby, authorized to pay out of the general funds of any county in Mississippi, in which an election has or has not been held on the proposition of tuberculosis control and eradication, two-thirds of the appraised value of all cattle that may in the future be condemned for tuberculosis by a veterinarian commissioned by the State live-stock sanitary board a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, working in cooperation with the State live-stock sanitary board and the various counties, and all cattle which may in the future be condemned for tuberculosis shall be appraised in a manner prescribed by the Mississippi live-stock sanitary board, and the maximum appraisal for each grade animal so condemned shall be \$25 and each registered animal so condemned \$60.

**SEC. 5. *Test of cattle; disposition of condemned animals.***—Cattle which react to the tuberculin test or show marked diagnostic symptoms of tuberculosis shall be condemned and branded with the letter "T" on the left jaw, and be disposed of as directed by the live-stock sanitary board. Should there be any revenue derived from cattle condemned under this act, such moneys, if they exceed the amount allowed, the residue shall be paid to the owner.

**SEC. 6. *Penalty for violations of this act.***—That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, or any of the rules and regulations of the live-stock sanitary board, relative to the control and eradication of tuberculosis, made and promulgated under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor

more than \$300, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to beef cattle until January 1, 1921, except [with] consent of the owner.

**State Tuberculosis Sanatorium—Establishment by, of Bureau for Tuberculosis—Duties of Bureau. (Ch. 176, Act Mar. 26, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. *Tuberculosis prevention, statistics, how obtained, laws 1916, chapter 109, section 4, amended (Hemingway code, sec. 7918).*—That section 4, of chapter 109<sup>1</sup> of the laws of 1916, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. A bureau for tuberculosis shall be established and operated by the sanatorium. The said bureau shall have the following duties:

"(1) It shall obtain reports of all cases of tuberculosis in the State.

"(2) It shall keep a register of all tuberculous persons reported in the State. The bureau shall have exclusive control of such register and a knowledge of its details shall be open only to the following: 1. State, county, or municipal officers. 2. Representatives of organizations interested in making financial provisions for the care of tubercular persons. 3. Those who may seek scientific information for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

**County Health Officers Made Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—Duties. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

The county health officers of the State are hereby designated assistant sanitary inspectors as well as county health officers. In the future it shall be one of their duties to promulgate the rules and regulations of the State board of health, and to see that same are obeyed in their respective counties. This they shall do promptly and effectively, reporting whatever they can not properly handle to the chief sanitary inspector.

**Regulations of State Board of Health—Posting. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

Any person in charge of a public-service place—that is, a business coming under the regulations of the Mississippi State Board of Health—shall keep a copy of the regulations pertaining to that particular business posted in a conspicuous place in the building where such business is conducted.

**Foodstuffs—Sale—Protection from Contamination. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

*Bakeries.*—1. No person shall manufacture or offer for sale breadstuffs, cake, pastry, candy, confections or other articles of food—

(a) Containing any substance which lowers, depreciates, or injuriously affects its quality, strength, purity, or wholesomeness.

(b) Containing any cheaper or inferior substances than it is represented to contain.

(c) Which is in imitation or sold under the name of any other article.

(d) From which any valuable or necessary ingredient has been abstracted or omitted.

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<sup>1</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 406, p. 137.

(c) Which is colored, coated, polished, powdered, or by any other means is made to appear of greater value than it is.

2. No person shall expose, sell, or offer for sale any breadstuffs, cakes, pastry, candy, confectionery, or dried fruits outside of any buildings, in any open window or doorway, or on any sidewalk, street, alley, or thoroughfares, except they be covered so as to protect them thoroughly from flies, dust, and dirt.

3. No person shall sell, or offer for sale, any butter or cheese except the same be covered so as to protect it thoroughly from dust and dirt.

*Groceries.*—1. All grocery stores and wherever food products are sold, the floors must be kept clean and free from litter and accumulated dirt.

2. The counters, shelves, drawers, and bins must be kept clean and free from foreign odors. All fruit and vegetables usually eaten without being cooked must be screened.

3. Whenever fruit, vegetables, and groceries are exposed near the door and on the sidewalk they must be placed at least 18 inches above the ground floor or sidewalk.

4. All lard, sugar, and such food products must be kept well covered and handled under sanitary conditions.

5. Bakeshops and cellars must be kept clean and well ventilated and lighted.

6. Persons suffering from cancer or infectious diseases shall not be employed in the sale of food products.

7. All food products shall be properly protected from the dust by suitable coverings.

8. No bedroom shall open into or have connection with any grocery store or fruit stand.

9. No privy shall open into, or have direct connection with, any grocery store wherein exposed food of any kind is handled or stored, except by special permit of a representative of the State board of health.

*Fruit and vegetable vendors.*—No person or persons engaged in the peddling or vending of fruits, vegetables, or other perishable food products shall be permitted to openly peddle any of the aforesaid products on any wagon, hack, buggy, or any other vehicle used for the transportation of said products, unless said fruits, vegetables, and other perishable products be encased in glass or properly screened with cloth so as to afford protection from flies and dust.

*Damaged food and foodstuff.*—1. Any person who handles damaged foodstuff, whether damaged in transit or otherwise, shall sell same, or hold for sale in the original package without resacking, and shall attach to each package thereof a tag, upon which shall be printed the following words: "This package is damaged, and is sold at the purchaser's risk." Such food must then comply with the requirements of the section below.

2. No person shall sell or hold for sale, as damaged or otherwise, any meal, flour, or any grain product whatever, containing mold or other undue vegetable or animal organisms or insects of any kind.

#### **Dairy Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ch. 191, Act Mar. 29, 1918.)**

**SECTION 1. "Milk," "cream," definition.**—That the term "milk," within the meaning of this act, is the fresh, clean lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within 10 days before and 5 days after calving, and contains not less than 8.5 per cent of solids not fat, and not less than 3 per cent of milk fats and not less than 11.75 per cent of total solids; and that the term "cream" within the meaning of this act, is that portion of milk rich in milk fats, which rises to

the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force, if fresh and clean, and contains not less than 18 per cent of milk (butter) fat.

SEC. 2. *Adulterated milk and cream; penalty against.*—Any person who shall sell or offer for sale any adulterated milk or cream, or any milk or cream having therein any foreign substance or coloring matter, or any chemicals or preservatives, whether for the purpose of increasing the quantity of milk or cream or for improving its appearance, or for the purpose of preserving the condition of sweetness thereof, or for any other purpose whatsoever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$100 or confined in jail not more than 60 days, or both: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the sale of pasteurized milk or cream, to which viscogen or sucrate of lime has been added solely for the purpose of restoring and viscosity, if the same be labeled in such manner as to advise the purchaser of its true character: *Provided*, This shall not apply to sales of less than one-half pint of pasteurized milk.

SEC. 3. *"Unsanitary" premises and utensils defined.*—All premises and utensils used in the handling of milk or cream and the by-products of same, and all premises and utensils used in the preparation, manufacture, sale or offer for sale of any food product for man from milk or cream, or the by-products of same, which shall be kept in an unclean, filthy, or noxious condition, are hereby declared to be unsanitary.

SEC. 4. *Sale of unsanitary products; penalty for.*—Any person engaged in the business of handling or sale of milk or cream or the by-products of same, or in the preparation, manufacture, sale or offer for sale of any food product for man from milk or cream or the by-product of same, who shall maintain his premises or utensils in an unsanitary condition, or who shall knowingly sell, offer for sale, or keep for sale milk or cream drawn from sick or diseased cows, or cows kept or milked in an unsanitary place or cows fed on unwholesome feeds or slops, or cows furnished unwholesome or unclean water to drink, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished as provided in section 3 of this act.

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SEC. 8. The operator of a cream buying station or skimming station, a station where milk or cream is bought, collected, or separated for transportation to another plant, shall secure a license from the State commissioner of agriculture before beginning operation. Said commissioner shall inspect the station before granting license. The station shall be used for no other purpose than to receive and handle milk and cream, shall have no direct connection with a meat market, grocery store, or any other place of business from which disagreeable odors might enter. It shall have concrete floor, with proper drainage and sewerage for the disposition of all waste water. It shall be equipped with running water, steam, and other equipment necessary for the thorough washing and sterilization of all cans, pails, separator parts, and anything that may come in direct contact with the milk or cream.

A fee of \$10 shall be charged for a license to operate such station. It shall be the duty of said commissioner to see that each such station conforms to the requirements of this act before granting license. Such license shall be procured during the month of May each year and shall be valid until May 1 next thereafter. No license shall be issued for less than \$10, except where same is issued for a business started after the month of May; and, in that case, a fee of \$1 per month may be paid for each month during which such business is operated prior to the 1st of May thereafter including the month in which same

is started. The commissioner may revoke said license at any time he may find such station in an unduly unsanitary condition.

SEC. 9. That all milk and cream used in the manufacture of creamery butter must be pasteurized to a temperature of 145° F. for 25 minutes or to 150° F., and held for 20 minutes using the intermittent system of pasteurization, or shall be heated 170° with the flash (or continuous) system of pasteurization.

Any person manufacturing creamery butter, who does not comply with this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished as provided in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 10. *Ice cream and adulteration of defined; penalty.*—That ice cream, within the meaning of this act, is the frozen product made from cream and sugar, with or without a normal flavoring, and contains not less than 8 per cent of milk fat; and fruit ice cream, the frozen product made from cream, sugar, and sound, clean, mature fruit, and not less than 8 per cent of milk fat; and nut ice cream, the frozen product made from cream, sugar, and sound, nonrancid nuts, and contains not less than 8 per cent of milk fat. Any ice cream manufactured or ice cream sold in this State which does not conform to the above standard in milk fat, shall be plainly labeled on tub, package, or other container, with the words "composition cream," and said label must give the minimum milk fat contents. That no person, for himself or another, shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, ice cream adulterated within the meaning of this act, unless he does so in good faith under a written guarantee of the manufacturer that same complies with this act.

*When ice cream deemed adulterated.*—Ice cream shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act:

First. If it shall contain boric acid, formaldehyde, saccharin, or any other added substance or compound that is deleterious to health.

Second. If it shall contain salts or copper, iron oxide, or other fats, the milk fats, or any coloring substance deleterious to health: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to prohibit the use of harmless coloring matter in ice cream, when not used for fraudulent purposes.

Third. If it shall contain any deleterious flavoring matter, or flavoring matter not true to name.

Fourth. If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the use of fresh eggs, and not exceeding one-half of one per centum of pure gelatin, gum tragacanth, or other vegetable gums.

It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or keep for sale, any ice cream in any container which is falsely labeled or branded as to the name of the manufacturer thereof; or to misrepresent, in any way, the place of manufacture of ice cream or the manufacturers thereof.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 11. *"Renovated butter," term defined; restrictions on sale of.*—No person shall sell, offer to sell, or keep for sale, or exchange, renovated butter, or butter which has been melted and its rancidity removed or masked, and which has been regranulated, colored, and prepared in imitation or in semblance of genuine creamery butter, unless the substance shall have the words "renovated butter" conspicuously stamped, labeled or marked in English, in plain Gothic letters at least three-eighths [sic] of an inch square, so that the words can not be easily defaced, upon two sides of each and every tub, firkin, box or package

containing said renovated butter, and if such butter is exposed for sale uncovered, or not in a case or package, a placard containing said words in the same form as above described in this section, shall be attached to the mass in such a manner as to be easily seen and read by the purchaser; and when renovated butter is sold from such packages or otherwise at retail, in print, roll or other form, before being delivered to the purchaser, it shall be wrapped in wrappers plainly stamped on the outside thereof with the words "renovated butter" of the size required above. Hotels, restaurants, lunch counters, boarding houses and other places of public entertainment using such butter for food, shall hang cards opposite the tables or the places where guests are served, at least 10 by 14 inches in size, which cards shall be white, and shall have printed upon them in black in letters the size required above, the words "substitute for butter used here" without other words or figures.

Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished as provided in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 12. *Substitutes for butter or cheese; how may be sold.*—A substitute for butter and cheese may be manufactured and sold, provided the tub, firkin, box or other container in which same shall be kept for sale or shipment, shall be plainly marked or stamped on the side or top thereof with the words "substitute for butter" or "substitute for cheese," as the case may be, in English, with letters the size required by the last section. Hotels, restaurants, lunch counters, boarding houses and other places of public entertainment using such butter or cheese as food, shall hang cards opposite the tables or other places where guests are served, of the size required of them by the last section, upon which shall be printed the words "substitute for cheese used here" or "substitute for butter used here," as the case may be, in English without other words or figures, with letters the color and size required of them by the last section.

SEC. 13. All fees collected by the commissioner of agriculture under this act shall be paid into the State treasury as other fees collected by him, and shall be placed to his credit and added to the sum appropriated for the proper execution of his office.

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SEC. 15. *Creameries and plants report amount of milk or cream purchased, penalty for failure.*—Creameries, ice-cream plants, milk plants (and cream and milk stations when buying cream or milk for plants operating outside the State) shall report annually on or before the 1st day of January of each year the amount of milk or cream or both purchased during the last year, with the amount of fat in the milk or cream and price paid for same. Any other data or statistics desired by the commissioner of agriculture shall be reported to him by said parties, firms, or corporations according to and on blanks furnished by said commissioner. The above concerns shall keep complete and accurate records of their business, and the commissioner shall have free access to all such records.

Any creamery, ice-cream plant, milk plant, or cream or milk station named in this section, which shall willfully violate the requirements of same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, be punished as provided by section 2 of this act.

SEC. 16. *"Person," definition of term.*—The term "person" in this act includes firms, partnerships, associations, and corporations, foreign or domestic, and shall be construed as reading "person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation, foreign or domestic."

**SEC. 17. Authority of State board of health not repealed.**—That nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting or repealing any authority now vested by law in the State board of health.

**SEC. 19 [18]. Act to take effect.**—That this act take effect and be in force from and after June 1, 1918.

**Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

1. No person, himself or his servant, agent or employee, or as the servant, agent, or employee of another, shall sell or deliver for consumption as milk, or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell or deliver for consumption as milk:

(a) Any milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added, which then shall be known as adulterated milk.

(b) Milk concerning which any misrepresentation has been made, orally, by writing, by printing, by signs, marks, labels, or otherwise.

(c) Milk produced by diseased cows, or by cows which have been fed unwholesome food or have been furnished contaminated water.

(d) Milk which has been produced, stored, handled, or transported in an improper, unlawful, unclean, or insanitary manner.

2. For the purposes of this order the term "adulterated milk" shall mean:

(a) Milk containing less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of butter fat.

(b) Milk containing less than  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of solids other than butter fat.

(c) Milk containing any pathogenic or disease germs.

(d) Milk drawn from cows within eight days before or five days after parturition.

(e) Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.

(f) Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid.

(g) Milk to which has been added or into which has been introduced any coloring matter or chemical or preservative or deleterious or filthy substance, or any foreign substance whatsoever.

(h) Milk drawn from cows kept in a filthy or unhealthy condition.

(i) Milk drawn from any sick or diseased cow, or cow having ulcers or other running sores.

(j) Milk drawn from cows fed unwholesome food, brewer's grain, or vinegar slops, or swill.

(k) Milk in any stage of putrification or showing any abnormal color, consistency, or stringiness.

(l) Milk contaminated by being kept in stables containing cattle or other animals.

3. No person, by himself, or by his servant or agent or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, shall exchange or deliver within the State of Mississippi any milk, skimmed milk, or cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

4. Nothing in this order contained, however, shall be so construed as to prohibit the sale of skimmed milk, or of soured milk, if the receptacle containing same, and in which or from which it is sold, is plainly marked with the words "skimmed milk" or "soured milk," respectively, distinct and conspicuous, permanently attached to the container and above the center of same, and to be of uncondensed Roman letters and in length said letters to be at least one-tenth of the height of the container on which they are placed; or if such skimmed or soured milk shall be contained in glass bottles then the required words shall

be distinctly printed on the top or cover of same and also shall be printed upon a red tag, which shall be attached to same.

*Dairy regulations.*—1. No person shall engage in the production of milk for sale in any town or city, nor shall any person engage in the handling of milk for shipment into any town or city, or to sell for public use any milk or by-products until he has obtained a permit or license from the county health officer. This permit shall be renewed between the 1st and 15th days of April of each year and may be suspended or revoked at any time by the county health officer, the Mississippi State Board of Health, or its agents.

2. The cow stables for the cows supplying milk or milk products for sale shall be well lighted, well ventilated, and clean. The entire inside of the dairy barn, including the cow stables, partitions, walls, beams, ceiling, and shelves, shall be whitewashed or painted white at least once in each year, and in the spring-time, unless construction renders it unnecessary. The floor shall be sound.

3. Every milk farm shall be provided with a milk room that is clean, well lighted, and screened, which has no direct connection or entrance to the dairy barn. It shall be used for no other purpose except the cooling, handling, and storage of milk and allied products. Where no separate milk room is provided the milk must be handled under conditions approved by the State board of health.

4. When required by the State board of health, its agents or the county health officer, all dairy cows giving milk for sale shall be tubercular [*sic*] tested by a competent veterinarian. Every diseased (reacting) cow shall be removed from the herd and no milk from such cows shall be offered for sale. The inspector who makes such tests shall report the name of the owner, post-office address, and number of positive reacting cows to the State veterinarian.

5. Cows, especially the udders, shall be clean at the time of milking, and the person milking must do so at all times with dry hands or machine.

6. No person shall milk cows, or strain, bottle, distribute, or otherwise handle milk for sale, or the utensils used in the production, handling or distribution of milk when suffering from or afflicted with, or convalescing from infectious, contagious diseases, who has recently had typhoid fever, or who is suffering from a disease transmissible through milk, or who is nursing or tending to a person ill with an infectious disease.

7. The State board of health, its members, officers, agents, and appointees shall at all times have access to all dairies or other places where milk is produced for sale, and to all establishments, plants, depots, and stores wherein milk is kept or stored for sale; and it is unlawful for any person to prevent or attempt to prevent such access and such prevention or attempted prevention shall be deemed a violation of this order.

8. All manure shall be removed daily from the dairy barn and deposited not within 100 feet where the milk is obtained, handled, or stored.

9. Any person, firm, or corporation producing milk or by-products for public consumption in any public place, such as soda fountains, restaurants, or hotels, shall conform to all rules and regulations of the State board of health pertaining to dairies. This regulation applies to every person or corporation who sells milk, irrespective of the number of cows milked. All regulations conflicting with this regulation are hereby rescinded.

10. Plans and specifications for dairy barns must be approved by the State board of health in every instance, same may be had by writing the secretary of the A. & M. College.

*Dairy premises and utensils.*—1. The surroundings of every dairy must be kept in a sanitary condition. The utensils used in handling milk, cream, and by-products must at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

2. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, or offer for sale, milk or milk products which are produced under insanitary conditions.

3. No person or customer with whom milk bottles are left are permitted to use the same for any other purpose except milk.

4. Any person, firm, or corporation who receives from any dairy, farm, or creamery any cans, bottles, or other vessels [containing] any milk or cream intended to be sold as food for man, when such cans, bottles, or vessels are to be returned, shall cause the said cans, bottles, or vessels to be thoroughly washed and cleansed before returned shipment.

5. No person shall deliver milk on streets or any other place so as to expose the same to dust or flies, but it must be delivered in a screened or closed room, or in sealed or covered vessels so as to prevent contamination.

6. At every dairy farm, or where milk is produced or sold, unless underground sewerage exists, there shall be maintained one or more sanitary privies or closets, which shall be built of a type approved by the State board of health or its agents. No urinal shall be adjoined to any room in which milk is handled.

7. Bottles of milk shall not be left with any family in which there is a case of typhoid fever, or any other infectious disease that may be transmitted through milk, but milk may be delivered to such family by pouring it into a vessel furnished by said family.

8. Milk pails, bottles, and other containers must be thoroughly washed, scalded, and sunned. In handling milk and sunning the vessels, they must be kept protected from flies.

9. All dairies shall be provided with and use small-mouth pails for milking.

*Creamery regulations.*—1. The building in which the creamery is located must be sound, kept in good repair, thoroughly clean, whitewashed or painted white inside once each year.

2. All vessels, utensils, including churn and pasteurizer, used in the manufacture of butter, pasteurizing of milk, or the making of ice cream, must be scrupulously clean and free from flies at all times.

3. Creameries must pasteurize all cream and milk used in the manufacture of butter or ice cream, bringing the same to a temperature of 145 degrees F., and the keeping of same at this temperature for at least 25 minutes, or to a temperature of 150 degrees F., and keeping the same at this temperature for 20 minutes, before selling or offering for sale any of the finished products in this State. The vessel used for sterilizing cream or milk must be equipped with a thermometer so placed that any person directing the pasteurizing may see that this requirement is complied with.

4. A person, firm, or corporation engaged in producing milk or cream for creameries only shall not be required to have all cows tested for tuberculosis except when requested by the State board of health or the State live-stock sanitary board through their State agents. Nothing in this regulation is to prevent the county health officer, State board of health, or its agents from requesting that all dairy cows be tested for tuberculosis in any county when necessary for those engaged in producing milk or selling the same for public consumption, in any event such milk is not pasteurized as required in these regulations.

5. All cream used in public service places, for ice cream or in the manufacture of any products of milk, must be produced at dairies which are regularly inspected and holding a certificate from the State board of health. Creameries shall pasteurize all cream used for above purposes as indicated in regulations for creameries.

6. The owner or manager of a creamery shall furnish to the county health officer or any agent of the State board of health, on request, a list of those persons selling milk to the same.

**Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

1. No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any portion of a building which is used for the stabling of horses or other animals, or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless the manufacturing or storing room for ice cream is separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the State board of health.

2. The room or place used for mixing ice cream must be closely ceiled, properly ventilated and screened. The walls and floors of the room or rooms in which the cream is made or stored shall be of such construction as to permit of rapid and thorough cleansing. The room or rooms above referred to shall be equipped with appliances for washing or sterilizing of utensils employed in the mixing, freezing, storage, sale or distribution of ice cream, and all such utensils as used shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water or sterilized by steam. Vessels used in the manufacture and sale of ice cream shall not be used as containers for other substances.

3. All laborers employed about or in the said establishment, and all persons engaged in the manufacture, sale or distribution of ice cream must be cleanly, both in person and attire. All persons immediately before engaging in the mixing of the ingredients entering into the composition of ice cream, or in its subsequent freezing or handling, shall thoroughly wash his or her hands, and keep them clean during such manufacture and handling.

4. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms mentioned in the preceding sections, or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

5. Ice cream kept for sale in any restaurant, shop or other establishment, shall be stored in a covered box or refrigerator, such box or refrigerator shall be kept properly drained and cared for, and the cream shall be kept covered except during such intervals as are necessary for the removal of the cream.

6. Every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, transportation, sale or distribution of ice cream, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either in himself or his family or amongst his employees, or within the building or premises where ice cream is handled, shall notify the city or county health officer, and the said health officer shall take such steps as are necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

7. The milk or cream used in the making of the ice cream must be obtained and handled in accord with the regulations of the State board of health pertaining to milk and dairy products.

8. No person, by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm or corporation, shall exchange or deliver any ice cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

9. No old or melted ice cream returned to a manufacturer from whatever cause shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream.

10. In the peddling of ice cream on the street, the conditions imposed by the State board of health are necessarily violated, and, therefore, the peddling or sale of ice cream on the street or sidewalks is prohibited.

**Hotels and Restaurants—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

A hotel within the meaning of these regulations is any inn or lodging house of three or more rooms, where transient guests are fed or lodged for pay in this State.

The term "restaurant" as used in these regulations also includes lunch counters.

1. The inspectors of the State board of health are hereby authorized to enter any hotel or restaurant at all reasonable hours to make such inspection as may be necessary, and it is hereby made the duty of every person in the management or control of such hotel or restaurant to afford free access to any and all parts of the same and render all aid and assistance necessary to enable the inspector to make a full, thorough and complete examination thereof, but no inspector shall violate the privacy of any guest in any room of a hotel without his consent.

2. It shall be the duty of every person keeping, managing or operating a hotel to see that every room and bed which has been occupied by any person known to such keeper, proprietor, or operator to have an infectious, contagious, or communicable disease at the time of such occupancy to see that such room and bed are thoroughly disinfected in the method prescribed by the State board of health before permitting such room or bed to be occupied by any other person.

3. The proprietor of every hotel or restaurant shall keep the same clean and in a sanitary condition.

4. Every hotel or restaurant must be provided with pure and unpolluted water and all cisterns or tanks from which water is taken to be drunk by the guests shall be screened with wire gauze so as to prevent the entrance of flies, mosquitoes, and other disease-breeding insects. The use of the common drinking cup is prohibited.

5. The owner or keeper of every hotel or restaurant must screen the doors, windows, and all openings of the kitchen and dining room with wire cloth, or wire gauze with 16 mesh to the square inch; and must keep said screens in such use and repair that they will prevent the entrance of flies and other insects the year round.

All bedrooms in hotels and rooming houses must be screened at all openings, including doors, windows, transoms, chimneys, and flues, with well-fitting wire screens with 16 mesh to the square inch. Said screens shall be in use the year round. The mosquito bar will not be allowed in lieu of screens.

6. All hotels shall hereafter provide each bed, bunk, cot, or other sleeping place for the use of guests with pillow slips, under and top sheets, the under sheet to be of sufficient size to completely cover the mattress thereof, the top sheet to be of at least equal width and to be at least 90 inches long and folded back at the head so as to cover all such top covering. All such pillow slips and sheets, after being used by one guest, must be washed and ironed before being used by another guest, a clean set being furnished each succeeding guest.

7. All bedding used in a hotel shall be thoroughly aired in such reasonable manner as shall be approved by the State board of health.

8. All hotels shall furnish each guest with a clean towel and the use of the roller towel is prohibited.

9. Milk and butter and other ready-to-serve food must not be kept in the same refrigerator with meats. The refrigerator, ice boxes, and cold-storage rooms of all hotels or restaurants must be free from foul and unpleasant odors, mold, and slime. The kitchen must be well lighted and ventilated, the floor clean, and the side walls and ceiling free from cobwebs and accumulated dirt.

10. All dishes, tableware, and kitchen utensils must be thoroughly washed and rinsed in clean water after using. Food served to customers and then returned to the kitchen or serving room must not again be served.

11. All garbage must be kept covered in barrels or galvanized-iron cans and removed daily.

12. Spittoons must not be used in the dining room or other places where food is served.

13. Toilets for employees or public use shall not be located in rooms used for preparing or storing food.

14. In all cities, towns, or villages where a system of waterworks or sewerage is maintained for public use every hotel therein shall be equipped with suitable water-closets for its guests, which water-closets shall be connected by proper plumbing with such sewerage system. The washbowls in the main wash room of such hotel must be connected and equipped in similar manner.

15. In all towns and villages not having a system of waterworks every hotel must be provided with sanitary privies, which shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and free from flies.

16. Persons suffering from cancer or any contagious or infectious disease or who have been exposed to a quarantinable disease shall not be employed in any hotel or place where food is served.

17. No hotel shall keep a hogpen in close proximity thereto.

18. All bread, cakes, pies, doughnuts, and other ready-to-serve food must be kept under a glass or wire screen thoroughly protected from flies.

19. No restaurant or hotel shall serve diluted or skimmed milk, or milk below the standards set forth in the regulations governing the production and sale of milk; nor shall any hotel or restaurant serve milk bought from any dairyman who does not hold a license from the local health authority as provided for by this board.

20. No person suffering from tuberculosis shall be permanently housed or maintained in a hotel or restaurant, nor shall such person be allowed to loaf or loiter in same. No bedroom shall open into or have direct connection with any restaurant or hotel kitchen or dining room.

21. No person suffering from consumption or other infectious or contagious disease shall be housed for more than two nights in any hotel without specific permission from a recognized health officer. When a person so housed is suspected of having a dangerous disease, he or she shall furnish a satisfactory health certificate to the State board of health, or seek lodging outside of said hotel.

22. Each hotel bedroom must be supplied with a chamber pot, and it shall be unlawful to use a slop jar or pail instead.

23. Any restaurant or hotel using oleomargarine for butter or using coffee containing chicory must so state on their bill of fare or on a prominent placard.

24. The official representative of the State board of health shall, upon inspection, give each hotel a rating based on the equipment and method employed in the management of the kitchen, storeroom, dining room, bed rooms, and its general sanitation. This rating shall be made purely upon sanitary conditions and the official scores shall be designated as A, B, C, and D classes. These symbols shall be used to mean hotels that are "first class" (A), those that are "second class" (B), "third class" (C), and those that are wholly insanitary (D).

Each hotel shall be informed of its scores and these scores shall be made public.

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Each hotel, restaurant, or lunch stand must post in the dining room in a conspicuous place a certificate showing the grade, for public inspection. This certificate is subject to change of grade at any time when in the judgment of the chief sanitary inspector or county health officer the grade should be made lower; but the grade can not be made higher before the expiration of three months from date of first inspection.

**Bakeries—Construction and Sanitary Regulation—Bread Required to Be Wrapped. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

4. Any place used for producing, mixing, compounding, or baking for selling or for the purpose of a restaurant, bakeshop, or hotel, any bread, biscuit, crackers, cakes, macaroni, pie, or any food products of which flour or meal is the principal ingredient shall be deemed a bakeshop. This regulation shall apply also to places, rooms, or buildings where candy is prepared or manufactured.

5. Any place used as a bakeshop shall be provided with floors of closely joined impervious material which can be thoroughly cleaned.

6. Every baker, or other person, in charge of any bakeshop shall keep the floors, side walls, ceiling, woodwork, fixtures, tools, machinery, and utensils in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition, and every bakeshop shall be provided with adequate ventilation so as to insure a free circulation of air at all times.

7. The door and window openings of every bakeshop shall be provided with sound screens of mesh sufficiently fine to keep out flies and other insects (16 mesh to square inch). And the bakeshop must be kept free from flies.

8. The side walls and ceilings of every bakeshop shall be well plastered or sheathed with metal, wood, or tile. All plastered walls or ceilings shall be kept limewashed or calcimined or shall be painted with oil paint, and all woodwork in every bakeshop shall be well oiled and painted and washed clean or whitewashed every six months.

9. Every bakeshop shall be provided with adequate plumbing, including suitable washstands. No water-closets shall be entered from or shall be kept in direct communication with the bakeshop. Every washstand in a bakeshop shall be provided with clean towels at all times.

10. No person shall sleep in a bakeshop, and the sleeping places of persons employed in bakeshops shall be kept separate from the place where flour or meal or food products are handled or stored.

11. No domestic animals shall be permitted in a bakeshop or place where flour or meal is stored in connection with a bakeshop.

12. Every owner or person in charge of a bakeshop shall be required to keep himself and his employees in a clean condition and suitably clothed while engaged in the production, handling, or selling of bakery products and shall provide a dressing room separated from the place where flour and meal is stored or kept.

13. Receptacles for expectoration, of impervious material, cleaned at least once in every 24 hours, shall be maintained and kept by the person in charge of every bakeshop, and no attendant or other person shall spit on the floor, side walls, or on any place in such bakeshop.

14. No person who has tuberculosis, a venereal or other communicable disease, shall work in a bakeshop, and no person in charge of such bakeshop shall require, permit, or suffer such a person to be employed.

15. Every bakeshop which shall not be kept in a cleanly condition, free from rats, mice, and vermin, and from matter of an infectious or contagious nature, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and it shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector to cause the same to be abated.

16. All bread made in the bakery must be wrapped in clean paper, each loaf separately, before being distributed for sale.

17. All vehicles from which any biscuits, bread, candy, or other products are delivered or sold shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

**Soda Fountains and Bottling Works—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

*Soda fountains.*—1. Soda founts must be conducted in a screened inclosure, or be so well protected by fans that it will be at all times free from flies.

2. A fount must not be conducted in a meat market, barber shop, or in connection with any business which might become dangerous to said fount and its patrons.

3. All founts must have two separate and distinct compartments holding water, one for washing glasses, the other one for rinsing. The one for washing shall contain a suitable cleansing powder or solution.

4. Glasses must be kept clean, and no soiled glass shall be put away without washing, but shall be washed immediately after using.

5. The fount and all its parts and appurtenances must be clean at all times.

6. The floor about the fount shall be scrupulously clean. The throwing of straws on the floor is prohibited.

7. All water, sirup, fruits, and flavors must be pure and handled in a cleanly manner.

8. Founts handling sandwiches, pies, and other luncheon foods are essentially restaurants and will be governed accordingly.

9. Founts must handle their slops and waste water in such a manner as not to become dangerous to the community.

10. All straws at soda fountains shall be protected from flies and dust by being kept in proper containers.

*Bottling works.*—1. Bottlers of carbonated or soft drinks shall provide a sanitary building for same. This building itself must be in a good locality, well drained. The building itself must be constructed of sound material, well screened, whitewashed or painted, free from cobwebs and dust, well lighted and well ventilated and well floored.

2. All bottles must be washed in hot water and caustic before being refilled. Concerns washing bottles in cold water will not be permitted to run.

3. Only pure water, sirup, and flavorings shall be used. Saccharin is not a pure food and will not be allowed.

4. Employees must be suitably and cleanly dressed when at work.

5. Cases for bottles must be constructed in such a manner that they will protect the neck of the bottle from the dust and flies while in transit or delivery about town.

6. Every case must bear the owner's name in plain letters.

7. Every bottling establishment must be free from flies and other insects at all times.

8. Clothing, harness, junk, cats, and dogs will not be permitted in the building.

**Refuse from Sea-Food Products—Disposal—Insanitary Conditions on Water Front Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

1. The refuse of all fish, oysters, shrimp, and sea-food products at packing plants, canning factories, and raw oysters and shellfish cared for by other processes in Mississippi shall be removed within 24 hours, and so disposed of as not to become offensive and injurious to the public health, and the above-named places and their surroundings must be kept in a sanitary condition.

2. The water front on the Mississippi coast must be kept free from contamination and all conditions which render the water front insanitary and unsafe for public health.

**Meat Markets—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

1. All meat condemned by any representative of the State board of health or authorized inspector shall be destroyed or rendered unfit for human food. Such destruction shall be effected by slashing the condemned meat and by saturating the same with kerosene or other chemical compound. Any inspector of the board of health is hereby empowered to seize and condemn any tainted or unwholesome meat in any meat market or when offered for sale upon the wagon. Any inspector is hereby authorized to enter any building, structure, or premises to inspect and examine any meat contained therein.

2. All meat markets or other places where meat is sold or distributed must be kept clean, well lighted, and ventilated. The back room of the meat market must be kept free from filth-collecting plunder and be at all times in a sanitary condition.

3. When an inspector or officer of the State board of health finds any meat market in an insanitary condition, he is authorized to require such conditions as will make the sale of meat safe and sanitary.

4. The side walls, ceilings, furniture, receptables, and implements of the meat market shall at no time be kept in an unclean, unhealthful, and insanitary condition.

5. The floor of every meat market in the State shall be scrubbed at least three times each week and kept clean.

6. The meat must not be exposed outside to flies and dust.

7. In every meat market, each room wherein meat is handled or stored shall be completely screened at doors, windows, and other openings, with wire gauze with 16 mesh to square inch, and such gauze, when rusted or otherwise rendered pervious to insects, shall be removed and replaced with impervious gauze. All meat markets must be screened and free from flies.

8. No other business causing insanitary conditions must be conducted in the same room with the market.

9. Managers or owners of meat markets must require employees to be cleanly. The aprons, frocks, or clothing worn by employees who handle meat or meat-food products must be of a nature that is readily cleansed and made sanitary, and only clean garments shall be worn.

10. No persons suffering from a contagious or infectious disease shall be employed in any capacity in any meat market in this State, nor shall any convalescent from diphtheria, pneumonia, variola, or typhoid, be employed until permission is granted by the county health officer.

11. Scraps of meat, offal, bones, and other organic matter shall not be left exposed to the atmosphere of the room, but must be kept in a closed receptacle, which must be emptied at least once daily. Also the meat for sale shall not be kept exposed to the air except in such quantities as are needed for immediate use, but it shall be kept in refrigerators or ice chests.

12. The refrigerators and all meat hooks must be kept perfectly clean. No tainted meat or cheese shall be placed in the refrigerator. The refrigerator or metal boxes must be kept dry on the inside. The refrigerator and metal hooks must be scoured with hot water and lye not less than once a week and oftener if necessary to keep the refrigerator free from odor. After scouring, it should be washed with a solution of common soda.

13. Every meat market shall have an ample supply of water, with a properly equipped lavatory, convenient to the cutting block and counter, furnished with soap and towels for the use of operators.

14. All sausage meat must be made under sanitary conditions, and if there be double screening it shall be ground within the second inclosure.

15. All vehicles and wagons used for transporting meat shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The meat must be protected from flies and dust while being transported from the slaughterhouse to the market by being covered or wrapped in a clean, white cloth. The peddling of meat on the street is prohibited unless wrapped in clean cloths or kept in a clean, closed box so as to avoid contact with flies and dust.

16. Water-closets must not be in the compartment in which meat or meat products are stored, handled, prepared, or offered for sale. Where a water-closet is located in a room opening into the meat market, the door connecting the room must be screened, and no meat must be handled in the room where the closet is located, and said closet shall be kept fly proof and in a sanitary condition.

17. Spitting on the floor, wall, or any place other than in a cuspidor provided for such purposes, with disinfectant solution, is prohibited, and it is made the duty of the market master, or such person as has charge of the market, either as owner, lessee, or manager, to report promptly any violation of this regulation to the local health officer.

18. The use of sawdust, shavings, and other dust-creating refuse for floor covering is prohibited.

19. Every meat market shall be free from cats and dogs, nor shall clothing be kept inside rooms where meat is handled.

20. Meat blocks must be without flaws and must be kept clean.

21. Butter and cheese must not be kept in a market refrigerator.

22. Each market proprietor shall be responsible for the purity of the meat handled in his market, hence he shall be held for the condition of the slaughterhouse out of which his meat comes, whether he owns the slaughterhouse or not.

23. A fish market shall be governed by same regulations as meat market.

**Slaughtering and Slaughterhouses—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

1. No person, firm, or corporation shall erect, maintain, or keep any slaughterhouse upon the bank of any river, running stream, or creek, or throw or deposit therein any dead animal, or part thereof, or any of the carcass or offal therefrom; nor throw or deposit the same into or upon the banks of any river, stream, or creek which shall flow through any city, town, or village containing 200 or more inhabitants; or erect, maintain, or use any building for slaughterhouse at any place within one-fourth of a mile of any dwelling house or building occupied as a place of business. Any slaughterhouse so situated is hereby a nuisance.

2. No person, firm, or corporation shall slaughter for sale any animal afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease which would be dangerous to men, to wit: Actinomycosis, anthrax, charbon, apthous fever (foot-and-mouth disease), erysipelas, blackleg, cholera, pleuropneumonia, diphtheria, glanders or farcy, hog cholera, measles, cowpox, pyemia, septicemia, Texas or tick fever, and tuberculosis.

3. No person, firm, or corporation shall slaughter for sale any young calf less than four weeks old, pigs less than five weeks old, or lamb or kid less than eight weeks of age; or any fetal meat from an unborn or stillborn animal; or any animal which has died from any disease or injury or poison of any kind whatsoever; or any animal ill with parturient fever, or overheated or in an exhausted condition.

4. No meat which after slaughter is found to be abnormal or diseased shall be sold or offered for sale, but shall be condemned and destroyed.

5. No person when suffering or infected with any infectious or contagious disease, the contagion of which may be transmitted through the meat, shall slaughter any animals for sale or shall dress or handle the carcasses or meat which shall be offered for sale.

6. No blown, stuffed, putrid, or unhealthy or unwholesome meat or fish, bird, or fowl shall be bought, sold, or offered for sale for human food.

7. The ceilings, walls, pillars, shelves, doors, etc., of rooms in which slaughtering is done shall be whitewashed or painted at least once yearly, unless they are washed, scrubbed, or otherwise disinfected monthly, and shall be washed, scraped, painted, or otherwise treated as required by the State board of health or its agents. They shall be kept sanitary and free from dirt and cobwebs. When floors, tables, shelves, or other parts are so old or in such poor condition that they can not be made readily sanitary they shall be removed and replaced by suitable materials. The drainage of the slaughterhouse or slaughterhouse yard must be sufficient to prevent filth pools, the breeding of flies, and hog wallows either around or under the slaughterhouse. The water supply used in connection with the cleaning or preparing must be pure and unpolluted. The storage of hides within the slaughterhouse is expressly prohibited, and likewise there shall be no boiling of offal within the slaughterhouse.

8. Every person on leasing or operating any place, room, or building wherein cattle, sheep, or swine are killed or dressed, or any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, or market to be kept at all times thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, fat, blood, garbage, manure, or other offensive refuse shall be removed therefrom at least once every 24 hours if used continuously, or if used only occasionally within 24 hours after using; and the floors of such building, place, or premises shall be so constructed that they can be flushed and washed clean with water. No blood pit, offal pit, or privy well shall remain or be constructed within such place, room, or building. The doors and windows must be screened to exclude flies.

9. Any person making it a business to peddle or to sell meat in a market must not do his killing in the open, but must provide a slaughterhouse as described in this chapter.

10. All water-closets shall be entirely separate from rooms in which carcasses are dressed or meat food products are cured, stored, packed, handled, or prepared.

11. The feeding of hogs or other animals upon the uncooked refuse or offal of a slaughterhouse is prohibited. Such refuse or offal shall be buried or burned in such a manner that it will not be offensive or dangerous. It shall be unlawful to allow others to remove such refuse and offal.

No hogs shall be kept within 200 feet of a slaughterhouse, nor shall any hog be fed on refuse or offal except when said refuse or offal has been thoroughly boiled.

12. No person, firm, or corporation shall keep or use any mark, stamp, or brand for marking, stamping, or branding any slaughtered meat as practiced by the Federal meat inspectors, unless allowed by the Federal Government or by the State board of health or by the State live-stock sanitary commission.

13. The State board of health, its officers, members, inspectors, and employees shall have access at all times to any slaughterhouse or other locality where the slaughtering is done, and no one shall interfere with such visits or inspectors.

**Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

1. It shall be the duty of health officers, judges, teachers, sheriffs, keepers of public buildings, depot agents, and conductors of railway trains and street cars to call attention to the evils of careless spitting and to assist the State board of health in the prosecution of those who violate the following section:

2. All persons must spit upon the streets and into the gutters, and no person shall spit upon any sidewalk, or upon the floor of any place where food is handled or stored, nor upon the floor or wall of any courthouse, jail, school-house, depot, railway coach, street car, nor upon the floor of any restaurant or hotel.

3. It shall be the duty of any keeper of the above-named places to give publicity to and help to enforce by prosecution, if necessary, any violator of the above section.

**Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

1. All barber shops, together with all the furniture, shall be kept, at all times, in a cleanly condition.

2. Mugs, shaving brushes and razors shall be sterilized by immersion in boiling water, or of 60 per cent alcohol, after every separate use thereof.

3. A separate clean towel shall be used for each person. Alum, or other material, used to stop blood, must be powdered and applied on a towel.

4. The use of powder puffs and sponges is prohibited.

5. No person shall use a barber shop, or connecting room, as a dormitory.

6. Every barber shop shall be provided with hot and cold water.

7. Every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly after serving each customer.

**Fly-Breeding Places Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

1. No person shall maintain in any city, town, or village, any horse or cow stable, garbage pile, dumping ground, or other place in such manner that it will afford a feeding or a breeding place for flies.

2. All manure shall be kept in closed bins, and in such a way as to prevent breeding of flies, or else removed twice a week throughout the year.

**Sewer Connections—Municipalities Authorized to Borrow Money to Make Loans to Aid Citizens in Making Sewer Connections. (Ch. 208, Act Mar. 22, 1918.)**

*SECTION 1. Municipalities may borrow to make loans to citizens for sanitary plumbing.*—That municipalities are authorized and empowered to borrow money or issue notes or certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of making loans to citizens to aid them in the construction of sanitary plumbing and all fixtures necessary for the connection with the sanitary sewerage system of the municipality.

*SEC. 2. How said loans may be procured.*—That upon application made and signed by any citizen giving the city a lien upon their [sic] property and petitioning for a loan for the purpose of making connection with the sanitary sewer, municipalities are authorized and empowered to make loans, for the purposes mentioned in section 1 of this act, for a period not exceeding 10 years. Said loan shall be collected in annual installments with the taxes of such citizens, and interest on said loan shall not exceed 6 per cent per annum. That when

the notes which are executed for such loan acknowledges a lien upon their property, such lien shall be paramount to all other liens, State, county, and municipal taxes excepted, and a record of such loans shall be kept, and it shall not be necessary to record said liens in the office of the chancery clerk; provided the city clerk shall keep an accurate record of the property upon which such lien is created.

**SEC. 3. Amount borrowed not to exceed loans.**—The amount of money borrowed or of the notes or certificates of indebtedness issued shall not exceed the amount of money loaned to property owners, and shall mature within 10 years, and shall not be included in the limitation or [of?] the power of the municipality to incur indebtedness.

**Privies and Cesspools—Location, Construction, and Cleaning. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

*Privies and cesspools.*—1. No privy-pit, cesspool, or reservoir into which any privy, water-closet, stable, sink, or other receptacle or refuse or sewerage is drained, shall be constructed or maintained in any situation or in any manner whereby, through leak or overflow of its contents, it may cause pollution of any well, spring, or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes, nor shall the overflow from any such reservoir or receptacle be permitted to discharge into any public place or in any wise whereby danger to health may be caused. And every such pit, reservoir, or receptacle shall be cleaned and the contents thereof removed at such times and under such precautions as the State board of health may prescribe.

2. All house sewers or drains for the conveyance of deleterious or offensive matters shall be water-tight, and the plans and methods of their construction shall be subject to the approval of the local board of health. In streets or avenues where public sewers are or shall be constructed, the State board of health may order house connections to be made therewith.

3. No privy shall be maintained in any room or shall it have direct connection with any room wherein any kind of exposed food or foodstuff is stored, prepared, or handled.

4. All privies located in or near public buildings such as courthouses, depots, hotels, and schoolhouses, must be well lighted and ventilated, and kept in a sanitary condition at all times.

5. No insanitary privy shall be maintained by any person near to a dairy, meat market, bakery, grocery store, or other place where food is stored, prepared, or handled. This has reference to such food as can be contaminated.

6. No person shall misuse or abuse any public toilet of any depot, schoolhouse, hotel, or other public building, or railroad coach, either by writing upon the wall or interfering with the plumbing of said toilets by throwing therein trash of any kind, or otherwise.

*The disposal of human excreta.*—**SEC. 2. [1?]** In cities, towns, and villages, incorporated and unincorporated, all human excreta shall be deposited in sewers, septic tanks, vaults, privies, or in incinerators of special construction as approved by the State board of health.

**SEC. 3.** No person, firm, or corporation, shall own, maintain, or rent, any privy in any incorporated or unincorporated city, town, or village unless the same shall be so constructed as to prevent the soil from contamination; and to prevent the access of flies to the excrement deposited therein by means of wire gauze, in the event there are openings that permit the entrance of flies, and moreover that the privy must be so located that the removal of the receptacles may be accomplished without difficulty.

SEC. 4. All dry closets shall be kept as free from odor as is possible and for this purpose dry pulverized earth, ashes, or chloride of lime shall be used at all times to cover the excreta.

SEC. 5. Where persons are employed or intended to be employed in any trade, occupation, or business, there shall be provided sufficient and suitable privy conditions having regard for the number of persons employed, or in attendance; and also where persons of both sexes are employed, or intended to be employed, sufficient and separate privy conditions shall be provided for each sex. The owners of property shall be held responsible for the violation of this regulation.

SEC. 6. Dry closets shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the State board of health.

SEC. 7. Dry closets provided with receptacles for receiving excreta shall be cleaned at least once a week from April 1 to December 1, and at least once every two weeks from December 1 to March 31, inclusive, or as often as may be necessary.

SEC. 8. No part of the contents of the privy shall be removed therein nor shall the same be transported through or over any streets or highways, except as the same shall be transported by means of some conveyance so as to prevent contact with flies or exposure to the open air, during the process of such removal or transportation.

SEC. 9. Human excreta shall not be used for fertilizing purposes for gardens or crops, but shall be disposed of as provided for elsewhere in these regulations.

SEC. 10. No privy shall be maintained in any room or shall it have direct connection with any room, wherein any kind of exposed food or foodstuff is stored, prepared, or handled.

SEC. 11. All privies located in, or near, public buildings, such as court-houses, depots, hotels, and schoolhouses, must be well lighted and ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition at all times.

SEC. 12. No insanitary privy shall be maintained by any person near to a dairy, meat market, bakery, grocery store, or other place where food is stored, prepared, or handled. This has reference to such food as can be contaminated.

SEC. 13. All vaults used for the reception of excreta shall be of water-tight construction and shall be made fly-proof. Moreover all privy vaults within the limits of any city or town shall not be less than 5 feet deep, constructed of brick, seated in cement, or of concrete construction.

SEC. 14. No privy, vault, water-closet, cesspool, stable drain or sink, shall open into any ditch, stream or drain, except into the public sewers of any city or into disposal tanks properly designed for such purpose.

SEC. 15. All sewer drains leading out to vaults or disposal plants shall be of standard construction, and no sewer drain or outlet from any sewage disposal plant shall empty into any lake, pond, creek, or stream or open field, unless all possible provision is made to prevent the contamination of any water supply. Nor shall any such drain or outlet be allowed to become obnoxious or dangerous to public health.

SEC. 16. No pit privy shall be constructed within 200 feet of a well or spring. Furthermore, it shall always be located so that the drainage from the privy will be away from the water supply and in such a position as to avoid overflow of its contents either by seepage water or surface drainage.

SEC. 17. No pit closet shall be constructed wherever there is a gravel bed or a distinctly limestone formation permitting free circulation of underground water, but such closet can be used wherever there is a compact soil.

SEC. 18. All privy vaults must be cleaned at least once a year and whenever the contents reach a point within one foot of the ground surface. The contents of such a vault must be first of all disinfected and deodorized by powdered calcium-hypochloride, if necessary, drying the contents with this disinfectant.

SEC. 19. No abandoned well or deep well shall be used for sewage disposal or a receptacle for household waste.

SEC. 20. A pit privy shall be filled with dirt whenever the contents reaches a level within one foot of the ground surface, and the building moved over a new pit of the same construction.

SEC. 21. No person shall misuse or abuse a public toilet of any depot school-house, hotel or other public building, either by writing upon the wall or interfering with the plumbing of such toilets by throwing therein trash of any kind or otherwise.

SEC. 22. The walls and floors of toilets for public use shall be free from indecent writing or other defacement and also the accumulation of filth and spit. This shall be done by frequent scrubbing and repainting.

SEC. 23. Every building used for public school purposes in Mississippi shall be provided with two privies and maintained in accordance with the plans and specifications of the State board of health. One of these shall be so located as to be adapted for use of the girls and the other for the boys.

SEC. 24. The term "privy," shall be held to mean any building or part of building used or intended to be used for the reception of human excreta and which is not connected with the public sewer or some duly authorized system of sewage disposal so as to immediately remove such material from such building.

**Embalmers—Revocation of Licenses of, by State Board of Health. (Ch. 223, Act Mar. 27, 1918.)**

SEC. 11. *Board of health may revoke license, when.*—The State board of health may upon a two-thirds vote upon sufficient proof of the violation of any laws, or rules or regulations prescribed for the preparation, embalming, transportation or burial of any dead body, revoke and cancel the license held by any person so violating such provision, rule or regulation, or law.

**Railroad Coaches and Stations—Sanitation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

1. All railroad coaches used by passengers shall be provided with toilet facilities, which shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The floors of the toilets shall be of impervious material and shall be washed with an approved disinfectant solution at the end of every run. The seat, hopper, and woodwork of these toilets shall be cleansed and washed with a disinfectant at the end of every run. Every closet shall be provided with proper ventilation sufficient to maintain purity of atmosphere. The use of the roller towel is prohibited in railroad coaches.

2. No railroad coach shall be swept or dusted while occupied by passengers.

All railroad coaches and street cars shall at all times be kept in a sanitary condition. Necessary cleaning may be done with a hand brush and dustpan, if no dust is raised thereby.

No person shall be dusted or any clothing dusted in a coach where passengers are present, except in entrance or exit passageway.

Spittoons or cuspidors are not allowed on railway coaches, except in smoking rooms.

Dry dusting is not permitted. The seats and woodwork shall be wiped with a damp cloth.

All coaches going from terminal stations must be cleaned before leaving said station.

3. All spittoons or cuspidors shall contain sufficient water to stand one-half inch deep in the bottom. They shall be emptied, washed, and disinfected with an approved disinfectant at the end of every run.

4. All coaches shall be thoroughly cleansed, dusted, sunned, and aired at least once each month. Cleaning shall include the removal from the car of everything movable, thoroughly cleaning the woodwork, scrubbing the floors, dusting the carpets and seats, and fumigating the interior of the car with a disinfectant whenever it has become infected by a person known to have a contagious disease.

5. All railroad coaches must be provided with pure and unpolluted water for drinking purposes, and the use of the common drinking cup is prohibited.

6. All water coolers must be kept in a clean condition by washing out daily.

7. Conductors, brakemen, and porters shall be authorized by the railroad authorities to see that these regulations are complied with, and they shall also be required to call the attention of the passengers expectorating on the floor to the law prohibiting such a dangerous practice, and shall at once supply such passengers with cuspidors.

*Stations.*—1. Waiting rooms, offices, and other portions of railroad stations shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Sweeping shall not be done in the presence of waiting passengers, except in stations which are open continuously. In these stations sweeping shall be done only after sprinkling the floors with water, or throwing on it damp sawdust or some other absorbent material to prevent the rising of dust. The woodwork shall be rubbed down with a damp cloth, and dry dusting with feathers or dry cloths shall be prohibited.

2. Sufficient cuspidors shall be furnished for the use of waiting passengers. All cuspidors shall contain sufficient water to stand one-half inch deep in bottom and shall be washed and disinfected with an approved disinfectant at least once every day.

3. All stations shall be thoroughly cleaned, dusted, and aired at least once each week. Cleaning shall include thoroughly wiping down the woodwork with a damp cloth and scrubbing the floor.

4. Every railroad station shall be provided with proper closets, where water and sewerage are available; these shall be water-closets which shall be connected with the public sewerage. Where water and sewerage are not available, closets shall be built in accordance with the provisions regarding the construction of closets as approved by the State board of health; they shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

5. The use of the roller towel is prohibited in all railroad stations.

6. The use of the common drinking cup is prohibited in all railroad stations.

#### **Jails and Courthouses—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)**

1. It shall be unlawful for any board of supervisors, board of aldermen, jail contractor or builder, to begin the erection of any new jail, or to repair the jail already constructed when said repairs contemplate change in building, without first submitting the plans of the proposed structure or repairs to the State board of health and getting from its authorized representative a permit for said building operation.

2. The bars, cages, and walls of all jails must be painted white, and renewed as often as is necessary to appear fresh and clean.

3. Jails must be well lighted and ventilated. The walls and floor must be kept free from dirt and plunder.

4. Excelsior and shuck mattresses are not permitted; neither are quilts, but thick, washable blankets must be used instead.

5. All jails must be provided with proper toilet and bathing facilities. A prisoner, on entering a jail, is required to take a bath and should be given clean clothes and kept clean.

6. No person suffering from consumption or other contagious or infectious disease shall be imprisoned with other inmates except under the direction of the county health officer, who shall be notified immediately upon the receipt of such a prisoner.

7. When a representative of the State board of health finds that any jail is conducted in such a way that it is dangerous to the occupants, he shall proceed by habeas corpus or other legal method to have such occupants removed to some jail that is in a sanitary condition.

8. When any jail is kept without regard for this chapter, and without regard for the code laws outlining the duties of officials in charge of same, such officials, sheriffs, marshals, supervisors, or aldermen shall be proceeded against as the law and these regulations require.

*Courthouses.*—1. All courthouses shall be maintained in a sanitary condition, and when found otherwise shall be handled in the same manner as the jail.

2. That every county courthouse in this State shall be provided with a sanitary drinking fountain: *Provided*, That if any courthouse is not equipped with a supply of water to operate such fountain, the use of the public drinking cup shall be prohibited.

**Theaters, Schools, Churches, Etc.—Lighting, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.**  
(Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)

1. No person shall maintain or use any theater, show, schoolhouse, church, public hall, jail, hotel, restaurant, rooming house, or other public service place, unless such place is well lighted, and well ventilated. The ventilation shall be by natural vents, and openings aided by fans when necessary for a complete and constant changing of the air.

2. All of the above places shall be kept in a cleanly condition, and the cleaning of such places must be done under proper sanitary precautions.

**Sidewalks, Streets, and Premises—Cleanliness.** (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 21, 1918.)

All incorporated towns, villages, or cities must keep all sidewalks and streets clear of all weeds or other growth and garbage, which might cause an insanitary condition. All owners of property in cities, towns, or villages, must keep their premises and vacant lots clean and free from all weeds and other garbage, so as not to be at any time dangerous to the public health.

## MONTANA.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Reports by Druggists—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patient—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Sale of Remedies—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Suppression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 20, 1918.)**

REG. 117. *Venereal diseases declared dangerous to the public health.*—Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

REG. 118. *Venereal diseases to be reported.*—Any physician or other person who make a diagnosis in, or treats, a case of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and every superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, or charitable or penal institution, in which there is a case of venereal disease, shall report such case immediately in writing to the local or county health officer, stating the name and address or the office number, age, sex, color, and occupation, of the diseased person, and the date of onset of the disease, and the probable source of the infection: *Provided*, That the name and address of the diseased person need not be stated except as hereinafter specifically required. The report shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and sent to the local or county health officer, who shall report weekly on the prescribed form to the State board of health, all cases reported to him.

REG. 119. *Patients to be given information.*—It shall be the duty of every physician and of every other person who examines or treats a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, to instruct such person in measures for preventing the spread of such diseases, and inform such person of the necessity for treatment until cured, and to hand such person a copy of the circular of information obtainable for this purpose from the State board of health.

REG. 120. *Investigation of cases.*—All local and county health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of and to investigate, all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid within their several territorial jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infections. Local and county health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make such examination of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, as may be necessary for carrying out these regulations. Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes and persons associated with them, all such persons are to be considered within the above class.

REG. 121. *Protection of others from infection by venereally diseased persons.*—Upon receipt of a report of a case of venereal disease it shall be the duty of the local or county health officer to institute measures for the protection of other persons from infection by such venereally diseased person.

(a) Local and county health officers are authorized and directed to quarantine persons who have, or who after examination are reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, wherever, in the opinion of said local or county health officer, or the State board of health, or its secretary,

quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health. In establishing quarantine the health officer shall designate and define the limits of the area in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid and his or her immediate attendant are to be quarantined and no person other than the attending physician shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the local or county health officer.

No one but the local, county, or State health officer shall terminate said quarantine, and this shall not be done until the diseased person has become noninfectious, as determined by the local, county, or State health officer or his authorized deputy through the clinical examination and necessary laboratory tests, or until permission has been given by the State board of health or its secretary.

(b) The health officer having jurisdiction shall inform all persons who are about to be released from quarantine for venereal disease, in case they are not cured, what further treatment should be taken to complete their cure. And said health officer must receive from each patient proper assurance that treatment will be continued and must be given the name and address of the physician who is to continue the treatment. Said physician also must report immediately the fact that the patient is under his care and the date on which said patient discontinues treatment. The name of the patient being given in each case.

REG. 122. *Conditions under which the name of a patient is required to be reported.*—(a). When a person applies to a physician or other person for the diagnosis or treatment of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, it shall be the duty of the physician or person so consulted to inquire of and ascertain from the person seeking such diagnosis or treatment whether such person has theretofore consulted with or has been treated by any other physician or person and, if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for diagnosis or treatment to furnish this information, and a refusal to do so or a falsification of the name and address of such physician or person consulted by such applicant shall be deemed a violation of these regulations. It shall be the duty of the physician or other person whom the applicant consults to notify the physician or other person last consulted of the change of advisers. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within 10 days after the last date upon which the patient was instructed by him to appear, it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the local or county health officer the name and address of such venereally diseased person.

(b) If an attending physician or other persons knows or has good reason to suspect that a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid is so conducting himself or herself as to expose other persons to infection, or is about so to conduct himself or herself, he shall notify the local or county health officer of the name and address of the diseased person and the essential facts in the case.

REG. 123. *Druggists forbidden to prescribe for venereal diseases.*—No druggist or other person not a physician licensed under the laws of the State shall prescribe or recommend to any person any drug, medicines, or other substances to be used for the cure or alleviation of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chancroid, or shall compound any drugs or medicines other than proprietary for said purpose from any written formula or order not written for the person for whom the drugs or medicines are compounded and not signed by a physician licensed under the laws of the State. All druggists are required to keep a record of the names and addresses of all persons to whom proprietary or patent medicines, com-

monly or presumably used in the treatment of venereal diseases, are sold or supplied to, and shall forward a report to the proper health officer at the end of each week, giving the names and addresses of such persons and the remedy sold in each case.

REG. 124. *Spread of venereal disease unlawful.*—It shall be a violation of these regulations for any infected person knowingly to expose another person to infection with any of the said venereal diseases or for any person to perform an act which exposes another person to infection with venereal disease.

REG. 125. *Prostitution to be repressed.*—Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, and the repression of prostitution is declared to be a public health measure. All local and county health officers are therefore directed to cooperate with the proper officers whose duty it is to enforce laws directed against prostitution and otherwise to use every proper means for the repression of prostitution.

REG. 126. *Giving certificates of freedom from venereal diseases prohibited.*—Physicians, health officers, and all other persons are prohibited from issuing certificates of freedom from venereal disease: *Providing*, This rule shall not prevent the issuance of necessary statements of freedom from infectious diseases written in such form or given under such safeguards that their use in solicitation for sexual intercourse would be impossible. Such certificates shall not be used or exhibited for solicitation for immoral purposes.

REG. 127. *Records to be secret.*—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by these regulations and by the laws of the State.

REG. 128. These regulations shall be in full force and effect on and after September 1, 1918.

#### **Water Supplies—Investigation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 18, 1918.)**

##### **1. Rules and regulations governing investigations of ground water supplies.—**

1. A field investigation of city supplies furnishing ground water shall be made at least once each year by an inspector of the State board of health. A complete record of the exact condition of the environment of each water supply from the sanitary aspect shall be made. At the same time a laboratory investigation shall be conducted by making complete chemical, mineral, and bacteriological examinations of properly collected samples of water.

2. Additional samples shall be collected at intervals as seem required in each case. These samples shall be collected by local health officers, water works' officials, or other persons authorized by the secretary of the State board of health. It shall be the duty of the officials so appointed to take the samples on the day designated by the water laboratory. If it is not possible to secure the samples on the date designated the official must wire the laboratory, the date that the samples will be forwarded. The water laboratory will furnish the containers for water samples and also full directions for sampling.

3. Reports on all ground water supply investigations shall be prepared by the laboratory division. These reports shall contain a record of all field and analytical data, together with appropriate recommendations and conclusions. Reports shall be transmitted to the secretary of the State board of health or to parties whom he may designate.

4. Investigations of proposed city water supplies shall be made upon request to the secretary of the State board of health.

5. The fees authorized by this law for services rendered under these regulations for ground-water supplies shall be payable December 1 of each year to the treasurer of the State of Montana.

## 6. Fees have been fixed based upon the population of the cities.

Population of cities.	Fees.
Under 500-----	\$12.50
500-1,000-----	20.00
1,000-2,000-----	25.00
2,000-3,000-----	30.00
3,000-5,000-----	35.00
5,000-15,000-----	40.00
15,000 and up-----	50.00

II. *Rules and regulations governing investigation of surface water supplies.*—

1. A field investigation of city supplies furnishing surface water shall be made at least once each year and as frequently thereafter as seems necessary in each case. A record of the exact conditions of the environment of each surface water supply from the sanitary aspect shall be made. Tests of the operation of all plants will be made at the time of the field inspection.

At the same time, a laboratory investigation shall be conducted by making appropriate tests on a series of properly collected samples of water taken to represent both the raw water and the tap or treated water.

2. Additional samples shall be collected at intervals as seem required in each case. These samples shall be collected by local health officers, water works' officials or other persons authorized by the secretary of the State board of health. It shall be the duty of the official so appointed to take the samples on the day designated by the water laboratory. If it is not possible to secure the samples on the date designated, the official must wire the laboratory, the date that the samples will be forwarded. The water laboratory will furnish the containers for water samples and also full directions for sampling.

3. Reports on all surface water supply investigations shall be prepared by the laboratory division. These reports shall contain a record of all field, operating, and analytical data together with appropriate recommendations and conclusions. Reports shall be transmitted to the secretary of the State board of health, or to parties whom he may designate.

4. Waterworks' officials shall be required to keep all data on the operation of purification plants that may be required by the board of health and the date reported on request.

5. Investigations of proposed city water supplies shall be made upon request to the secretary of the State board of health.

6. The fees authorized by this law for services rendered under these regulations for surface water supplies shall be payable December 1 of each year to the treasurer of the State of Montana.

## 7. Fees have been fixed based upon the population of cities:

Population of cities.	Fees.
Under 1,500-----	\$30.00
1,500-3,000-----	50.00
3,000-6,000-----	90.00
6,000-10,000-----	100.00
10,000 and above-----	150.00

III. *Rules and regulations governing the investigation of water supplies owned by common carriers and used for supplying drinking water on passenger trains.*—

1. The water supplies owned by common carriers and used for supplying drinking water on passenger trains shall be investigated twice annually in accordance with the usual practice of the State board of health as specified above, underground and surface water supplies.

2. The result of these investigations shall be reported to the secretary of the State board of health, who in turn shall report the same to the proper railroad officials, and to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

3. The fees for services rendered under these rules and regulations shall be payable December 1 each year to the State treasurer.

4. The annual fee shall be \$30 for each water supply privately owned and used by a common carrier for supplying drinking water on passenger trains.

IV. *Rules and regulations governing the investigation of water offered for sale in bottles and other containers.*—1. All plants where water is prepared for sale in bottles or other containers for drinking and the source of all such water shall be inspected at least once each year.

At the same time, laboratory investigations shall be conducted by making examinations of properly collected samples of water. Additional samples shall be examined from time to time as may seem necessary.

2. The operation of all bottling plants from the sanitary aspect must be satisfactory to the State board of health. All containers in which water is offered for sale must be sterilized before refilling and the method employed must be satisfactory to the State board of health.

3. Reports of all investigations under this division of the rules and regulations shall be made to the secretary of the State board of health in the usual manner.

4. The fees for services rendered under these rules and regulations shall be payable to the State treasurer on December 1, of each year.

5. The fee shall be \$30 each year for each plant preparing bottled water for the market.

## NEBRASKA.

**Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Isolation—Placarding—Observation of Certain Persons Possibly Infected—Disinfection—Carriers—Smallpox Vaccination—Control Measures for Specific Diseases—Burial—Libraries. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

### REPORTING DISEASE.

**COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH.** It shall be the duty of the county board of health, through its secretary, to report to the State department of health, on cards furnished by the State department of health for this purpose, which cards will be furnished upon application, all cases of chicken pox, smallpox, diphtheria, septic sore throat, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, and poliomyelitis, giving at least the name of the disease, the age, sex, and color of the individual, and the source of contagion.

For rubella, measles, mumps, and whooping cough, it shall be the duty of the county board of health, through its secretary, to report to the State department of health the approximate gross number of cases.

Gonorrhea and syphilis are to be reported by number.

*How often to report.*—Upon the outbreak of any communicable disease enumerated above, it shall be the duty of the county board of health, through its secretary, to immediately report to the State department of health, and at least once a week thereafter. In the event of no communicable disease existing in the territory under its jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the county board of health, through its secretary, to report to the State department of health at least once a month, on "no contagious disease" card, furnished by the State department of health, upon application thereto.

*In the absence of a physician.*—Should anyone have a disease, presumably communicable, and not call a physician, it shall be his or her duty or the duty of the head of the house, or guardian, to report to the county board of health immediately, if within its jurisdiction. If no county board of health, report direct to the State department of health. When a physician is in attendance it shall be his duty to report the disease.

**CITY OR VILLAGE BOARDS OF HEALTH.** It shall be the duty of the city or village board of health, through its secretary, to report to the State department of health, on cards furnished by the State department of health for this purpose, which cards will be furnished upon application, all cases of chickenpox, smallpox, diphtheria, septic sore throat, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, and poliomyelitis, giving at least the name of the disease, the age, sex, and color of the individual, and the source of contagion.

For rubella, measles, mumps, and whooping cough, it shall be the duty of the city or village board of health, through its secretary, to report to the State department of health the approximate gross number of cases.

Gonorrhea and syphilis are to be reported by number.

*How often to report.*—Upon the outbreak of any communicable disease enumerated above, it shall be the duty of the city or village board of health, through its secretary, to immediately report to the State department of health,

and at least once a week thereafter. In the event of no communicable disease existing in the territory under its jurisdiction it shall be the duty of the city or village board of health, through its secretary, to report to the State department of health, at least once a month, on "no contagious disease" card, furnished by the State department of health, upon application thereto.

*In the absence of a physician.*—Should anyone have a disease, presumably communicable, and not call a physician, it shall be his or her duty or the duty of the head of the house, or guardian, to report to the city or village board of health immediately. If no city or village board of health, report directly to the State department of health. When a physician is in attendance, it shall be his duty to report the disease.

**REPORTING COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY PHYSICIAN.** It shall be the duty of every physician called to attend a case of communicable disease, to report within 24 hours on cards sent out by the State department of health for this purpose, which cards will be sent on application to the State department of health, to the county or the city or village board of health in which jurisdiction the case may be, or if no county or city or village board of health, directly to the State department of health.

Cases of chicken pox, smallpox, diphtheria, septic sore throat, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, cerebrospinal meningitis, and poliomyelitis shall be reported immediately, giving at least the name of the disease, age, sex, and color of the patient, and the source of the contagion.

For rubella, measles, mumps, and whooping cough, it will be necessary to report to the county or city or village board of health, the individual cases, which can be done by telephone, but for the purpose of enabling these boards to report to the State department of health, the approximate gross number of cases will answer.

Gonorrhea and syphilis are to be reported by number.

Cases occurring outside of the corporate limits of a city or village shall be reported to the county board of health; those occurring within the corporate limits of a city or village shall be reported to the city or village board of health.

**REPORTING CASES IN WHICH NO PHYSICIAN IS IN ATTENDANCE.** Whenever a case or disease, presumably communicable, exists where no physician is in attendance, it is the duty of the head of the house or institution to immediately notify the county board of health, if within its jurisdiction, or the city or village board of health, if within its jurisdiction. If no county or city or village board of health, they are to notify the State department of health directly. This notification must be sent immediately upon the discovery of the disease that is presumably communicable. Those cases occurring outside of a city or village must be reported to the county board of health, and those occurring within the corporate limits of a city or village, to the city or village board of health.

**REPORTING CASES OF DISEASE, PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE, IN SCHOOLS.** See rules and regulations, section "Schools."

**REPORTING DISEASES ON RAILROAD TRAINS AND OTHER PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.** Whenever a disease, presumably communicable, exists on a railroad train, it shall be the duty of the conductor to notify the county or city or village board of health in which jurisdiction the patient will be when leaving the train, and in the absence of a county or city or village board of health, to notify the State department of health direct. The patient must not be turned loose on any community. If no county or city or village board of health, the patient

shall be turned over to the sheriff, if in the county outside of a city or village, and to the chief of police or the marshal, if in a city or village.

Immediately upon the discovery of a communicable disease, other persons in the conveyance must be taken out, and no others besides the physician or nurse permitted to enter. It is further provided that the patient can only be turned over to the health authorities in the community in which he usually resides, unless it be agreeable to the local authorities to accept the patient.

If the disease existed before the individual entered the conveyance, he must be returned to the point at which he entered, and in returning, must not be brought in contact with any individual or individuals excepting the attending physician, if one be necessary, or the nurse in charge. For this purpose, it is recommended that the baggage car be used, and terminal disinfection, or terminal disinfection and fumigation, as the case may be (see rules and regulations, section "Communicable diseases"), employed when the patient leaves car.

**REPORTING CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN HOTELS, BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSES.** Whenever a disease exists that is presumably communicable, and no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the proprietor, keeper, manager, superintendent, or head of the place, to notify the county or city or village board of health within which jurisdiction it is, or, if no county or city or village board of health, to notify the State department of health direct.

**REPORTING CASES OF DISEASE, PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE, IN CAMPS.** Whenever a disease, presumably communicable, exists in a camp where no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of the camp, or in his absence, whoever has been left in charge, to notify the county or city or village board of health within which jurisdiction it exists, and if no county or city or village board of health, notify the State department of health direct.

**REPORTING CASES OF DISEASE, PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE, ON DAIRY FARMS.** Whenever a disease exists that is presumably communicable on a dairy farm where no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the owner, or, in his absence, the person in charge of any farm where dairy products, milk, cream, butter, cheese, or other food products likely to be consumed raw are produced, to report to the county or city or village board of health within which jurisdiction it is, and if no county or city or village board of health, to notify the State department of health direct.

**REPORTING CASES OF DISEASE, PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE, IN PUBLIC GATHERINGS.** Whenever there exists a disease, presumably communicable, in a public gathering in which no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the person in charge, or one of his assistants, to immediately notify the county or city or village board of health within which jurisdiction it exists, and if no county or city or village board of health, to notify the State department of health direct. It shall be the duty of the one in charge, or in his absence, whoever has been left in charge, to see that the case is turned over to the proper authorities.

**DUTY OF EVERY PERSON TO REPORT DISEASES PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE.** Whenever a disease exists that is presumably communicable, where no physician is in attendance, that has not been reported, or there is reason to believe it has not been reported, it shall be the duty of any and every person having knowledge of same, to report to the county or city or village board of health within which jurisdiction it is, or, if no county or city or village board of health, to notify the State department of health direct.

## QUARANTINE.

The word "premises" used herein shall include all dwellings, hotels, rooming and lodging houses, and all other places where quarantine is established.

**WHAT TO QUARANTINE.** Whenever a communicable disease that is quarantinable exists in a premises, the entire building is to be placed under quarantine except that when a communicable disease that is quarantinable exists in an apartment house where each apartment has a separate exit, quarantine applies to the single apartment: *Provided*, That if those in other apartments in the building are not obeying the quarantine, the entire building shall then be placed under quarantine.

**FOR WHAT DISEASES.** Smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis.

**WHEN TO ESTABLISH.** Immediately upon notice, by telephone or otherwise, that a communicable disease exists that should be quarantined.

**WHO TO QUARANTINE.** Those suffering with a quarantinable disease, or those who have been in contact.

**WHO ARE CONTACTS.** Those who have been in association with a quarantinable disease, or those who violate quarantine by entering premises under quarantine, or those who, in violation of quarantine, get within 30 feet of the persons or premises under quarantine: *Provided*, That when a communicable disease exists in a schoolroom, public hall, railway coach, or other public conveyance, or on the streets, those who unavoidably come in association are not to be considered as contacts: *Provided further*, That the disease is not smallpox. For the above conditions as relating to smallpox, see section "Communicable diseases," under heading "Smallpox."

**HOW TO QUARANTINE.** 1. The attending physician is to notify the family that there exists within their premises a quarantinable disease, and that the premises are in quarantine, and that no person be permitted to enter excepting the attending physician and nurse, and that no one be permitted to leave except the attending physician; that the family must keep upon the premises, and send no articles away.

2. If the county or the city or village board of health care to or deem it necessary, a notice such as the following is recommended:

## QUARANTINE NOTICE.

To-----and members of family and employees:

It having come to the knowledge of the board of health of -----, Nebr., that individuals residing in your premises have been in contact or suffering (specify which) with ----- each of you must keep upon the premises under quarantine, and permit no person except the attending physician or nurse to come within 30 feet of your premises or persons, and must send no articles away.

This is by order of the board of health of -----, Nebr.

-----  
(Member of board of health.)

However, it is not necessary to serve this notice for the premises and the people therein to be quarantined.

3. Place upon the most conspicuous place on the premises a cloth or card not less than 12 inches square, having thereon in large letters the word "Quarantine"; under this, the name of the disease or diseases, and under this, "No one shall be permitted to enter or leave these premises."

**WHO QUARANTINES.** The board of health, under whose jurisdiction it is, is primarily responsible for establishing, maintaining, and enforcing the quarantine. However, if agreeable to the county or city or village board of health,

the attending physician may quarantine. If the disease is smallpox the physician and nurse must have been vaccinated in the past six years or have had the disease.

The one discovering the disease must inform the people residing within the premises that same will be reported to the board of health, and that formal quarantine will be established as soon as possible. Those residing within the premises are in quarantine as soon as informed.

**WHO PAYS FOR QUARANTINE.** The county or city or village within the jurisdiction of which the disease may be is responsible for this expense, but not to the extent of compensating those under quarantine for time lost or for support: *Provided*, That when the authorities compel a person to go to a pesthouse or other place for the purpose of segregation and treatment the person can not be subjected to the expense of care and treatment.

(This does not mean that a physician discovering a case of communicable disease on a regular trip is to receive extra pay for establishing quarantine.)

**HOW TO GET PROVISIONS AND OTHER NECESSITIES TO THOSE UNDER QUARANTINE.** These articles can be left in a basket, box, or similar container: *Provided*, That the party leaving the articles does not get within 30 feet of the person or premises under quarantine. The party leaving the articles must not delay his departure.

**HOW LONG SHOULD QUARANTINE EXIST.** See section "Communicable diseases," under specific disease in question.

**HOW CAN PEOPLE BE QUARANTINED OUT.** When the head of the family or breadwinner desires to be quarantined out and he or she will render to the general public as much protection as possible, the county or city or village board of health is to be notified, and they can either visit the case or depute the attending physician, and if there is no attending physician, it shall be the duty of the board of health or the health officer representing them to visit the case. The person desiring out is to be given an antiseptic bath, put on clothing that has been properly disinfected, and turned out: *Provided*, That if the disease is smallpox no one can be quarantined out unless they can prove they have had smallpox or have been vaccinated in the past six years. When anyone has been quarantined out they must stay out, and should they return they are not only to be quarantined in, but charges must be preferred for violating the quarantine: *Provided*, That the board of health within which jurisdiction the disease exists has the right to permit those quarantined out to enter the house upon the presentation to the board of sufficient reason therefor, but when once in they must stay in.

**HOW SHOULD QUARANTINE BE RELEASED.** The attending physician, or if no physician, the head of the house shall notify the board of health in which jurisdiction the quarantine exists, that the premises are now ready to be released. This can be done by telephone or in writing. The board of health is primarily responsible for the releasing in good condition and should be entirely convinced that the premises are ready to be released. The county or city or village board of health may use its discretion to leave this to the attending physician to decide. In no case is it permissible to release any premises from quarantine when such release will minimize the rules and regulations of the State department of health regarding length of time quarantine is to be established.

**HOW CAN PREMISES BE RELEASED FROM QUARANTINE.** If the patient and those in contact can be transferred to other premises without exposing anyone by being so transferred, the premises can be disinfected and quarantine raised: *Provided*, That no quarantinable disease is to be transferred from the premises in which it exists to other premises without written permission

from the board of health in which jurisdiction it exists, and that no board of health can give permission to move a case outside of its jurisdiction but the board of health in question must obtain this permission from the board of health in which jurisdiction the case is to be moved: *Provided*, That no case can be removed from one county to another without permission of the State department of health.

If a communicable disease that requires fumigation is discovered in a hotel, rooming or lodging house, institution or boarding house, and has not existed for more than 24 hours, and the patient has been confined to a particular room, the room in which the disease exists is alone to be fumigated. If more than 24 hours, then the entire floor is to be fumigated. If the activities of the patient have extended beyond the floor on which the disease occurs, then the entire building must be fumigated.

For those who have been in contact, if the patient is moved out, they can be given a disinfectant bath and released: *Provided*, That they report every three days to the board of health in person or through a legally registered physician for the incubation period of the disease as to their general condition.

**DUTY OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN AND NURSE.** A physician entering a house under quarantine shall wear a gown from the neck to the ankles, and the head must be covered; upon leaving the premises, where possible, the mouth, nose and hands must be washed, and gown wrapped in a cloth or paper, and as soon thereafter as is possible the gown must be sterilized by boiling. If the disease is smallpox, the physician or nurse before entering must have been vaccinated in the past six years or have had the disease; otherwise, they themselves are in quarantine.

It shall be the duty of every physician called to attend a person sick or supposed to be sick with any of the diseases that are quarantinable, to inform those residing in the premises that it will be reported to the board of health in which jurisdiction it may be, and that they must consider themselves in quarantine. (See section "Reporting diseases.")

**DUTY OF HEAD OF HOUSE, DISPENSARY, BOARDING HOUSE, AND ALL OTHER PERSONS TO REPORT DISEASES.** See section "Reporting diseases."

**TENTATIVE QUARANTINE.** Whenever anyone has been in contact with a communicable disease that is quarantinable, the individual shall be put under quarantine for a length of time that would be sufficient to establish whether or not he or she will develop the disease. If the one in contact is in premises with others, the entire premises are to be quarantined; *Provided*, That if before the quarantine is established, others in the premises desire to be quarantined out, this desire shall be granted, and those quarantined out placed under observation. (See rules and regulations, "Observation.")

**CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL AFTER RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE.** See rules and regulations, section "Schools."

#### PLACARDING.

The word "premises" used herein shall include all dwellings, hotels, rooming and lodging houses, and all other places where placard is established.

**WHAT TO PLACARD.** Whenever a communicable disease that is placardable exists in a premises, the entire building is to be placed under placard, except that when a communicable disease that is placardable exists in an apartment house where each apartment has a separate exit, placard applies to the single apartment: *Provided*, That if those in other apartments in the building are not obeying the placard, the entire building shall then be placed under placard.

**FOR WHAT DISEASES.** Rubella, measles, mumps, whooping cough, chickenpox, and septic sore throat.

**WHEN TO ESTABLISH.** Immediately upon receipt of notice, by telephone or otherwise, that a communicable disease exists that should be placarded.

**WHO TO PLACARD.** Those suffering with the disease.

**HOW TO PLACARD.** 1. The attending physician is to notify the family that there exists within their premises a placardable disease, that the premises are under placard, that no person be permitted to enter or leave except the attending physician or nurse, and those who regularly reside therein, and that the patient be not permitted to leave the premises.

2. If the county or city or village board of health care to, or deem it necessary, a notice such as the following is recommended:

PLACARD NOTICE.

To ----- and members of family and employees:

It having come to the knowledge of the board of health of -----, Nebr., that there is in your premises ----- (name disease), you must permit no person, except those who reside therein, to enter or leave, except the attending physician or the nurse.

This by order of the board of health of -----, Nebr.

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Member of board of health.

However, it is not necessary to serve this notice for the premises and the patient or patients therein to be placarded.

3. Place upon the most conspicuous place on the premises a cloth or card not less than 12 inches square, having thereon in large letters the name of the disease.

**WHO PLACARDS.** The board of health under whose jurisdiction it is, is primarily responsible for the establishing, maintaining, and enforcing of placarding. However, if agreeable to the county or city or village board of health, the attending physician may placard.

Immediately upon the discovery of a disease that is placardable, none other than the attending physician, nurse, and those who reside therein regularly must enter or leave the premises. The one having the disease can not leave the premises.

The one discovering the disease must inform the people residing in the premises that it will be reported to the board of health. Those residing within the premises are to obey the rules of placard as soon as informed.

**WHO PAYS FOR PLACARDING.** The county or city or village within the jurisdiction of which the disease may be is responsible for this expense, but not to the extent of compensating those placarded for time lost or for support: *Provided*, That when the authorities compel a person to go to a pesthouse or other place for the purpose of segregation and treatment the person can not be subjected to the expense of care and treatment.

(This does not mean that a physician discovering a case of communicable disease on a regular trip is to receive extra pay for establishing placard.)

**HOW LONG SHOULD PLACARD EXIST.** See section "Communicable disease" under specific disease in question.

**WHAT ARE THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE PLACARD.** While those other than the patient residing regularly in the premises can enter and leave, visitors are not permitted.

**HOW CAN PREMISES BE RELEASED FROM PLACARD.** If the patient can be transferred to other premises without exposing anyone by being so transferred, the premises can be disinfected and placard raised: *Provided*, That no placardable

disease is to be transferred from the premises in which it exists to other premises without written permission from the board of health in which jurisdiction it exists, and that no board of health can give permission to move a case outside of its jurisdiction, but the board of health in question must obtain this permission from the board of health in which jurisdiction the case is to be moved: *Provided*, That no case can be removed from one county to another without permission of the State department of health.

If a disease is discovered in a hotel, rooming or lodging house, institution or boarding house and has not existed for more than 24 hours and the patient has been confined to a particular room, the room in which the disease exists is alone to receive terminal disinfection. If the disease has existed for more than 24 hours, then the entire floor is to receive terminal disinfection. If the activities of the patient have extended beyond the floor on which the disease occurs, then the entire building must be terminally disinfected.

**HOW SHOULD PLACARD BE RELEASED.** The attending physician or, if no physician, the head of the house must notify the board of health in the jurisdiction of which the placard exists that the premises are now ready to be released. This can be done by telephone or in writing. The board of health is primarily responsible for the releasing in good condition and should be entirely convinced that the premises are ready to be released. The board may use its discretion to leave this to the attending physician to decide. In no case, however, is placard to be released when such release will conflict with the rules and regulations of the State department of health regarding length of time placard is to be established.

**DUTY OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.** It shall be the duty of every physician called to attend a person sick or supposed to be sick with any of the diseases that are placardable to inform those residing in the premises that it will be reported to the county or city or village board of health in which jurisdiction it may be that they must then consider themselves placarded. (Physician's duty regarding reporting of diseases, see section "Reporting diseases.")

**DUTY OF HEAD OF HOUSE, DISPENSARY, BOARDING HOUSE, AND ALL OTHER PERSONS TO REPORT DISEASES PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE.** See section "Reporting diseases."

**CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL AFTER RELEASE FROM PLACARD.** See rules and regulations, section "Schools."

**CHILDREN FROM PLACARDED PREMISES ATTENDING SCHOOL.** See rules and regulations, "Schools."

#### OBSERVATION.

**MEANING.** When anyone has been in association with a disease that is quarantinable or placardable, under conditions that would not make them contacts under these rules and regulations, the county or city or village board of health may use its discretion as to whether the person shall report to them or some private physician as often as they deem advisable for the incubation period of the disease: *Provided*, That nothing herein is to be construed to mean that anyone passing a communicable disease on the streets will have to undergo observation.

**How to Go ABOUT IT.** For diphtheria and cerebrospinal meningitis, cultures shall be sent to the laboratories of the State department of health. There is no specific number of days for the quarantine of these diseases.

For diphtheria, observation shall continue until two cultures, taken at least 24 hours apart and at least 8 hours after an antiseptic has been applied to the part, prove negative.

For cerebrospinal meningitis, observation shall continue until two cultures, taken 5 days apart and at least 8 hours after an antiseptic has been applied to the nasopharynx, prove negative.

For chicken pox, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, measles, rubella, whooping cough, septic sore throat, and mumps, the incubation period and clinical symptoms will guide as to the length of time observation shall continue.

For smallpox, incubation period and clinical symptoms will guide as to length of time observation shall continue unless he has been vaccinated in the past six years or will be vaccinated or can prove has had smallpox.

#### DISINFECTION.

The word "premises" used in this section shall mean all places where it is necessary to disinfect.

How Is DISINFECTION DIVIDED. (a) Concurrent disinfection; (b) terminal disinfection; (c) fumigation.

**CONCURRENT DISINFECTION.** *Definition.*—Concurrent disinfection is the collecting of the communicable discharges of the patient during the course of the disease, and the burning of same, or the application of an antiseptic solution to render same inert. The communicable discharges must be collected in covered receptacles. Bed linens and linens, such as nightgowns used by the patient, should be changed at least every 48 hours, where this will not interfere with the well-being of the patient, and boiled for a period of two hours as soon as changed.

*Who is responsible.*—The attending physician, nurse, and head of the house. If no physician or nurse, the head of the house is entirely responsible.

*What diseases require concurrent disinfection.*—Chicken pox, smallpox, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, rubella, measles, mumps, and whooping cough.

**TERMINAL DISINFECTION.** *When does it take place.*—When premises are to be released from quarantine or placard.

*Of what does it consist.*—(a) The bathing of the patient and those in contact with an antiseptic solution. This may be done by giving a bath with soap and warm water, then washing off the body with a mild antiseptic solution. Bichloride of mercury in strength of 1 to 5,000 is recommended for this purpose, and care should be taken that patient does not get same into mouth or eyes.

(b) Linens used by patient and those in contact shall be boiled for two hours.

(c) Washing of floors, door knobs, doors, window glasses, and woodwork of the premises with soap and warm water.

*Who is responsible.*—The county or city or village board of health, within the jurisdiction of which the premises are, is primarily responsible. The board may use its discretion as to permitting this to be done under the supervision of the attending physician: *Provided*, That in all cases the board, within the jurisdiction of which the case is, has the right to attend to this disinfection.

*Cost of terminal disinfection.*—This is to be performed entirely by the people who reside in the premises.

*What diseases require terminal disinfection.*—Chicken pox, smallpox, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, septic sore throat, measles, rubella, mumps, and whooping cough.

**FUMIGATION.** (Note. Fumigation with sulphur and cyanide will kill the larger insects (like roaches), and rodents (like rats), but is of no value to be used as an agent in fumigation against the spread of communicable diseases. On the other hand, formaldehyde will not kill the larger insects and rodents.)

(Note. Formaldehyde is a gas; formalin is a commercial preparation which represents a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde in water.)

*How to fumigate premises.*—Nothing is to be removed from the premises excepting furs, and these must be cleaned thoroughly by dusting or brushing.

Open closets, drawers, trunks, valises, boxes, wardrobes, etc.; spread unwashable clothing, bed clothing, quilts, comforts, and pillows upon a clothesline stretched across the room.

The house should be hermetically sealed, and formaldehyde candles in twice the quantity specified on the box should be used for a period of eight hours. If formaldehyde candles are not used, 4 ounces of formaldehyde for every 1,000 cubic feet of space; if formalin is used, 10 ounces for every 1,000 cubic feet of space. The temperature should be 72° F., or 22° C., and the relative humidity should be 70°. It must be remembered that formaldehyde must not be used in a cold room. The humidity or moisture may be obtained by sprinkling the floors freely with warm water, or by placing a vessel of steaming water on the stove. Precaution should be taken that the fire will not fall out of the stove.

Extraordinary care should be taken in the way of protection against spattering or overflowing of fumigating agent, and all other fires within the premises under fumigation, so that the house will not catch afire. A good way to proceed is to place the disinfecting agent in large crocks.

After eight hours the doors and windows should be opened, and the premises ventilated thoroughly. The amount of time between the opening of the house and the return of the people will depend a great deal on atmospheric conditions, a strong wind blowing out the gas more rapidly than if the day were calm. The time can best be ascertained by the one doing the fumigating going into the premises, in all corners, closets, rooms, etc., and ascertaining whether or not the conditions are uncomfortable.

*How to fumigate clothing.*—The night before the release from quarantine for a disease that requires fumigation the clothing that is to be worn by patient and others to be released shall be fumigated with formaldehyde or formalin in the same manner as stated above relating to fumigating of the premises, making sure that the room in which this is to be done is hermetically sealed.

*Who is responsible.*—The county or city or village board of health within the jurisdiction of which the premises are is primarily responsible. The board may use its discretion as to permitting this to be done under the supervision of the attending physician: *Provided*, That in all cases the board within the jurisdiction of which the case is has the right to attend to this fumigation.

*What diseases require fumigation.*—Smallpox and poliomyelitis.

*Who fumigates.*—If outside of an incorporated city or village, it shall be the duty of the county board of health, but they may depute some competent person to perform this for them. If inside the limits of a municipality, it shall be the duty of the city or village board of health to attend to this.

*Cost of fumigation.*—Fumigation outside of incorporated cities or villages shall be paid for by the county; fumigation in incorporated cities and villages shall be paid for by the city or village.

*What to fumigate.*—The entire premises must be fumigated, and not a room or any part thereof: *Provided*, That when a communicable disease exists in a hotel, rooming or lodging house, institution, or boarding house, if for not more

than 24 hours, the room alone is to be fumigated; if for more than 24 hours, then the entire floor is to be fumigated.

If the activities of the patient have extended beyond the floor on which the disease occurs, then the entire premises must be fumigated.

**HOW TO RELEASE PATIENT AND THOSE IN CONTACT.** After the patient or those in contact have been given a bath as described above, they are to put on clean clothing and be sent out of the house. If the disease requires fumigation, the clean clothing that they are to put on shall be fumigated the night before released.

**WHERE TO SEND THESE PEOPLE.** As they are ready to be released from quarantine, there is no danger of their communicating the disease to anyone else. Therefore, they can be taken or sent to a neighboring house or anywhere they may desire, being careful that their bodies are properly protected against exposure to weather conditions or change of temperature.

**NOT NECESSARY TO DISINFECT PREMISES FOR THOSE IN CONTACT.** Whenever anyone is to be "quarantined out," after having been in contact with a communicable disease, it is not necessary to disinfect the premises at that time: *Provided*, That the disease is still in existence in the premises. In these cases, disinfection is only necessary when the patient is to be released from quarantine.

**PLACES IN WHICH EXPOSURES HAVE EXISTED.** When anyone with a communicable disease that requires fumigation, visits a place such as a business house, school, church, or any public place, it will not be necessary to fumigate, but terminal disinfection must apply.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

*The following diseases are to be reported to the State department of health.—*(See section "Reporting diseases.") Chicken pox, smallpox, diphtheria, septic sore throat, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and pulmonary tuberculosis, giving at least the name of the disease, the age, sex, and color of the individual, and rubella, measles, mumps, and whooping cough (see section "Reporting diseases"), giving the approximate gross number of cases.

Gonorrhea and syphilis report by number.

*The following diseases are to be quarantined.—*Smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, and poliomyelitis. For length of time, see specific disease.

*The following diseases are to be placarded.—*Chicken pox, rubella, measles, mumps, septic sore throat, and whooping cough. For length of time, see specific disease.

*The following disease to be kept in a room by itself, screened from flies and no food product to be sold from premises; if sanitary conditions of the premises preclude the possibility of the patient being isolated and the room screened against flies and discharges thoroughly disinfected the premises are to be quarantined: Typhoid fever.*

*The following diseases require concurrent disinfection.—*Chicken pox, smallpox, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, rubella, measles, mumps, and whooping cough.

*The following diseases require terminal disinfection.—*Chicken pox, smallpox, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, septic sore throat, rubella, measles, mumps, and whooping cough.

*The following diseases require fumigation.—*Smallpox and poliomyelitis.

*Period of incubation* is that period between the exposure and the appearance of the symptoms.

*Period of communicability* is that period during which, either before or after (or both) the appearance of symptoms, the patient is in a condition to communicate the disease to others.

#### CARRIERS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

It shall be the duty of every county or city or village board of health when they know or have good reason to believe that any person, although not himself afflicted with a communicable disease, is a carrier of such disease, so as to be a menace to the health of the public if allowed to go at large, to cause such person to be quarantined in the way and manner set forth under the section "Quarantine": *Provided*, That the State health officer may, when in his opinion it is necessary to do so, place any such person under quarantine. In all cases of quarantine, where the party himself is not afflicted with the disease, but is a carrier of same, the quarantine shall continue until such time as it is determined by the proper tests by the State department of health that the party is no longer a carrier of contagion, or a menace to the health of the public, or until the officer placing him in quarantine removes the quarantine therefrom.

Any person, who being placed under quarantine, fails, neglects, or refuses to comply with the provision of the quarantine, or any person who in defiance of the terms of such quarantine shall go into the place where the person so quarantined is being held, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$15 nor more than \$100.

#### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

**OF WHAT SHALL IT CONSIST.** Scarification or puncture of the skin, and the introduction therein of the active principle of cowpox.

**WHEN DOES IT PROTECT.** Before a person has been exposed to smallpox. If vaccinated within three days after exposure, it has a better chance to protect than later. People may, however, be vaccinated at any time after exposure, the difference being if the smallpox poison has taken too great a hold, vaccination may not protect.

**HOW LONG DOES IMMUNITY LAST.** About six years and in some cases, throughout life.

**SCHOOL BOARDS TO ENFORCE VACCINATION.** See rules and regulations, section "Schools."

**AS RELATING TO RELEASE OF QUARANTINE.** See rules and regulations, section "Smallpox."

#### SMALLPOX.

**QUARANTINE. For contacts.**—Fourteen days, unless they can prove they have had smallpox or have been vaccinated in the past six years. Anyone under quarantine as contact who will be vaccinated within three days after their being exposed can be released from quarantine immediately upon their being vaccinated.

**Who are contacts.**—Besides those conditions mentioned under "Quarantine," subheading "Who are contacts," this as applied to smallpox covers those in contact in a school room or a pool hall.

(NOTE.—This disease differs in its method of communicability due to the fact that it has been proved that scales play an important part in spreading same.)

*For those with the disease.*—Twenty-one days from appearance of the eruption, and as much longer thereafter as is necessary for the patient to become thoroughly cleared.

PERIOD OF INCUBATION. Fourteen days.

PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY. Twenty-one days from the appearance of the eruption, and as much longer thereafter as is necessary for the patient to become thoroughly cleared.

SOURCE OF INFECTION. Lesions of the skin and mucous membrane of infected persons.

MODE OF TRANSMISSION. By direct personal contact; by articles soiled with discharges from lesions. The virus may be present in all body discharges, including feces and urine. It may be carried by flies.

METHODS OF CONTROL. (a) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—By clinical symptoms.
2. Concurrent disinfection—Of all discharges and articles soiled therewith. (See rules and regulations, "Disinfection—Concurrent disinfection.")
3. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection."

4. Fumigation—See rules and regulations, "Disinfection—Fumigation."

(b) General measures—

1. School children—See rules and regulations, section "Schools."
2. General public—Vaccinate as many as possible who have not been vaccinated in the past six years or have not had the disease.
3. Preventing persons, except the physician, from leaving the premises, and no physician or nurse is permitted to enter or leave unless they have been vaccinated in the past six years or have had the disease.
4. Preventing all articles of food and otherwise and all animals from entering or leaving the premises.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

QUARANTINE. *For contacts.*—Seven days.

*For those with the disease.*—Three weeks and as much longer thereafter as is necessary for the patient to become thoroughly cleared.

PERIOD OF INCUBATION. Seven days.

PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY. Twenty-one days from the appearance of the eruption without regard to desquamation, and as much longer thereafter as necessary for the patient to become thoroughly cleared, and for all abnormal discharges to have stopped and all open sores to have healed.

SOURCE OF INFECTION. The belief at present is that the virus is contained in the secretions from the nose and throat, in the blood and in the lymph nodes, and that it is given off in the discharges from the mouth, the nose, the ears, and from broken-down glands of infected persons.

MODE OF TRANSMISSION. Directly by personal contact with an infected person; indirectly by articles freshly soiled with discharges of an infected person, or through contaminated milk.

METHODS OF CONTROL. (a) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the diseases—By clinical symptoms.
2. Concurrent disinfection—Of all articles which have been in contact with a patient and all articles soiled with discharges of the patient. (See rules and regulations, "Disinfection—Concurrent disinfection.")
3. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection."

## (b) General measures—

1. Daily examination of exposed children and of other possibly exposed persons for a week after last exposure.
2. Education as to special danger of exposing young children to those exhibiting acute catarrhal symptoms of any kind.
3. Pasteurization of milk supply.

## DIPHTHERIA.

**QUARANTINE.** *For contacts and patient.*—Until two cultures taken from nose and two cultures from throat at least 24 hours apart and at least 8 hours after the use of an antiseptic prove negative.

**PERIOD OF INCUBATION.** Four days.

**PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY.** Until two cultures taken from nose and two cultures from throat 24 hours apart and at least 8 hours after the use of an antiseptic prove negative.

**SOURCE OF INFECTION.** Discharges from diphtheritic lesions of nose, throat, conjunctiva, vagina, and wound surfaces. Secretions from the nose and throat of carriers of the bacillus.

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION.** Directly by personal contact; indirectly by articles freshly soiled with discharges, or through infected milk or milk products.

**METHODS OF CONTROL.** (a) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—By clinical symptoms with confirmation by bacteriological examination of discharges.

2. Quarantine—Until two cultures from the throat and two from the nose, taken not less than 24 hours apart and at least 8 hours after the use of an antiseptic, fail to show the presence of the diphtheria bacilli. As soon as two cultures, as per above, prove negative, the quarantine for any or all can be released.

3. Immunization—Exposed susceptibles to be promptly immunized by anti-toxin, if possible.

4. Concurrent disinfection—Of all articles which have been in contact with the patient and all articles soiled by discharges from the patient. (See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Concurrent disinfection.")

5. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection."

## (b) General measures—

1. Pasteurization of milk supply.
2. Determination of presence or absence of carriers among contacts, and so far as practicable, in the community at large.

## CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

**QUARANTINE.** *For contacts and patients.*—Until two cultures taken from the naso-pharynx at least five days apart and at least eight hours after the use of an antiseptic, prove negative, and until fever has subsided.

**PERIOD OF INCUBATION.** Ten days.

**PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY.** During the clinical course of the disease and until the specific organism is no longer present in the nasal and mouth discharges of the patient.

**SOURCE OF INFECTION.** Discharges from the nose and mouth of infected persons. Clinically recovered cases, and healthy persons who have never had the disease, but have been in contact with cases of the disease or other carriers,

act as carriers and are commonly found, especially during epidemics. Such healthy carriers are not uncommonly found independent of epidemic prevalence of the disease.

**METHODS OF CONTROL.** (a) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms confirmed by the microscopic and bacteriological examination of the spinal fluid, and by bacteriological examination of nasal and pharyngeal secretions.

2. Concurrent disinfection—Of discharges from the nose and mouth, and of articles soiled therewith. (See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Concurrent disinfection.")

3. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection.")

(b) General measures—

1. Search for carriers among families and associates of recognized cases by bacteriological examination of posterior nares of all contacts.

2. Education as to personal cleanliness and necessity of avoiding contact and droplet infection.

3. Prevention of overcrowding such as is common in living quarters, transportation conveyances, working places, and places of public assembly.

4. Exclusion from school and public gatherings of persons whose nasopharynx shows this organism.

#### POLIOMYELITIS.

**QUARANTINE.** *For Contacts.*—Ten days.

*For those with the disease.*—Twenty-one days.

**PERIOD OF INCUBATION.** Ten days.

**PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY.** Unknown; apparently not more than 21 days from the onset of disease, but may precede onset of clinical symptoms by several days.

**SOURCE OF INFECTION.** Nose, throat, and bowel discharges of infected persons or articles recently soiled therewith. Healthy carriers are supposed to be common.

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION.** By direct contact with an infected person or with a carrier of the virus, or indirectly by contact with articles freshly soiled with the nose, throat, bowel, or urine discharges of such persons.

**METHODS OF CONTROL.** (a) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—By clinical symptoms.

2. Quarantine—All exposed children of the household, and all adults of the household whose vocation brings them into contact with children, or who are food handlers, for the period of the disease.

3. Concurrent disinfection—Nose, throat, and bowel discharges and articles soiled therewith. See section, rules and regulations, "Disinfection—Concurrent disinfection."

4. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection."

5. Fumigation—See rules and regulations, "Disinfection—Fumigation."

(b) General measures during epidemics—

1. Search for and examination of all sick children should be made.

2. All children with fever should be isolated pending diagnosis.

3. Education in such technique of bedside nursing as will prevent the distribution of infectious discharges to others from cases isolated at home.

4. Precaution for physicians and nurses—See "Quarantine—Duty of attending physician and nurse." Further, special care must be taken so that in handling the patient no discharges shall soil their clothing, and special care should be taken to prevent droplet infection of respiratory tract. Disinfection of gowns, etc., worn as a protection by physicians and nurses, when practicable, must take place immediately upon leaving the sick room.

5. Hospitalization—The removal to hospitals of patients infected with poliomyelitis is recommended when proper isolation and satisfactory care for the patient can not be secured at home. During the early stage of the disease, however, the patient needs rest in bed, and transferring to a hospital may be detrimental to his welfare. Travel and contact with children are prohibited.

6. Food, especially as is consumed uncooked, should be considered as a possible means of transferring the infectious agents, and appropriate measures should be instituted to protect the public during an outbreak.

7. Efficient screening of all doors and windows of the entire premises and the subscreening of the room in which the patient is, should be done at once, and the use of approved insecticides should be employed so that insects shall not have access to the patient or his excretions. Household pets should be excluded from the house.

#### CHICKEN POX.

The State department of health does not recognize this disease above the age of 15, unless the individual is known to be immune from smallpox.

PLACARD. Two weeks from appearance of eruption, and as much longer thereafter as is necessary for the primary scabs to have disappeared from the mucous membranes and the skin.

PERIOD OF INCUBATION. Three weeks.

PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY. Until the primary scabs have disappeared from the mucous membranes and the skin.

SOURCE OF INFECTION. The infectious agent is presumably present in the lesions of the skin and of the mucous membranes; the latter, appearing early and rupturing as soon as they appear, render the disease communicable early, that is, before the exanthem is in evidence.

MODE OF TRANSMISSION. Directly from person to person; indirectly through articles freshly soiled by discharges from an infected individual.

METHODS OF CONTROL. (a) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—By clinical symptoms. The differential diagnosis of this disease from smallpox is important.

2. Concurrent disinfection—All articles soiled by discharges from lesions. See rules and regulations, "Disinfection—Concurrent disinfection."

3. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection."

(b) General measures—

1. Schools should not be closed or classes discontinued where daily observation of the children by physician or nurse is provided for.

2. Schools—For children in the same house to attend school. See rules and regulations, section "Schools."

3. Exclusion of exposed susceptible children from all public gatherings for at least three weeks from the last exposure.

#### MEASLES.

PLACARD. Five days after the appearance of the rash and as much longer thereafter as is necessary for the patient to become thoroughly cleared.

PERIOD OF INCUBATION. Fourteen days.

**PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY.** During the period of catarrhal symptoms and until the cessation of abnormal mucous membrane secretions. Minimum period of seven days from the second day before to the fifth day after the appearance of the rash.

**SOURCE OF INFECTION.** The buccal and nasal secretion of an infected individual.

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION.** Directly from person to person; indirectly through articles freshly soiled with the buccal and nasal discharges of an infected individual. The most easily transmitted of all communicable diseases.

**METHODS OF CONTROL.** (a) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—Clinical symptoms. Special attention to rise of temperature. Koplik spots and catarrhal symptoms in exposed individuals.

2. Concurrent disinfection—All articles soiled with the secretions of the nose and throat. See rules and regulations, "Disinfection—Concurrent disinfection."

3. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection."

(b) General measures—

1. Daily examination of exposed children and of other possibly exposed persons. This examination should include record of the body temperature. A nonimmune exposed individual exhibiting a rise of temperature of  $0.5^{\circ}$  C. or more should be promptly isolated pending diagnosis.

2. Schools should not be closed or classes discontinued where daily observation of the children by a physician or nurse is provided for.

3. Schools—For children in the same house to attend school. See rules and regulations, section "Schools."

4. Exclusion of exposed susceptible children from all public gatherings for at least 14 days from the last exposure.

5. Education as to special danger of exposing young children to those exhibiting acute catarrhal symptoms of any kind.

#### RUBELLA.

**PLACARD.** For at least eight days from time of appearance of the eruption, and as much longer thereafter as is necessary for the patient to become entirely cleared.

**PERIOD OF INCUBATION.** Twenty-one days.

**PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY.** Eight days from the onset of the disease.

**SOURCE OF INFECTION.** Secretions of the mouth and possibly of the nose.

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION.** By direct contact with the patient or with articles freshly soiled with the discharges from the nose or throat of the patient.

**METHODS OF CONTROL.** (a) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—By clinical symptoms.

2. Concurrent disinfection—Discharges from the nose and throat of the patient and articles soiled by discharges.

3. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection."

(b) General measures—

1. Exclusion of nonimmune children from public gatherings from the eleventh to the twenty-second day from the date of exposure to recognized case.

2. Attendance at schools—See rules and regulations, section "Schools."

#### MUMPS.

**PLACARD.** Until the parotid gland has returned to its normal size.

**PERIOD OF INCUBATION.** Eighteen days. Period of 21 days is not uncommon.

**PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY.** Unknown, but assumed to persist until the parotid gland has returned to its normal size.

**SOURCE OF INFECTION.** Secretions of the mouth and possibly of the nose.

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION.** By direct contact with an infected person or with articles freshly soiled with the discharges from the nose and throat of such infected persons.

**METHODS OF CONTROL.** (a) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Inflammation of Steno's duct may be of assistance in recognizing the early stage of the disease. The diagnosis is usually made on swelling of the parotid gland.

2. Concurrent disinfection—All articles soiled with the discharges from nose and throat of the patient. See rules and regulations, "Disinfection—Concurrent disinfection."

3. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection."

(b) General measures—

1. Schools should not be closed or classes discontinued where daily observation of the children by physician or nurse is provided for.

2. Schools—For children in the same house to attend school, see rules and regulations, section "Schools."

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

**PLACARD.** For the period of communicability. Communicability persists not longer than two weeks after the development of the characteristic whoop.

**PERIOD OF INCUBATION.** Fourteen days.

**PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY.** Particularly communicable in the early stages before the characteristic whoop makes the clinical diagnosis possible. Communicability probably persists not longer than two weeks after the development of the characteristic whoop, or approximately four weeks after the onset of catarrhal symptoms.

**SOURCE OF INFECTION.** Discharges from the laryngeal and bronchial mucous membranes of infected persons. (Sometimes also of infected dogs and cats, which are known to be susceptible.)

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION.** Contact with an infected person or animal, or with articles freshly soiled with the discharges of such person or animal.

**METHODS OF CONTROL.** (a) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease—By clinical symptoms.

2. Concurrent disinfection—Discharges from the nose and throat of the patient and articles soiled with such discharges. (See rules and regulations, "Disinfection—Concurrent disinfection.")

3. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection."

(b) General measures—

1. Education in habits of personal cleanliness and in the dangers of association or contact with those showing catarrhal symptoms with cough.

2. Schools should not be closed or classes discontinued where daily observation of the children by physician or nurse is provided for.

3. Schools—For children in the same house to attend school, see rules and regulations, section "Schools."

#### SEPTIC SORE THROAT.

Immediately upon the discovery of a patient suffering with this disease, Loeffler's blood serum tubes, the same as used for diphtheria cultures, are to be

inoculated by taking a swab, rubbing it gently over the affected area, and then rubbing it over without breaking the surface of the media, and sent to the State department of health for differentiation from diphtheria.

**PLACARD.** During the clinical course of the disease and until the throat has returned to normal.

**PERIOD OF INCUBATION.** Three days.

**PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY.** In man, presumably during the continuance of clinical symptoms; in the cow, during the continuance of discharge of the streptococci in the milk, the condition in the udder tending to a spontaneous subsidence. The carrier stage may follow convalescence and persist for some time.

**SOURCE OF INFECTION.** The human naso-pharynx, usually the tonsils, any case of acute streptococcus inflammation of these structures being a potential source of infection, including the period of convalescence of such cases. The udder of a cow infected by the milker is an occasional source of infection. In such udders the physical signs of mastitis are usually absent. (Mastitis in the cow, due to bovine streptococci, is not a cause of septic sore throat in humans unless a secondary infection of the udder by a human type of streptococcus takes place.)

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION.** Direct or indirect human contact; consumption of raw milk from an infected udder.

**METHODS OF CONTROL.** (a) The infected individual and his environment—

1. Recognition of the disease by clinical symptoms, and differentiation from diphtheria.

2. Concurrent disinfection—Articles soiled with discharge from the nose and throat of the patient. (See rules and regulations, "Disinfection—Concurrent disinfection.")

3. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection."

(b) General measures—

1. Exclusion of suspected milk supply from public sale or use, until pasteurized. The exclusion of the milk of an infected cow or cows in small herds is possible when based on bacteriological examination of the milk of each cow, and preferably the milk from each quarter of the udder at frequent intervals.

2. Pasteurization of all milk.

3. Education in the principles of personal hygiene and avoidance of the use of common towel, drinking, and eating utensils.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

Patients with this disease are to be kept in a room by themselves, screened from flies, and no food products, ordinarily consumed raw, are to be sold from the premises. If sanitary conditions of the premises preclude the possibility of patient being isolated, and the room screened against flies, and discharges thoroughly disinfected, the premises are to be quarantined.

**PERIOD OF INCUBATION.** Twenty-three days.

**PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY.** From the appearance of prodromal symptoms, throughout the illness, and relapses during convalescence.

**SOURCE OF INFECTION.** Bowel discharges and urine of infected individuals. Healthy carriers are not uncommon.

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION.** Conveyance of the specific organism by direct or indirect contact with a source of infection. Among indirect means of transmission are contaminated water, milk, and shellfish. Contaminated flies have been common means of transmission in epidemics.

**METHODS OF CONTROL. (a) Infected individual and his environment—**

1. Recognition of the disease—By clinical symptoms confirmed by Widal test.
2. Isolation in fly-proof room.
3. Concurrent disinfection—Disinfection of all bowel and urinary discharges, and articles soiled with them. (See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Concurrent disinfection.")
4. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection."

**(b) General measures—**

1. Purification of public water supplies.
2. Pasteurization of public milk supplies.
3. Supervision of other food supplies, and of food handlers.
4. Prevention of fly breeding.
5. Sanitary disposal of human excreta; disinfection of same from patient or carriers with carbolic acid or lysol.
6. Extension of immunization by vaccination as far as practicable.
7. Supervision of typhoid carriers and their exclusion from the handling of foods.
8. Systematic examination of fecal specimens from those who have been in contact with recognized cases to detect carriers.
9. Exclusion of suspected milk supplies pending discovery of the person or other cause of contamination of the milk.
10. Exclusion of water supply, if contaminated, until adequately treated with liquid chlorine or other efficient disinfectant, or unless all water used for toilet, cooking, and drinking purposes is boiled before use.

**TUBERCULOSIS—PULMONARY.**

**PERIOD OF INCUBATION.** Variable and dependent upon the type of the disease.

**PERIOD OF COMMUNICABILITY.** Exists as long as the specific organism is eliminated by the host. Commences when a lesion becomes an open one, i. e., discharging tubercle bacilli, and continues until it heals or death occurs.

**SOURCE OF INFECTION.** The specific organism present in the discharges or articles freshly soiled with the discharges from any open tuberculosis lesions, the most important discharge being sputum. Of less importance are discharges from the intestinal and genitourinary tracts, or from lesions of the lymphatic glands, bone, and skin.

**MODE OF TRANSMISSION.** Direct or indirect contact with an infected person by coughing, sneezing, or other droplet infection, common use of unsterilized food utensils, drinking cups, etc., and possibly by contaminated flies and dust.

**METHODS OF CONTROL. (a) The infected individual and his environment—**

1. Recognition of the disease—By clinical symptoms and by thorough physical examination, confirmed by bacteriological examination and by serological tests.
2. Concurrent disinfection—Of sputum and articles soiled with it. Particular attention should be paid to prompt disposal or disinfection of sputum itself, of handkerchiefs, cloths, or paper soiled therewith, and of eating utensils used by the patient. The patient must take care of the discharges from the lung, which can be done by carrying an unbreakable paper cup, which can be folded, and as soon as practicable, should be burned. (See rules and regulations, "Disinfection—Concurrent disinfection.")
3. Terminal disinfection—See rules and regulations, section "Disinfection—Terminal disinfection." Whenever a person dies suffering from this disease, or changes residence, the premises are to receive terminal disinfection.

(b) General measures—

1. Education of the public in regard to the dangers of tuberculosis and the methods of control, with especial stress upon the danger of exposure and infection in early childhood.
2. Provision of open-air schools and preventoria for pretuberculous children.
3. Improvement of housing conditions, and the nutrition of the poor.
4. Improvement of habits of personal hygiene and betterment of general living conditions.
5. Exclusion from schools of teachers and children with this disease in the period of communicability: *Provided*, That this does not apply to open-air or out-of-door classes.

PUBLIC FUNERALS.

WHY PROHIBITED. To prevent spread of communicable disease, owing to the family having been in contact with the disease and then associating with the community at large.

WHEN PROHIBITED. When the deceased has died with smallpox, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, or scarlet fever.

WHEN MAY PUBLIC FUNERALS BE HELD FOR ANYONE DYING WITH ABOVE-NAMED DISEASES. When those who have been in contact show no symptoms of the disease after the incubation period, and have been disinfected according to manner prescribed under the specific disease in these rules and regulations.

If the patient died of diphtheria, public funeral may be held after two cultures taken from the nose and two cultures from the throat of the contacts at least 24 hours apart and at least 8 hours after an antiseptic has been applied to the part, prove negative.

If the patient died of cerebrospinal meningitis, public funeral may be held after two cultures taken from the nasopharynx of contacts five days apart and at least 8 hours after an antiseptic has been applied to the nasopharynx, prove negative.

The body shall be placed in either a hermetically sealed coffin or a coffin with the cover screwed down and cover glued to the body of the coffin. There is no objection to having a glass window in the cover to view the remains. Under no condition or circumstances is the cover to be removed.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY UNDERTAKER OR EMBALMER. It shall be the duty of undertaker or embalmer to wear a gown from the neck to the ankles, to wear rubber gloves, to have the head covered during the embalming and preparing the body for burial, and after completing, to wash the hands, and if possible, the nose and throat with a mild antiseptic solution.

DISINFECTING PLACES OTHER THAN HOUSE IN WHICH THE BODY HAS BEEN TAKEN. When the body is in a coffin as prescribed above, and taken to church before burial, it will not be necessary to disinfect the church.

LIBRARIES.

There shall be no interchange of books between libraries and quarantined households.

Should anyone having smallpox visit a library, it would be necessary to terminally disinfect same. It is not necessary to disinfect if the visitor is only a transient suffering with diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, rubella, measles, mumps, or whooping cough.

**WHAT IS MEANT BY TRANSIENT.** Anyone who happens to visit the library for a few minutes, not over half an hour. If anyone, of course, suffering with one of the above-named diseases, has been in the library over that length of time, the building must be considered a source of contagion, and it would then be necessary to terminally disinfect same, depending on the disease. (See rules and regulations, section "Communicable diseases.")

**FLIES.** These shall be kept out by screens, and those inside should, if possible, be killed.

**CUSPIDORS.** It is suggested that these be not permitted, but if permitted, same must be cleaned twice a day.

**REPORTING CASES OF DISEASE, PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE.** See rules and regulations "Reporting diseases—Reporting cases of disease, presumably communicable, in public gatherings"—also "Duty of every person to report diseases, presumably communicable."

### **County, City, and Village Boards of Health—Organization, Powers, and Duties. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

#### **COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH.**

**ORGANIZATION.** It shall be the duty of the county supervisors or commissioners to immediately organize a board of health, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be a legally registered physician who resides permanently in the county. This board shall name one of its members as secretary, who shall perform the executive functions of the board.

**DUTIES.** Communicable diseases should be handled as per rules and regulations. (See section "Communicable diseases.") Upon receipt of notice of the existence of a case of communicable disease, the premises must be quarantined or placarded, as per rules and regulations (see "Quarantine" and "Placard"), taking further measures as may be necessary and proper for the restriction and suppression of disease. The source of contagion must be investigated and reported promptly to the State department of health.

Whenever the county board of health has reason to believe that there is within its jurisdiction a case of communicable disease or a nuisance that has not been reported, it shall be its duty to investigate immediately. If a communicable disease is found that has not been reported, charges must be preferred at once against the head of the house or guardian of the patient. If a physician was in attendance and did not report, the charges are to be preferred against the physician. (See rules and regulations, section "Reporting diseases.")

It shall be the duty of the county board of health to formulate rules and regulations to protect the people against communicable diseases, nuisances, and the exposing of offensive matter, and such other rules and regulations as will prevent the introduction and spread of disease, and the exposing of offensive accumulations that will in any way tend to discomfort the person or endanger the health of any or all members of the community: *Provided*, That no rule or regulation to conform to the above will in any way minimize the rules and regulations of the State department of health.

Nuisances shall be abated according to the law and rules and regulations. (See section "Nuisances.")

When a county board of health neglects to promulgate rules and regulations as provided, then the rules and regulations of the State department of health, when applicable, shall be enforced.

The county board of health or the health officer shall make a sanitary survey of the territory under its jurisdiction at least once a year, by taking note of the ground over which it passes, as regards the mode of life, the habits and industrial activities of the people, general sanitary conditions, source and conditions of water supplies, the general topography of the county, the drainage as relates to sanitary conditions, and anything further that will relate to public health in the territory under its jurisdiction. The secretary must report to the State department of health as regards this sanitary survey at least once a year, before the end of January of the following year, which report will be for the entire previous year, December 31 being the closing day of the fiscal year.

**Quarantine.**—It shall be the duty of the county board of health to enforce quarantine as per rules and regulations. (See "Quarantine.")

**Further duties.**—It shall be the duty of the county board of health to see that all rules and regulations of the State department of health are enforced.

**JURISDICTION.** It shall be the duty of the county board of health to exercise jurisdiction over all territory in the county, except within the boundary of a municipality. While sections 4854, 4856, 5015, and 5058 [Revised Statutes, 1913], seem to conflict regarding the 3 and 5 mile limit, nevertheless, it is mandatory upon the county to exercise jurisdiction in all territory except within the boundary of a municipality.

When a county board of health is derelict, cities of the second class and villages can apply to the State department of health, and the State department of health will give the city or village jurisdiction to enforce quarantine and sanitary regulations within 5 or 3 miles, as the case may be, outside of the corporate limits. Application for this authority can be made by telephone, telegraph, or in writing.

**WHEN TO ACT.** Whenever a communicable disease exists in the territory under its jurisdiction, quarantine or placard, as the case may be, shall immediately be established and enforced.

Whenever the existence of a nuisance is discovered, or called to the attention of the board, it shall be its duty to investigate, and if the nuisance exists, to immediately have same abated.

**HOW TO ACT. Communicable diseases.**—It may not be necessary for the board of health or the health officer who may represent the board to visit all cases occurring within its jurisdiction; still, it is responsible for the prevention and the spread of disease, and for the quarantine, placard, and disinfection, and no quarantine or placard can be released until the board has been notified and its permission given for such release. It is recommended that the sheriff take an active interest in these matters.

**Nuisances.**—A written notice shall be given by the county board of health to any one maintaining a nuisance immediately upon the discovery of the existence of same, giving a reasonable time in which it is to be abated, and if not abated at the expiration of this time, charges are to be preferred. (See rules and regulations, section "Nuisances.")

**COST OF ACTING.** The county is responsible for the cost of enforcing quarantine or placard, and for fumigation, except that it is not responsible for time lost or support of those under quarantine: *Provided*, That when the authorities compel a person to go to a pesthouse or other place for the purpose of segregation or treatment, the person can not be subjected to the expense of care and treatment.

**THE CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.** During the existence of an epidemic, the county board of health has the right to close schools: *Provided*, The epidemic is not smallpox. It is recommended, however, that school inspection be made efficient.

**THE CLOSING OF CHURCHES, PICTURE SHOWS, POOL HALLS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC GATHERING.** During the existence of an epidemic, the county board of health has the right to close churches, picture shows, pool halls, and other places of public gathering: *Provided*, The disease is not smallpox, but it is recommended that this only be done as a last resort: *And provided*, That in the closing of these places the people will not congregate at any other place or places.

**REPORTING DISEASES TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.** It shall be the duty of the county board of health through its secretary to report to the State department of health, on cards furnished by the State department of health for this purpose, which cards will be furnished upon application, all cases of chicken pox, smallpox, diphtheria, septic sore throat, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, cerebrospinal meningitis, and poliomyelitis, giving at least the name of the disease, the age, sex, and color of the individual, and the source of contagion.

For gonorrhea and syphilis report by number.

For rubella, measles, mumps, and whooping cough, it shall be the duty of the county board of health, through its secretary, to report to the State department of health the approximate gross number of cases.

*How often to report.*—Upon the outbreak of any communicable disease enumerated in the preceding rule, it shall be the duty of the county board of health, through its secretary, to immediately report to the State department of health, and at least once a week thereafter.

In the event of no communicable disease existing in the county in the territory under its jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the county board of health, through its secretary, to report to the State department of health at least once a month, on "no contagious disease" card, furnished by the State department of health. These cards will be furnished upon application.

**CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL AFTER RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE OR PLACARD.** See rules and regulations, section "Schools."

**WHEN NO BOARD OF HEALTH.** Section 2737, Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1913, makes the board of county commissioners or supervisors a board of health when no board of health has been appointed.

**WHEN BOARD OF HEALTH DOES NOT ACT.** The State department of health shall have the right, when the county board of health does not perform its duties, to have same attended to, and expense charged to the county: *Provided*, That nothing herein is understood to mean that the county board of health is not at all times privileged and urged to call upon the State department of health for assistance when needed.

#### BOARDS OF HEALTH—CITIES AND VILLAGES.

**ORGANIZATION. Metropolitan cities.**—It will be noticed that these cities shall have a health commissioner (see section 4162, Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1913). It shall be the duty of the proper authorities to see that the office of health commissioner is always occupied by a legally registered physician, who shall reside permanently in the city, and who shall have no less than five years' experience in public-health work.

*Cities of the first class having over 40,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants.*—It shall be the duty of the city council or its counterpart to immediately organize a board of health, consisting of five members, one of whom shall be a legally registered physician, who shall reside permanently in the city. This board shall name one of its members as secretary, who shall perform the executive func-

tions of the board. It would be preferable to appoint a health commissioner who shall have charge of all health matters, and who shall be a legally registered physician, who shall reside permanently in the city, and of no less than five years' experience in public-health work.

*Cities of the first class having 5,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.*—It shall be the duty of the city council or its counterpart to immediately organize a board of health, consisting of five members, one of whom shall be a legally registered physician who shall reside permanently in the city. This board shall name one of its members as secretary, who shall perform the executive functions of the board. It is recommended that the city marshal or the chief of police be appointed secretary.

*Cities of the second class.*—It shall be the duty of the council or its counterpart to immediately organize a board of health to consist of four members: The mayor, who shall be chairman; the city physician, who shall be secretary; the president of the city council; and the marshal of such city. The city physician shall reside permanently in the city.

*Villages.*—It shall be the duty of the village board to immediately organize a board of health, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be a legally registered physician who shall reside permanently in the village. This board shall name one of its members secretary, who shall perform the executive functions of the board. It is recommended that the village marshal be appointed secretary.

Section 5058, Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1913, states that the village board of health shall receive no compensation. This applies to the board as a board, and is not to be interpreted to mean that the physician shall receive no compensation for his services as village physician or village health officer.

**DUTIES.** Communicable diseases shall be handled as per rules and regulations (see section "Communicable diseases"). Upon receipt of notice of the existence of a case of communicable disease, the premises must be quarantined or placarded, as per rules and regulations (see "Quarantine" and "Placard"), taking further measures as may be necessary and proper for the restriction and suppression of disease. The source of contagion must be investigated and reported promptly to the State department of health. Whenever the city or village board of health has reason to believe that there is within its jurisdiction a case of communicable disease or nuisance that has not been reported, it shall be its duty to investigate immediately. If a communicable disease is found that has not been reported, charges must be preferred at once against the head of the house or guardian of the patient. If a physician was in attendance and did not report, the charges are to be preferred against the physician. (See rules and regulations, section "Reporting diseases.")

It shall be the duty of the city or village board of health to formulate rules and regulations to protect the people against communicable diseases, nuisances, and the exposing of offensive matter, and such other rules and regulations as will prevent the introduction and spread of disease, and the exposing of offensive accumulations that will in any way tend to discomfort the person or endanger the health of any or all members of the community: *Provided*, That no rule or regulation to conform to the above will in any way minimize the rules and regulations of the State department of health. When a city or village neglects to promulgate rules and regulations as above provided, then the rules and regulations of the State department of health, when applicable, shall be enforced.

Nuisances shall be abated according to the law and rules and regulations. (See section "Nuisances.")

The local board of health or the health officer shall make a sanitary survey of the territory under its jurisdiction at least once a year, by taking note of the ground over which it passes, as regards the mode of life, the habits and industrial activities of the people, general sanitary conditions, source and conditions of water supplies, sewage disposal, and in relation to privies, their proximity to wells and water supplies, the general topography of the city or village, the drainage as relates to sanitary conditions, and anything further that will relate to public health in the territory under its jurisdiction. The secretary must report to the State department of health as regards this sanitary survey at least once a year, before the end of January of the following year, which report will be for the entire previous year, December 31 being the closing day of the fiscal year.

**Quarantine.**—It shall be the duty of the local board of health to see that all rules and regulations of the State department of health are thoroughly and completely enforced.

**JURISDICTION.** It shall be the duty of the city or village board of health to exercise jurisdiction over all territory within the corporate limits of the city or village. While sections 4854, 4856, 5015, and 5058 seem to conflict with section 2737, regarding the 5-mile limit for cities of the second class and 3-mile limit for villages, nevertheless it is mandatory upon the county to exercise jurisdiction in all territory except within the boundary of a municipality.

When a county board is derelict, cities of the second class or villages, as the case may be, can apply to the State department of health, and the State department of health will give the city or village jurisdiction to enforce quarantine and sanitary regulations within five or three miles, as the case may be, outside the corporate limits. Application for this authority can be made by telephone, telegraph, or in writing.

**WHEN TO ACT.** Whenever a communicable disease exists in the territory under the jurisdiction of the board of health, quarantine or placard, as the case may be, shall immediately be established and enforced.

Whenever the existence of a nuisance is discovered, or called to the attention of the board, it shall be its duty to investigate, and if the nuisance exists, to immediately have same abated.

**How To Act. Communicable diseases.**—It may not be necessary for the board of health, or health officer who may represent the board, to visit all cases occurring within its jurisdiction; still, it is responsible for the prevention and spread of disease, and for the quarantine or placard and disinfection, and no case of any communicable disease can be released from placard or quarantine until permission is given by the city or village board of health.

**Nuisances.**—A written notice shall be given by the city or village board of health to any one maintaining a nuisance immediately upon the discovery of the existence of same, giving a reasonable time in which it is to be abated, and if not abated at the expiration of this time, charges are to be preferred. (See rules and regulations, section "Nuisances.")

**COST OF ACTING.** The municipality is responsible for the cost of enforcing quarantine or placard, and for fumigation, except that it is not responsible for time lost, or support of those under quarantine or placard: *Provided*, That when the authorities compel a person to go to a pesthouse or other place for the purpose of segregation or treatment, the person can not be subjected to the expense of care and treatment.

**THE CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.** During the existence of an epidemic, the city or village board of health has the right to close schools: *Provided*, The epidemic is not smallpox. It is recommended, however, that school inspection be made efficient.

**THE CLOSING OF CHURCHES, PICTURE SHOWS, POOL HALLS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC GATHERINGS.** During the existence of an epidemic, the city or village board of health has the right to close churches, picture shows, pool halls, and other places of public gatherings: *Provided*, The disease is not smallpox. It is recommended, however, that this only be done as a last resort: *And provided*, That in the closing of these places, the people will not congregate at any other place or places.

**CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL AFTER RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE OR PLACARD.** See rules and regulations, section "Schools."

**REPORTING DISEASES TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.** It shall be the duty of the city or village board of health through its secretary to report to the State department of health, on cards furnished by the State department of health for this purpose, which cards will be furnished upon application, all cases of chickenpox, smallpox, diphtheria, septic sore throat, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, cerebrospinal meningitis, and poliomyelitis, giving at least the name of the disease, the age, sex, and color of the individual, and the source of contagion.

For rubella, measles, mumps, and whooping cough, it shall be the duty of the city or village board of health through its secretary to report to the State department of health the approximate gross number of cases.

For gonorrhea and syphilis report by number.

*How often to report.*—Upon the outbreak of any communicable disease enumerated in the preceding rule, it shall be the duty of the city or village board of health, through its secretary, to immediately report to the State department of health, and at least once a week thereafter.

In the event of no communicable disease existing in the territory under its jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the city or village board of health, through its secretary, to report to the State department of health at least once a month, on "no contagious disease" cards, furnished by the State department of health upon application thereto.

**CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL AFTER RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE OR PLACARD.** See rules and regulations, section "Schools."

**WHEN NO CITY OR VILLAGE BOARD OF HEALTH.** In the absence of a board of health, the city council or its counterpart is hereby constituted a board of health.

**WHEN BOARD OF HEALTH DOES NOT ACT.** When the city or village board of health does not act, the State department of health shall have the right to have same attended to and expense charged to the municipality: *Provided*, That nothing herein is understood to mean that the city or village board of health is not at all times privileged and urged to call upon the State department of health for assistance when needed.

#### **Schools—Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases—Medical Inspection—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

##### **SCHOOLS.**

**VENTILATION.** All rooms shall be properly ventilated, the amount of ventilation required depending upon the number of children in the room at that particular time: *Provided*, That this is not to be interpreted that the windows should at all times be open.

**HEATING.** Between the months of September and April, all school rooms should be heated to at least 65°, and not above 72° F. at an elevation of 5 feet above the floor.

**CLEANING.** School rooms shall be swept and dusted at least once a day and scrubbed at least once every two months.

**TOILETS.** The in-door toilets and outbuildings closets shall be kept in a clean condition, and in those places not connected with a sewer, shall be so arranged as not to permit the entrance of flies.

**GARBAGE.** To properly take care of waste paper and particles of food brought to school by children in their lunch baskets, or for any other purpose, or by any other persons, covered receptacles shall be provided, which shall be emptied at least once a week, same being taken for this purpose to the outside of the corporate limits. At no time should flies be allowed to feed or breed in garbage or in or outside of garbage cans. Preferably, when possible, garbage should be burned.

**WATER.** The water used in school for drinking purposes must be examined and certified as to its purity at least twice a year by the State department of health: *Provided*, That in the event of the school using city water, they may obtain copies of certificates which have been sent by the State department of health to the city department of health or the city water commissioner.

**VENEREAL DISEASES.** Any teacher or pupil suffering with a venereal disease shall be excluded from school.

**TUBERCULOSIS.** No teacher or child suffering with tuberculosis is permitted to attend school: *Provided*, That this does not apply to open-air or out-of-door classes.

**TRACHOMA.** No teacher or pupil suffering with trachoma is permitted to attend school.

**PEDICULOSIS.** Any one having pediculosis, commonly known as head or body lice, must be excluded from school.

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.** No teacher, pupil, or any person suffering with a communicable disease is permitted to attend school.

**REPORTING CASES OF DISEASE PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE; DUTY OF PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS.** Whenever the principal or teacher has reason to believe that any teacher or pupil is suffering with chicken pox, smallpox, diphtheria, septic sore throat, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, rubella, measles, mumps, whooping cough, trachoma, pediculosis or a venereal disease, they shall report same immediately to the medical inspector for schools, or, in lieu of medical inspector, to the city or county board of health, in the jurisdiction of which the school may be located, and if no city or county board of health, then to the State department of health.

**SCHOOL INSPECTION; ADVICE TO SCHOOL BOARD.** In every city having more than 5,000 population, it should be the duty of the school board to appoint some physician as medical inspector, and to define his duties: *Provided*, These duties will be so defined as not to minimize the requirements of the State department of health.

For cities of the second class, while it is preferable to have a physician as school inspector, if this is impracticable a registered nurse will answer the purpose.

For villages, if it is possible to make arrangements with some physician or registered nurse for this purpose, it would be preferable. If not, it should be the duty of the school board to instruct or have the teachers instructed to carry on this work to the best of their ability.

For country districts (by this is meant schools outside the corporate limits of a city or village), if it is possible to make arrangements with some physician or registered nurse for this purpose, it would be preferable; if not, it should be the duty of the school board to instruct or have the teachers instructed to carry on this work to the best of their ability.

**OF WHAT DOES MEDICAL INSPECTION CONSIST?** Daily inspection should take place during the existence of an epidemic.

In every city of 5,000 population or over the teachers and children should be inspected at least every six months; in cities of the second class, at least every six months; in villages, at least once during the school term; in country districts outside of a municipality, at least once during the school term.

This inspection shall ordinarily consist of an examination of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat, and if abnormalities or pathological conditions exist the parents must be notified immediately. Should any abnormalities be discovered other than those of organs enumerated above, the parents should be informed regarding same.

During epidemics the children should be watched, particularly for clinical symptoms that would indicate the onset of the disease in question, and if necessary temperature should be taken.

**DUTIES OF SCHOOL BOARD IN ABSENCE OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR.** In the absence of a medical inspector it becomes the duty of the school board to instruct or have instructed the principal and teachers to carry on this work.

**WHAT TO DO WITH TEACHERS OR PUPILS SUSPECTED OF HAVING A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.** When a disease, presumably communicable, is discovered in a school, the one discovering should notify the principal or teacher, and it then becomes the duty of the principal or teacher to immediately notify the medical inspector, or whoever is responsible for this work, and he in turn to notify the county or city or village board of health within the jurisdiction of which the school may be located, and if no county or city or village board of health, then the State department of health.

The individual suspected, if physical condition will permit, shall be sent home in such a manner that he or she will not come in contact with others on the way: *Provided*, That if the patient is to be sent to a place outside of the jurisdiction of the board of health in which the school is located, that the board of health into which jurisdiction the patient is to be sent shall first be notified, and case turned over to them: *Provided, further*, That no patient can be removed from one county to another without permission of the State department of health except that in cases of rural schools where the school district will take in part of two or more counties, in these cases the board of health in which jurisdiction the patient lives must be notified, and child turned over to them, and in these cases, it will not be necessary to get the permission of the State department of health to send case from one county to another.

**DUTIES OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR OR WHOEVER MAY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS WORK TO NOTIFY PARENTS OR GUARDIAN.** Whenever a child has been sent home having a disease supposedly communicable, the medical inspector, or, in his absence, or in lieu of same, the principal or teacher, should give the child a written notice stating the reason why he or she has been sent home. The notice given the child can read as follows:

Mr. or Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_, parent or guardian;  
(Erase what is not needed.) (Erase what is not needed.)  
This is to inform you that your child has been sent home from \_\_\_\_\_  
school, presumably suffering with a communicable disease. We have notified (name department of health, whether city, county, or State, that you have notified).

**DUTIES OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR OR WHOEVER MAY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS WORK TO NOTIFY THE COUNTY OR CITY OR VILLAGE BOARD OF HEALTH.** Whenever a child has been sent home with a disease presumably communicable, it shall be the duty of the school inspector or whoever may be responsible for this work to at once notify the county or city or village board of health in which jurisdiction the school may be located. If no county or city or village board of health for the

district in which the school is located, then notify the State department of health, giving at least the name of the patient, the name of the disease, the age, sex, and color of the patient.

**DUTIES OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR OR WHOEVER MAY BE IN CHARGE OF THIS WORK WHEN CHILDREN HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH A CASE OF DISEASE PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE.** It shall be his duty to notify the county or city or village board of health within the jurisdiction of which the school is located, giving the name of the disease, stating the number of children, giving name and address, age, sex, and color, that are supposed to have been in contact. When no county, city, or village board of health in the district in which the school is located, notify the State department of health.

**DUTIES OF COUNTY OR CITY OR VILLAGE BOARD OF HEALTH AFTER BEING NOTIFIED OF CHILDREN SENT HOME AS SUFFERING WITH A PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.** It shall be the duty of the county or city or village board of health in the jurisdiction of which the school may be located to follow up the case and visit within 24 hours to ascertain the nature of the illness and as often thereafter as is necessary until a positive diagnosis can be established. The county or city or village board of health may use their discretion as to leaving this to the attending physician, but if no attending physician, it shall be their duty to attend to this.

**DUTIES OF COUNTY OR CITY OR VILLAGE BOARDS OF HEALTH AS REGARDS SCHOOL CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH A DISEASE PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE.** It shall be their duty to ascertain from day to day which can be done through the school inspector, or if children are in quarantine, through the attending physician, the condition of children for the incubation period of the disease. If no school inspection, it then becomes the duty of the county or city or village board of health in the jurisdiction of which the school is located to keep constantly informed, which should be done by visits to the school, when they may be able to be informed through the principal or teachers, or if in quarantine through the attending physician, or if no physician, by the head of the house reporting the condition from day to day: *Provided*, That nothing is to be construed as regards reporting that would in any way break or modify the quarantine regulations.

**DUTIES OF COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE BOARD OF HEALTH AS RELATES TO SCHOOLS.** Whenever notice is received from medical inspector or whoever may be performing this work that a case of communicable or presumably communicable disease has been discovered, it shall be the duty of the county or city or village board of health within the jurisdiction of which it exists to immediately institute quarantine or placard on the premises in which the case is, as required by these rules and regulations, and full instructions shall be given the parents, guardian, or whoever is in charge as to the nature of the illness, and conditions under which quarantine or placard, as the case may be, shall be maintained.

**ADDITIONAL DUTY OF COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE BOARDS OF HEALTH IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH DIPHTHERIA AND CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.** 1. *Diphtheria*.—Where there is reason to believe that the patient has exposed others in the room or in the school as a whole, or if necessary to get at the source of the contagion, cultures from nose and throat of those supposedly exposed shall be taken on Loeffler's blood serum tubes and sent to the State department of health to ascertain the existence or nonexistence of diphtheria organisms in the nose and throat.

2. *Cerebrospinal meningitis*.—Where there is reason to believe that the patient has exposed others in the room or in the school as a whole, or where it may be necessary to get at the source of the contagion, cultures shall be taken from the naso-pharynx of those supposedly exposed, and sent to the State department of health for diagnosis.

**THE RIGHT OF SCHOOL BOARD TO ENFORCE VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.** Whenever there exists in a community an epidemic or whenever smallpox to the number of one or more cases exists amongst children that have attended school while suffering with the disease in the eruptive stage, it shall be the duty of the school board to order teachers and pupils vaccinated or debarred from school.

**WHO TO KEEP OUT OF SCHOOL WHEN ONE MEMBER OF A FAMILY IS SUFFERING WITH A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.**—Quarantine is established for smallpox, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever; therefore, it will be impossible for members of the same family to attend school: *Provided*, That in the event any child has not been at home for at least the incubation period of the disease in question (see section, "Communicable diseases," specific disease for incubation period), and has been living at a place that has had absolutely no intercourse with the premises now under quarantine, and if after inspection by the county or city or village board of health, the child is found not to be suffering with a communicable disease, under these conditions, the child may continue in school. Should the disease be diphtheria, or cerebrospinal meningitis, cultures can be sent to the laboratories of the State department of health for diagnosis, and if the cultures prove negative, and if the child has not been in contact with the case under quarantine, the child may be released from quarantine and continue at school: *Provided*, He or she does not go back into the premises under quarantine.

Should the disease be smallpox, those children who will be vaccinated can continue at school: *Provided*, They do not go back in the premises under quarantine.

For those who have had smallpox or have been vaccinated in the past six years, they may continue at school: *Provided*, They do not get back into the premises under quarantine.

For septic sore throat, rubella, measles, mumps, whooping cough, typhoid fever and chicken pox, where a physician or registered nurse is performing the work of medical inspection, the children of the same family may be permitted to continue at school. If no daily inspection by a physician or nurse, all children of the same family are to be debarred from school for the incubation period of the disease.

**HOW CAN CHILDREN, AFTER RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE OR PLACARD, REENTER SCHOOL.** By obtaining a certificate from the board of health in the district in which the school is located, stating that they are free from communicable disease. This certificate may be granted by (1) inspection by the board of health or health officer who may represent the board; (2) inspection by medical inspector, if same be a physician; (3) in country districts, the certificate of the attending physician may be accepted by the school.

**Water Supplies—Standard of Purity—Laboratory Examinations—Construction and Alteration of Waterworks Systems.** (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)

#### PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

**QUALITY.** The water furnished for public use by any municipality, company, corporation, institution or person, shall be of such quality as not to injure the health of those using same. Its bacteriological purity shall be such as is required by the United States Treasury Department, Public Health Service, for drinking water supplied to the public by interstate common carriers. It shall

contain no chemical impurities which are likely to cause disturbances in the human system.

**APPROVAL OF PLANS.** No municipality, district, corporation, company, institution, person or persons shall install or enter into contract for installing, any waterworks system to serve more than 25 persons until complete plans and specifications fully describing such waterworks system have been submitted to, and received the written approval of the State department of health, and thereafter such plans and specifications must be substantially adhered to, unless deviations are submitted to, and receive the written approval of, the State department of health.

No municipality, district, corporation, company, institution, person or persons shall make or enter into contract for making any addition to or change or alterations in any existing waterworks system serving more than 25 persons, when such addition, change or alteration involves the source of supply or means of collecting, storing or treating the water, until complete plans and specifications, fully describing the proposed addition, changes or alteration have been submitted to, and received the written approval of the State department of health, and thereafter such plans and specifications must be substantially adhered to, unless deviations are submitted to, and receive the written approval of the State department of health.

When necessary for the proper understanding of the proposed addition, changes or alterations to an existing waterworks system, the department may require the filing of complete plans and specifications of the existing water system.

**EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES BY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.**—At least once in each six months and oftener when any supply is believed or known to be questionable, the local municipal officers in every municipality having public water system, shall send in samples to the State department of health for analysis, which may be done through the local board of health or water commissioner. In all cases where the water is shown to be of doubtful quality, they shall use all means within their authority to see that proper correction is made.

#### **Ice—Purity—Analysis. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

**NATURAL ICE.** Every person, firm, or corporation cutting natural ice for public consumption shall send a fair average sample weighing about 50 pounds to the State department of health for analysis at or shortly after the time of cutting. In case analysis at that time indicates that the ice is contaminated, the same shall not be sold or used for human consumption in any manner, but may be used for purely cooling purposes in such manner that it does not come in contact with any food or liquid that is taken into the human system.

Natural ice shall be cut only from such streams, ponds, lakes, or reservoirs as are substantially free from sewage contamination. The cutting and storing shall be done in such manner that the quality is not impaired.

**ARTIFICIAL ICE** shall be made from water that complies with the United States Treasury Department, Public Health Service, standard for drinking water furnished by interstate carriers. Cleanliness shall be maintained in all parts of the process of making and in handling and delivering of all ice.

#### **Sewerage Systems—Construction and Alteration—Sewage Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

**APPROVAL OF PLANS.** No municipality, district, corporation, company, institution, person, or persons shall install, or enter into contract for installing, any sewerage system to serve more than 25 persons until complete plans and specifica-

tions, fully describing such sewerage system, have been submitted to and received the written approval of the State department of health, and thereafter such plans and specifications must be substantially adhered to, unless deviations are submitted to, and receive the written approval of, the State department of health.

No municipality, district, corporation, company, institution, person, or persons shall make or enter into contract for making, alterations or changes in, or additions to, any existing sewerage systems or sewage treatment works serving more than 25 persons, until complete plans and specifications, fully describing such alterations, changes, or additions have been submitted to, and receive the written approval of, the State department of health, and thereafter such plans and specifications must be substantially adhered to, unless deviations are submitted to, and receive the written approval of, the State department of health.

When necessary for the proper understanding of the proposed addition, changes, or alterations to an existing sewer system, the department may require the filing of complete plans and specifications of the existing sewer system.

No municipality, company, corporation, or person shall discharge any untreated sewage when such sewage shall cause injury to the health or the comfort of people.

#### **Plumbing—Construction. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

The waste and ventilation systems of all plumbing and house drain installations shall be of such design and of such quality of materials and workmanship that no sewer air shall be able to enter the building in which installed, or other buildings; and such that no leakage of waste water or sewage shall take place at any point in the system.

#### **Public Toilets—Location, Construction, and Cleanliness. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

**VENTILATION.** Every public toilet room shall be so located as to open to the outdoor air and light by windows or skylight openings, but shall not open to any vent or light shaft which contains windows of sleeping or living rooms unless such shaft shall have at least horizontal dimension of more than 20 feet, and then only in case separate ventilator at least 8 inches in diameter extending through the roof is provided.

**FLOORS** shall in no case be of wood. If of concrete, floors should be kept painted to make the same nonabsorbent.

**WALLS AND CEILINGS.** Smooth (preferably glazed) nonabsorbent material. Wood may be used if finish coat is made of enamel paint or spar varnish of light color. Walls should be sound proof.

**FIXTURES.** Porcelain or enameled-iron water-closets shall be used. Individual urinals, flush with floor and floor pitched toward urinals are recommended. If trough or lip urinals are used, floor drain should be set below urinal and floor pitched to drain.

**PROTECTION FROM FROST.** All fixtures and piping shall be protected from frost so as to be in proper condition for use at all times.

**SEWER SYSTEM.** All fixtures shall be connected to sewer system where possible.

**OUTDOOR TOILETS.** Shall comply with rules herein for privies.

**CLEANLINESS.** Every toilet room and every part thereof, including floor, walls, ceilings, and partitions and fixtures therein, must be kept clean, efficient, and in good repair. Suitable toilet paper shall always be available.

**Privies and Cesspools—Location, Construction, and Maintenance. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

No privy, privy vault, or cesspool shall be constructed in any city or village in the State of Nebraska without a permit from the city council or village board of trustees. When permitted, such structures shall comply with the following regulations:

1. No such privy, vault, or cesspool shall be constructed within 25 feet of any residence or business building, nor within 50 feet (preferably 100 feet) of any well, nor within 5 feet of the limits of the premises upon which constructed, except that privies may be constructed on the line adjoining the alley.

2. All privies, privy vaults, and cesspools, and all parts of the same shall be constructed and maintained in such manner as to avoid causing nuisance, and in such manner as to be and remain fly proof, and in such manner that no danger to health or comfort of the people will result from leaching and contamination of soil or water.

3. No permit shall be given for the construction of any privy, privy vault, or cesspool in any situation or location where a sewer connection can reasonably be made or required.

**Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the use of what is usually known as the common drinking cup is dangerous and is undoubtedly a means of communication of not only infectious diseases, but of filth as well; therefore its use is prohibited on all railroad trains, in railroad stations, public and private schools and other educational institutions, and institutions of any and all kinds and in every place.

**HOW MAY DRINKING CUPS BE USED AT PUBLIC GATHERINGS?** It is best to have every one bring his or her own cup, but in lieu of this, whenever a cup is to be used by more than one person, after each use it must be thoroughly washed with soap and clean warm water.

**Public Drinking Fountains—Construction and Cleanliness. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

Public drinking fountains of the bubbler type shall preferably be of such a design that the mouth can not touch the nozzle and such that the stream does not rise vertically, but at an angle of 30 to 45° with the vertical, in order that the water, after having been in contact with the lips, does not fall back on the nozzle. All bubblers shall be kept clean. Drainage from the same shall be so disposed of that no muddy or sloppy places are produced around the fountain.

**Domestic Animals—Exclusion from Household When Communicable Disease Is Present—Disposal of Dead Bodies—Keeping of Dogs. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)****HOUSEHOLD PETS.**

**WHEN TO EXCLUDE FROM HOUSE.** Whenever diphtheria, chicken pox, smallpox, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, typhoid fever, measles, rubella, whooping cough, or mumps exist household pets are not permitted to be in the house.

**DOGS.** Every city, town, or village shall pass ordinances prohibiting the keeping of any dog that has not a license. It is recommended that as many worthless dogs as possible be destroyed.

**REMOVAL AFTER DESTRUCTION.** See section "Dead animals."

#### DEAD ANIMALS.

**BURIAL PROHIBITED IN CITY LIMITS.** Dead animals are not permitted to be buried within the corporate limits of a city, town, or village.

**WHERE TO BURY.** Dead animals must be taken at least half a mile outside of the city limits and buried.

**HOW TO BURY.** In a hole, the size of same depending upon the dimensions of the animal, covered with a quantity of lime, the amount of lime depending upon the size of the animal, and having at least two feet of earth on top.

It is preferable to burn all animals, and bones, and all material not entirely burned shall be buried at least 3 feet underground, covered with lime, having on top at least 2 feet of earth.

**WHERE NOT TO BURY.** No animal is permitted to be buried within 1 mile in the course of ground water that is used for drinking purposes.

#### Hogs—Keeping. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)

##### LIVE STOCK IN CITIES.

It shall be the duty of all places of over 500 population to pass ordinances prohibiting the keeping of hogs within the city limits. For those cities under 500 population, the hog pens must always be kept in a clean condition, so that it will not be a source for the breeding of flies, or the accumulation of filth, or in any way be a menace to the health or the comfort of the people.

#### Births and Deaths—Registration. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)

**BIRTHS.** It shall be the duty of every physician, or if no physician, others who happen to be present at birth, or the mother or father, to report all births on blanks furnished by the State department of health for that purpose, within three days, to the nearest local registrar. In the event that the name of the nearest local registrar is unknown, they shall report directly to the State department of health. If no blanks are available, same will be promptly sent upon notifying the State department of health.

Where a physician is in attendance, the birth may be reported to the local registrar in the town in which the physician resides.

**DEATHS. (a) Physicians.**—It shall be the duty of every physician to report all deaths within three days. If no physician was in attendance, the death certificate should be signed by the coroner.

**(b) Undertakers.**—It shall be the duty of all undertakers to fill out or cause to be filled out a standard certificate of death setting forth the cause of death and the same signed by physician or coroner, as case may be, which certificate must be filed with the local registrar and a burial or removal permit received before removal for burial or other disposition of the body can legally take place. No burial permit shall be issued until the death certificate has been filed with either the local registrar or the State department of health, who may issue the burial permit.

(c) *Local registrar.*—It shall be the duty of local registrars to see that no body is buried until a burial permit has been issued, and no burial permit shall be issued until a death certificate, signed by the undertaker and the physician, or the coroner, is in his possession.

**DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO REPORT BIRTHS AND DEATHS WHERE THERE IS NO LOCAL REGISTRAR.** In places where there is no local registrar in the home town of the physician, or where it is impossible to send same to the nearest local registrar, birth and death certificates shall be sent direct to the State department of health.

Regarding death certificates, under these conditions, these can be sent by either physician or undertaker, but both are held jointly responsible for the receipt of same at the office of the State department of health.

**DUTIES OF UNDERTAKERS WHERE THERE IS NO LOCAL REGISTRAR IN HOME TOWN, OR WHERE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SEND TO THE NEAREST LOCAL REGISTRAR.** It shall be the duty of the undertaker, where there is no local registrar, or where it is impossible to send to the nearest local registrar, to report deaths promptly to the State department of health. Where the above condition exists this can be done by either the undertaker or the physician or the coroner, but all are held jointly responsible.

**DUTIES OF LOCAL REGISTRAR REGARDING REPORTING OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.** It shall be the duty of all local registrars to send to the State department of health, by the 5th of every month, all birth and death certificates received during the preceding month. It shall also be the duty of local registrars to notify the State department of health of any difficulty in obtaining birth and death certificates from physicians, undertakers, or others.

**STILLBORN CHILD; HOW REPORTED.** In case a child is born dead, both birth and death shall be reported, and the month of utero-gestation shall be stated as nearly as possible by the attendant. If the attendant be not a licensed physician, he shall not sign the death certificate, but such death shall be referred to the health officer or coroner for certification.

#### **Bodies—Disinterment. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

No body shall be disinterred until disinterment permit has been issued by the State department of health, and permit will be issued only upon application of licensed embalmers. All blanks used in this connection can be obtained from the State department of health.

#### **Garbage, Refuse, and Ashes—Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

##### **GARBAGE.**

Garbage for the purpose of this rule consists of food wastes from kitchens, shops, and stores, including peelings, vegetable tops, wastes from meats, fish and poultry, and such left-overs as are not suitable for keeping and using, spoiled fruits, vegetables and meats, and other perishable wastes.

**GARBAGE MAY BE DISPOSED OF** by householders by feeding to chickens, or may be disposed of by removing to a suitable place outside of cities and villages for incineration, reduction, feeding to hogs, or other standard satisfactory methods which will not cause nuisance or danger to the health or comfort of the people.

**GARBAGE SHALL NOT BE DEPOSITED AT THE MUNICIPAL DUMPS.** Garbage shall not be thrown or permitted to fall on the ground or onto streets or alleys, and shall not be allowed to accumulate. Where not fed when fresh to chick-

ens, it shall be deposited in suitable covered fly-proof cans, and removed at least twice a week in summer and once a week in winter. The cans shall be kept clean outside and inside.

WAGONS FOR REMOVING GARBAGE shall be water-tight. They shall be cleaned with sufficient frequency so as not to cause offense to the eye or nose. Local authorities may require the removal of offensive matter at night.

#### DUMPS.

A dump for the purpose of this rule is a place where refuse of certain classes may be deposited and the waste matters deposited therein.

THE DUMP SHALL BE LOCATED preferably outside the limits of the municipal corporation, and not less than one-half mile from the thickly built up portion on the outskirts of the city or village. It shall preferably be located to the east of the city, and not less than one-eighth mile from the nearest habitation. It shall also be at least one-eighth mile from the nearest public highway.

NO DUMPING OF GARBAGE, MANURE, DEAD ANIMALS OR OTHER PERISHABLE OR PUTRESCIBLE MATTER shall be permitted, but only dry rubbish, trash, ashes, metals and such matters as will not cause offensive odors or other nuisance.

EVERY DUMP SHALL BE FENCED in such a way as to keep out all persons and animals. The gates shall be kept locked and the key shall be kept in the custody of some city officer from whom it may be secured by those authorized to dump. The officer mentioned shall require that only proper matters are dumped, that the dump is kept in good order and is properly taken care of, and that roadways are not blocked by rubbish. He may make and enforce such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary for the proper condition of the dump.

THE COST OF UPKEEP shall be borne by the municipality.

#### Stables—Cleanliness; Manure—Care and Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)

##### MANURE.

Manure shall be kept in covered receptacles so as to prevent the breeding of flies, and receptacles must always be cleaned so as to prevent the accumulation of any material that would act as food for or breeding place of flies.

No manure shall be allowed to accumulate in stables for more than 24 hours, and shall be hauled outside of the city limits in covered receptacles at least once a week.

##### LIVERY BARN.

Livery barns shall always be kept in a clean, sanitary condition, and manure cleaned from stable at least once a day. Where possible, the barn must be screened against the entrance of flies. The yards or pens must always be in a clean condition. Manure must be kept in a closed receptacle and hauled outside of the city limits at least once a week, closed receptacle being used for the purpose. At no time must manure be permitted to be a breeding place for, or food for, flies.

#### Streets, Sidewalks, and Premises—Cleaning. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)

By city cleaning, under this rule, is meant the removal of offensive matters, or matters which may become offensive, from streets, alleys, public grounds and places, and from private grounds and places outside of buildings.

**AN ANNUAL CLEAN-UP PERIOD** shall be established, which shall be in the spring of the year after the frost is out of the ground, but always before the 1st day of May, during which period any accumulations of manure, ashes, rubbish or other waste matters shall be removed from all public grounds and places and all private premises.

THE COST OF CLEANING up private grounds shall be borne by the owner or tenant. The cost of cleaning the streets and alleys and public grounds shall be borne by the municipality.

**Railroad Coaches—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

These shall at all times be kept clean, and swept and dusted at end of each run.

**CUSPIDORS.** It is requested that these be kept out of all coaches except the smoking car, smoking compartments of cars and sleeping cars, and if in the smoking car, smoking compartments of cars or sleeping cars, shall be cleaned at the end of each run.

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASES EXISTING IN RAILROAD COACHES.** See section, "Reporting diseases," under heading, "Reporting diseases on railroad trains and other public conveyances."

**WHEN TO DISINFECT.** See section "Disinfection."

**HEATING.** Between the months of September and April the temperature should be not less than 65° nor more than 72° F.

**DRINKING WATER.** All water used for drinking purposes must be tested by the State department of health at least twice a year and its purity certified.

**WATER COOLER.** The ice is to be placed on the outside of the receptacle containing the water, and under no circumstances is it permissible to put the ice in the same receptacle with the water.

**Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

All barber shops shall be kept in a clean, sanitary condition by being swept out at least twice a day and around each chair after the cutting of hair. Individual towels shall be used for each customer and shaving soap washed out each time. Razors, scissors, and other implements shall be cleaned after use on each customer. Brushes and combs shall be clean, particularly not having any dandruff. The general appearance of the shop shall at all times denote extreme cleanliness.

**Theaters and Places of Amusement—Heating, Ventilation, and Cleaning. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

**HEATING.** Shall be to a temperature not less than 65° F. nor more than 72° F. at an elevation of 5 feet above the floor.

**VENTILATION.** May be either natural or artificial, but shall be of such efficiency that the air in the auditorium shall not seem close or stuffy to one entering from the outside.

**CLEANING AND DUSTING.** Shall be done by the vacuum process. Floors shall be thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water as often as is necessary to keep the same clean.

**REPORTING CASES OF DISEASE PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE.** See section rules and regulations: "Reporting diseases—Reporting cases of disease, presumably communicable, in public gatherings;" also "Duty of every person to report diseases presumably communicable."

**Camps—Sanitary Regulation—Reporting and Control of Communicable Diseases. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 12, 1918.)**

CAMPS, CAMP MEETINGS, PICNICS, PUBLIC SALES, CHAUTAUQUAS, AND ALL OTHER OPEN-AIR GATHERINGS.

The word "camp" used herein shall apply to all of the above.

**PERMIT.** No camp can be established until permit has been obtained from the county or city or village board of health within the jurisdiction of which it will be located. It shall be the duty of those in charge of any camp to first obtain a permit from the health authorities in whose jurisdiction it will be before same can be established.

**JURISDICTION OF COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH.** All places in the county outside of the corporate limits of a city or village.

**JURISDICTION OF CITY OR VILLAGE BOARDS OF HEALTH.** Inside the corporate limits of a city or village.

**APPLICATION REQUIRED FOR PERMIT.** Application for such permit shall be made in writing to the board of health in the jurisdiction of which it is intended to locate. The application shall state the exact situation of the proposed camp, the type to be established, the approximate number of persons to be maintained, the probable duration of stay, the probable source of water supply, and the proposed method of sewage and garbage disposal.

**CONDITIONS OF ISSUANCE OF PERMIT; PERMIT MAY BE REVOKED.** If the county or city or village board of health is satisfied after inspection that the proposed camp will not be a source of danger to the health of others or to its inmates or a nuisance to those in the immediate vicinity, they shall issue the necessary permit in writing.

Any such permit may be revoked for cause by the county or city or village board of health or by the State department of health after a hearing.

**HEALTH OFFICER TO INSPECT AND PASS ON LOCATIONS AND SANITARY CONDITION OF CAMP.** It shall be the duty of each county or city or village board of health, when notified of the establishment of any camp in their jurisdiction, promptly to inspect and determine the propriety of the location of the camp and its sanitary conditions. If the location or manner of operation of the camp be found by them to be detrimental to the public health or a nuisance to those residing in the vicinity, they shall cause the camp to be removed or the manner of its operation to be corrected.

**BOARD OF HEALTH TO BE NOTIFIED OF THE NAME OF THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR SANITARY CONDITION OF CAMP.** It shall be the duty of the owner, manager, or foreman of any camp occupied by 20 or more persons to detail one person who shall be responsible for the sanitary condition of the camp and to notify the county, city, or village board of health of the name of such person, or if no county, city, or village board of health, then to notify the State department of health.

**LOCATION AND DRAINAGE OF STABLES REGULATED.** No stable or other shelter for animals shall be maintained within 100 feet of any living quarters, nor within 150 feet of any kitchen or mess room therein. No drainage from any stable or such shelter shall be permitted to empty directly into any spring, lake, reservoir, stream, or other watercourse forming a part of a public or private water supply.

**CAMPS TO BE KEPT IN A CLEAN AND SANITARY CONDITION.** The tents, cars, and buildings in, and the ground surrounding the camps, shall at all times be kept, and when definitely vacated, be left in a clean and sanitary condition.

**PERSONS IN CHARGE OF CAMPS TO REPORT CASES OF DISEASE, PRESUMABLY COMMUNICABLE.** It shall be the duty of the person in charge of any camp, or any other person having knowledge of any person affected with any disease, presumably communicable, to report at once to the board of health—county, city, or village—within the jurisdiction of which such case occurs, all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of such affected persons.

**ISOLATION OF CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE; CASES NOT TO BE REMOVED WITHOUT PERMISSION OF HEALTH AUTHORITIES.** Whenever a case of disease, presumably communicable, shall occur in any camp, same shall be immediately isolated and health authorities notified immediately. The person in charge of the camp shall not allow the case to leave or be removed from such camp without the permission of the health authorities: *Provided*, That nothing in the removing of the patient shall conflict with section, "Quarantine," under heading, "How can premises be released from quarantine," or to conflict with section "Placard," sub-heading, "How can premises be released from placard."

**WASTE PAPER.** Suitable covered receptacles must be provided, so as to prevent the promiscuous accumulation of waste paper which contains more or less decomposable material that could be used as food by, or a breeding-place for, flies.

**SEWAGE.** Where possible, connections should be made with a sewer, but if this is impossible, sanitary privies that prevent the entrance of flies must be provided.

**DISPOSAL OF WASTE FROM PRIVIES.** The pails or buckets used in privies shall when not more than three-fourths filled, be removed from the privy, carried at least half a mile from the water's edge, and the contents either burned or buried in a trench at least 2 feet deep, then covered with a large quantity of lime, and when buried there must be at least 1 foot of earth covering. The buckets or pails, after being emptied, shall be rinsed out with a disinfectant solution, and the rinsing fluid shall always be emptied into the trench.

**GARBAGE.** Closed receptacles must be provided for this purpose.

**WATER.** All water must have been tested by the State department of health no longer than six months previous.

**POLLUTION OF WATER PROHIBITED.** All persons living in the open or in camps, tents, or other temporary shelter shall exercise every possible or reasonable precaution to dispose of their waste so that springs, lakes, reservoirs, streams, or other watercourses shall not be polluted.

**SUPPLEMENTARY RULES AND REGULATIONS.** All camps shall be subject to such special and supplementary rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, as may from time to time be made by the State department of health.

**DUTY OF PERSON IN CHARGE OF CAMP TO ENFORCE REGULATIONS.** It shall be the duty of the superintendent, foreman, manager or other person in charge of the camp to see that all rules of this chapter are faithfully observed.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patient—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Remedies to Be Sold Only on Physician's Prescription—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Suppression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 14, 1918.)**

*Venereal diseases declared dangerous to the public health.*—Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

**RULE 1. *Venereal disease to be reported.***—Any physician or other person who makes a diagnosis in, or treats, a case of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and every superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, charitable, penal, or other institution or place of detention, in which there is a case of venereal disease, shall report such case immediately in writing to the local health officer, stating the name and address, or the office number, age, sex, color, and occupation, of the diseased person, and the date of onset of the disease, and the probable source of the infection: *Provided*, That the name and address of the diseased person need not be stated except as hereinafter specifically required. The report shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and sent to the local health officer, who shall report weekly on the prescribed form to the State board of health all cases reported to him.

**RULE 2. *Patients to be given information.***—It shall be the duty of every physician and of every other person who examines or treats a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, to instruct him in measures for preventing the spread of such disease, and inform him of the necessity for treatment until cured and to hand him a copy of the circular of the information obtainable for this purpose from the State board of health.

**RULE 3. *Investigation of cases.***—Health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and to investigate, all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid within their several territorial jurisdictions and to ascertain the source of such infection. Local health officers, or their authorized deputy, are hereby empowered and directed to make such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, as may be necessary for carrying out these regulations. Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes and persons associated with them, all such persons are to be considered within the above class.

**RULE 4. *Protection of others from infection by venereally diseased persons.***—Upon receipt of a report of a case of venereal disease it shall be the duty of the local health officer to institute measures for the protection of other persons from infection by such venereally diseased person.

(a) Local health officers are authorized and directed to quarantine persons who have or are reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid whenever, in the opinion of said local health officer, or the State board of health, or its secretary, quarantine is necessary for the protection of the

public health. In establishing quarantine the health officer shall designate and define the limits of the area in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid and his immediate attendant are to be quarantined, and no persons other than the attending physicians shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the local health officer.

No one but the local health officer shall terminate said quarantine, and this shall not be done until the diseased person has become noninfectious, as determined by the local health officer (or his authorized deputy) through the clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests, or until permission has been given him so to do by the State board of health or its secretary.

(b) The local health officer, or his authorized deputy, shall inform all persons who are about to be released from quarantine for venereal diseases, in case they are not cured what further treatment should be taken to complete their cure. Any person not cured before release from quarantine shall be required to sign in duplicate the following statement after the blank spaces have been filled to the satisfaction of the health officer:

One copy must be sent to the State board of health.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_ hereby acknowledge the fact that I am at this time infected with \_\_\_\_\_, and agree to place myself under the medical care of \_\_\_\_\_

(name of physician or clinic)

\_\_\_\_\_ within \_\_\_\_\_ hours, and that I will remain under treatment (address)

of said physician or clinic until released by the health officer of \_\_\_\_\_ or until my case is transferred with the approval of said health officer to another regularly licensed physician or an approved clinic.

I hereby agree to report to the health officer within four days after beginning treatment as above agreed, and will bring with me a statement from the above physician or clinic of the medical treatment applied in my case, and thereafter will report as often as may be demanded of me by the health officer. I agree, further, that I will take all precautions recommended by the health officer to prevent the spread of the above disease. I agree, until finally released by the health officer, to notify him of any change of address and to obtain his consent before moving my abode outside his jurisdiction.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

All persons signing the above agreement shall observe its provisions, and any failure so to do shall be a violation of these regulations. All such agreements shall be filed with the health officer and kept inaccessible to the public as provided in rule 10.

**RULE 5. Conditions under which the name of a patient is required to be reported.**—(a) When a person applies to a physician or other person for the diagnosis or treatment of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, it shall be the duty of the physician or person so consulted to inquire and ascertain from the person seeking such diagnosis or treatment whether such person has theretofore consulted with or has been treated by any other physician or person and, if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for diagnosis or treatment to furnish this information, and a refusal so to do or a falsification of the name and address of such physician or person consulted by such applicant shall be deemed a violation of these regulations. It shall be the duty of the physician or other person whom the applicant consults to notify the physician or other person last consulted of the change of advisers. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within five days after the last date upon

which the patient was instructed by him to appear, it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the local health officer the name and address of such venereally diseased person.

(b) If an attending physician or other person knows or has good reason to suspect that a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancre is so conducting himself or herself as to expose other persons to infection, or is about so to conduct himself or herself, he shall notify the local health officer of the name and address of the diseased person and the essential facts in the case.

**RULE 6. *Druggists forbidden to prescribe for venereal diseases.***—No druggist or other person not a physician licensed under the laws of the State shall prescribe, dispense, give, or sell to any person any drugs, medicines, or other substances to be used for the cure or alleviation of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chancre, or shall compound any drugs or medicines for said purpose from any written formula or order not written for the person for whom the drugs or medicines are compounded and not signed by a physician licensed under the laws of the State.

**RULE 7. *Spread of venereal disease unlawful.***—It shall be a violation of these regulations for any infected person knowingly to expose another person to infection with any of the said venereal diseases or for any person to perform an act which exposes another person to infection with venereal disease.

**RULE 8. *Prostitution to be repressed.***—Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancre, and the repression of prostitution is declared to be a public health measure. All local and State health officers are therefore directed to cooperate with the proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws directed against prostitution and otherwise to use every proper means for the repression of prostitution.

**RULE 9. *Giving certificates of freedom from venereal diseases prohibited.***—Physicians, health officers, and all other persons are prohibited from issuing certificates of freedom from venereal diseases: *Provided*, This rule shall not prevent the issuance of necessary statements of freedom from infectious diseases written in such form or given under such safeguards that their use in solicitation for sexual intercourse would be impossible.

**RULE 10. *Records to be secret.***—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by these regulations and by the laws of the State.

**RULE 11.** All persons arrested for vagrancy, prostitution, or adultery may be required to submit to and be given an examination for venereal disease by the local health officer, or his authorized deputy. Such examination shall be complete and shall include a Wassermann test by the State laboratory. If the person arrested be found infected he (or she) shall at once be put in quarantine as hereinbefore provided.

**RULE 12.** Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10 for each offense.

## NEW JERSEY.

### List of Notifiable Diseases—Influenza and Pneumonia Added. (Reg. Dept. of H., Oct. 1, 1918.)

REGULATION 1. The following diseases are hereby declared to be communicable:

Anthrax.	Pneumonia (broncho).
Chicken pox.	Pneumonia (lobar).
Cholera, Asiatic.	Poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis).
Diphtheria (membranous croup).	Rabies (hydrophobia).
Dysentery, amebic and bacillary.	Scarlet fever.
Glanders.	Smallpox (varioid).
Influenza.	Trachoma.
Leprosy.	Trichinosis.
Malaria.	Tuberculosis, all forms.
Measles.	Typhoid fever.
Measles, German.	Typhus fever (Brill's disease).
Meningitis, epidemic cerebrospinal.	Whooping cough.
Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Yellow fever.
Paratyphoid fever.	
Plague.	

### Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever—Examination of Suspected Carriers—Commitment to Hospital. (Ch. 209, Act Mar. 4, 1918.)

1. Whenever the director of health of this State, or any local board of health, or the health officer of any such board shall have reason to believe that any person is the carrier of the infective agent of typhoid fever or paratyphoid fever, and is unable or unwilling to conduct himself in such a manner as not to expose the public to danger of infection, the said director of health, local board of health, or health officer, as the case may be, may request such person to submit to a medical examination, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not such person is, in fact, the carrier of such infective agent, and it shall be the duty of every such person to submit to such examination as aforesaid and to permit such specimens of blood or bodily discharges to be taken for laboratory examination as may be necessary to establish the presence or absence of such infective agent: *Provided, however,* That whenever any such person shall refuse to submit to such examination, or to furnish such specimens as aforesaid, the said director of health, local board of health, or health officer may apply to a judge of the court of common pleas for an order requiring that such person shall submit to such examination and furnish such specimens as aforesaid. Such application shall be by affidavit setting forth the particular infective agent with which the person is suspected to be infected, and the reasons why such examination is desired.

2. If said director of health, local board of health, or health officer shall find as a result of such examination as aforesaid, or in any other manner, that any person is the carrier of the infective agent of any such disease, and

is unable or unwilling to conduct himself in such a manner as not to expose the public to danger of infection, the said director of health, local board of health, or health officer, as the case may be, shall lodge a complaint against such person with any judge of the court of common pleas. Upon presentation of such complaint to such judge he may in his discretion sign and the clerk of the court of common pleas shall seal a warrant directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, commanding him to forthwith bring the person named in said complaint before such judge. Upon the return of the warrant or at any time to which the matter shall be adjourned, the said judge shall proceed to hear testimony and to determine and give judgment in the matter, and said judge, if he finds that said person is the carrier of the infective agent of any such disease, and neglects or is unable to so conduct himself as not to expose the public to infection, may commit said person to a county or municipal hospital or to any other suitable place or institution for the care of persons suffering from such disease. Such judge may also make such order for the care or treatment of such person as may be proper. Said person shall be held in said hospital, place, or institution until discharged by a judge of the court of common pleas or by a justice of the supreme court. Said judge or justice shall have the power to adjourn the hearing in any case from time to time not exceeding 30 days from the return of the warrant, and to bail the person so charged in such sum as he shall deem proper for his presence at such time and place as said hearing shall be adjourned to, and, in default of bail, to commit the person so charged to the common jail of said county, to be there detained subject to hearing of said complaint. The complaint, commitment, and any and all other papers relating to the said matter shall be filed in the office of the county clerk.

3. Any person who shall disobey any order made by a judge of the court of common pleas, pursuant to the provisions of this supplement, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$100, to be recovered in the manner provided for the recovery of penalties by the act [an act for the protection of the public health, approved March 22, 1895] to which this act is a supplement.

**Venereal Diseases—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Issuance of Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease to Prostitutes Prohibited—Quarantine—Prohibited Occupations—Duties of Local Health Authorities—Instructions and Circular of Information to Be Given Patient—Removal to Other Jurisdiction—Free Treatment to Indigent Persons—Procedure in Enforcement of Act. (Ch. 253, Act Mar. 4, 1918.)**

1. Syphilis, gonorrhea and chancroid are hereby declared to be infectious and communicable diseases, dangerous to the public health.

Whenever any local board of health or health officer shall receive a report from the Surgeon General of the United States Army or Navy, or from the commanding officer of any camp, cantonment or other military or naval organization situated in this State, or from any person authorized by the surgeon general or said commanding officer to make such report, that any person within the jurisdiction of said board or health officer is, or is suspected to be suffering from or infected with any infectious venereal disease, said board or health officer may cause a medical examination to be made of said person for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not such person is in fact suffering from or infected with such disease, and it shall be the duty of every such person to submit to such examination as aforesaid and to permit such specimens of blood or bodily discharges to be taken for laboratory examination as may be necessary to establish the presence or absence of such disease or infection. If a request

is made therefor, such examination shall be made by a physician of the same sex as the person being examined.

2. All prostitutes or other lewd persons are hereby included under the class of suspected persons described in section 1 of this act and may be required to submit to examination at any time, but no certificate of freedom from venereal disease shall be issued by any health officer or physician to any prostitute under any circumstances whatever.

3. Any person who refuses to submit to the examination provided for in section 1 of this act, or who refuses to supply or permit to be taken the specimens provided for in said section, or who, upon examination, is found to be suffering from a venereal disease in its infectious stage, and who, by reason of his habits, occupation, or for any other reason, is likely to spread the disease to others, may, in the discretion of said board of health or health officer, be isolated either in a hospital or in his own home, and such isolation continued until such person is determined by suitable examination to be no longer infectious. In establishing isolation, said board or officer shall define the place and the limits of the area within which said person is to be isolated, and no person other than the attending physician or nurse shall enter or leave the area of isolation without the permission of said board or health officer.

4. No person having any venereal disease in the infectious stage shall conduct himself in such a manner as to expose others to infection. No such person shall engage in the preparation, manufacture, or handling of milk, milk products or other foodstuffs, nor shall such person be employed or permitted to work in any dairy, creamery, milk depot, or other place where milk or its products are produced, manufactured, or sold, or in any other place or establishment where foods are exposed or handled. No person having a venereal disease in the infectious stage shall engage in the nursing or care of children or of the sick, or in any other occupation of such a nature that his infection may be transmitted to others.

5. It shall be the duty of all local health authorities to use all reasonable means to ascertain the existence of cases of infectious venereal diseases within their respective jurisdictions, to investigate all cases that are not under the care of reputable physicians, and to ascertain so far as is possible all sources of infection and exposures to the same.

6. It shall be the duty of every physician in attendance upon a person having an infectious venereal disease, or suspected of having such disease, to instruct such person in the precautionary measures for preventing the spread of the disease and in the necessity for systematic and prolonged treatment, and also furnish to such person printed directions for preventing infection, to be supplied to physicians by the State department of health on request. If a person in the infectious stage of a venereal disease shall fail to report to said physician for treatment by the physician when directed so to do, said physician shall report such failure on the part of said person to the local board of health, and such board or its health officer may thereupon require said person to be examined as provided for in section 1 of this act, and if, upon examination, said person is found to be suffering from a venereal disease in its infectious stage and does not present evidence to show that he is being regularly treated by a reputable physician for such disease, he shall be isolated, as described in section 3 of this act.

7. Cases of gonococcus infection are to be regarded as infectious until at least two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci. Cases of syphilis shall be regarded as infectious until all lesions of the skin and mucous membranes are fully healed. Cases of chancroid shall be regarded as infectious until all lesions are fully healed.

8. No person having a venereal disease in the infectious stage shall be removed from, nor shall such person move from one health jurisdiction to another without first securing the permission of the local health authorities of the place from which such removal is to be made, or from the director of health of the State of New Jersey. Before such permit shall be granted the person making application therefor must show that (1) such removal can and will be made without endangering the health of others; (2) that the patient agrees to place himself under the care of a reputable physician to be named in the application for said permit. The local health authority or director of health issuing such permit shall report to the local health authorities of the municipality to which such person purposes to go, the name of such person, the address to which he intends to go, and the name and address of the physician by whom he will be treated.

9. Any person who is suffering from a venereal disease in the infectious stage and who is unable to pay for treatment may make application for care and treatment to the local board of health of the municipality in which said person resides. If said board, after investigation, finds that said person is in fact unable to pay for such treatment, said treatment shall be provided for such person without cost.

10. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be punishable by a penalty of not less than \$10 or more than \$100, to be sued for and recovered by the director of health of New Jersey or by the local health officer, local board of health, or other board or officer exercising the powers of a local board of health, of any local jurisdiction within which such violations may occur.

Every district court in any city or judicial district, and every justice of the peace in any county, and any police justice or recorder in any city, borough, township, or village is hereby empowered, on oath or affirmation made according to law that any person or persons have or may have violated any provision of this act, to issue process at the suit of the director of health or the local health officer, local board of health, or other board or officer exercising the powers of a local board of health, of any local jurisdiction within which such violation shall have occurred, either in the nature of a summons or warrant, against the person or persons so charged, which process shall, when in the nature of a warrant, be returnable forthwith, and when in the nature of a summons, shall be returnable in not less than 1 nor more than 10 entire days; such process shall state what provision of this act is alleged to have been violated, and on the return of such process, or at any time to which the trial shall have been adjourned, the said court, justice of the peace, police justice, or recorder shall proceed to hear the testimony and to determine and give judgment in the matter without the filing of any pleadings; and the said court, justice of the peace, police justice, or recorder shall, if judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, forthwith issue execution against the goods and chattels and person of the defendant or defendants, and said court, justice of the peace, police justice, or recorder is further empowered to cause any such defendant who may refuse or neglect to forthwith pay the amount of the judgment rendered against him, and all costs and charges incident thereto, to be committed to the county jail for any period not exceeding 90 days; and said court, justice of the peace, police justice, or recorder is further empowered in case any such defendant shall have been twice convicted, within the space of six months, of a violation of the same provision of this act, and due proof of the same is made, in addition to the payment of the prescribed penalty, to cause said defendant to be imprisoned in the county jail or county workhouse,

with or without hard labor, for any number of days not exceeding one for each dollar of the penalty.

No district court, justice of the peace, police justice, or recorder shall have jurisdiction of any offenses against this act which shall take place outside of the territorial jurisdiction of such district court, justice of the peace, police justice, or recorder, as such territorial jurisdiction is now or may hereafter be established by law.

The officers to serve and execute any process issued out of any court or by any magistrate under this act shall be the officers authorized by law to serve and execute process in said courts and before such magistrates and officers as aforesaid, including constables and police officers.

The cost taxable in any such proceedings shall be the same costs as are taxable in other proceedings in such courts or before such magistrates, as the case may be.

**Laboratory Examinations and Analyses—May Be Made by State Department of Health for Persons, Corporations, and Institutions. (Ch. 39, Act Feb. 13, 1918.)**

1. The Department of Health of the State of New Jersey may, in its discretion, cause to be made, in the State laboratory of hygiene, analyses and examinations of samples of water, food, drugs, pathological materials and similar substances, when requested to do so by any person, private or municipal corporation or institution in this State. Said department shall fix the charges to be made for such analyses and examinations, and shall make such rules and regulations governing the collection and examination of such samples as they may deem proper.

2. All moneys received for the analyses of such samples as aforesaid shall be paid by the department of health to the treasurer of the State.

**Biologic Products for Use with Animals—Sale, Distribution, and Use. (Ch. 250, Act Mar. 4, 1918.)**

1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, give away, or distribute to any person, firm or corporation within the State of New Jersey any tuberculin, mallein, serum, virus, vaccine bacterin, or analogous product for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes for animals without the specific permission of the State department of agriculture for that purpose, unless such product has been produced under a license granted for its production by the United States Department of Agriculture.

2. Each sale, donation, or distribution of tuberculin or mallein, and each injection or test made with tuberculin or mallein within this State shall be reported in writing to the chief of the bureau of animal industry at the State House in the city of Trenton within seven days immediately after such sale, donation, distribution, or test. Such report shall be signed by the person making the same, and shall give the name of the purchaser or receiver of said tuberculin or mallein, the amount, the date of sale, donation, or distribution, the name and address of the owner or owners of the animals to be injected or tested, the locality where such test or injection has been made, the description of the animal or animals tested and a complete record of the test in detail upon blanks supplied by the department of agriculture.

3. It shall be unlawful for any person to inject or otherwise administer to any domestic animal any virus or other disease-producing substance, or substance containing pathogenic or disease-producing germs of a kind that is viru-

lent for domestic animals, unless specific permission for the purpose shall be granted by the chief of the bureau of animal industry, in writing, upon blanks provided by the department of agriculture for that purpose.

4. *Penalty.*—Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to a penalty of \$100 for each offense, to be recovered by the department of agriculture in an action of debt.

**County Tuberculosis Hospitals—Establishment, Maintenance, and Control.**  
(Ch. 272, Act Mar. 4, 1918.)

1. Section 1 of the act<sup>8</sup> [An act concerning tuberculosis, approved March 28, 1912, as amended by an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act concerning tuberculosis,' approved March 28, 1912," which amendment was approved March 27, 1917], to which this act is an amendment, shall be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows :

1. The board of chosen freeholders of any county shall have power to establish a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the disease known as tuberculosis.

When said board shall have voted to establish such hospital, it shall have the following powers :

To purchase and lease real property therefor, or acquire such real property and easements therein, by condemnation proceedings, in the manner prescribed by an act to regulate the ascertainment or payment of compensation for property condemned or taken for public use (Revision of 1900), and the supplements thereto and the amendments thereof.

To erect all necessary buildings, make all necessary improvements and repairs and alter any existing buildings for the use of said hospital: *Provided*, That the plans for such erection, alteration, or repair shall first be approved by the State board of health.

To appoint a board of managers for said hospital as hereinafter provided.

Upon request of the board of managers to equip the hospital with all necessary furniture, appliances, fixtures, and other needed facilities for the care and treatment of patients, and for the use of officers and employees thereof, and shall purchase all necessary supplies.

To cause to be assessed, levied, and collected such sums of money as it shall deem necessary for suitable lands, buildings, and improvements for said hospital, and for the maintenance thereof, and for all other necessary expenditures therefor; and to borrow money for the erection of such hospital and for the purchase of a site therefor on the credit of the county, and issue county obligations therefor, in such manner as it may do for other county purposes.

To accept and hold in trust for the county any grant or devise of land, or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property or any donation to be applied, principal or income, or both, for the benefit of said hospital, and apply the same in accordance with the terms of the gift.

2. Section 3 of the act to which this act is an amendment is hereby amended to read as follows :

3. The board of managers shall elect from among its members a president and one or more vice presidents. It shall appoint a superintendent of the hospital, who shall be also treasurer and secretary of the board, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the board. Said superintendent shall not be a member of the board of managers, and shall be a qualified practitioner of medicine or other person trained for work of said character.

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<sup>8</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 200, p. 136.

Said board of managers shall fix the salaries of the superintendent and all other officers and employees, subject to the approval of the board of chosen freeholders, within the limits of the appropriation made therefor by such board of chosen freeholders, and such salaries shall be compensation in full for all services rendered. The board of managers shall determine the amount of time required to be spent at the hospital by said superintendent in the discharge of his duties; shall have the general superintendence, management and control of the said hospital, of the grounds, buildings, officers and employees thereof, of the inmates therein, and of all matters relating to the government, discipline, contracts and fiscal concerns thereof, and make such rules and regulations as may seem to them necessary for carrying out the purposes of such hospital; shall maintain an effective inspection of said hospital and keep itself informed of the affairs and management thereof; shall meet at the hospital at least once in every month, and at such other times as may be prescribed in the by-laws, and shall hold its annual meeting at least three weeks prior to the meeting of the board of freeholders, at which appropriations for the ensuing year are to be considered.

Shall keep in a book provided for that purpose a proper record of its proceedings, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of its members, to the members of the board of freeholders of the county, and to duly authorized representatives of the State commissioner of charities and corrections and of the State board of health.

Shall certify all bills and accounts, including the salaries and wages, and transmit them to the board of freeholders of the county, who shall provide for their payment in the same manner as other charges against the county are paid.

Shall make to the board of freeholders of the county, annually, at such time as said freeholders shall direct, a detailed report of the operations of the hospital during the year, the number of patients received, the methods and results of their treatment, together with suitable recommendations and such other matter as may be required of them, and full and detailed estimates of the appropriations required during the ensuing year for all purposes, including maintenance, the erection of buildings, repairs, renewals, extensions, improvements, betterments, or other necessary purposes.

3. Section 4 of the act to which this act is an amendment is hereby amended to read as follows:

4. The superintendent shall be chief executive officer of the hospital and subject to the by-laws, rules and regulations thereof, and to the powers of the board of managers.

Shall have general supervision and control of the records, accounts and buildings of the hospital, and all internal affairs, and maintain discipline therein, and enforce compliance with and obedience to all rules, by-laws and regulations adopted by the board of managers for the government, discipline and management of said hospital and the employees and inmates thereof. He shall make such further rules, regulations and orders as he may deem necessary, not inconsistent with law or with the rules, regulations and directions of the board of managers.

Shall, with the consent of the board of managers, appoint such resident officers and such employees as he may think proper and necessary for the efficient performance of the business of the hospital, and prescribe their duties; and for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity to be heard, discharge any such officer or employee at his discretion.

Shall cause proper accounts and records of the business and operations of the hospital to be kept regularly from day to day in books and on records provided

for that purpose; and see that such accounts and records are correctly made up for the annual report to the board of freeholders, as required by section 3 of this chapter, and present the same to the board of managers, who shall incorporate them in their report to the said freeholders.

Shall receive into the hospital, under the general direction of the board of managers, in the order of application, any person found to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form, who has a legal settlement in the county, or who has been an actual resident and inhabitant of the county for a period of at least one year prior to his application for admission to said hospital, or any person who may be committed to said hospital by an order of any judge of the court of common pleas. Said superintendent shall cause to be kept proper accounts and records of the admission of all patients, their names, age, sex, color, marital condition, residence, occupation, and place of last employment.

Shall cause a careful examination to be made of the physical condition of all persons admitted to the hospital and provide for the treatment of each such patient according to his need; and shall cause a record to be kept of the condition of each patient when admitted and from time to time thereafter.

Shall temporarily discharge from said hospital any patient who shall willfully or habitually violate the rules thereof; or who is found not to have tuberculosis; or who is found to have recovered therefrom; or who for any other reason is no longer a suitable patient for treatment therein; and shall make a full report thereof at the next meeting of the board of managers, who shall make such final disposition of the case as they may think proper.

Shall collect and receive all moneys due the hospital, keep an accurate account of the same, report the same at a monthly meeting of the board of managers, and transmit the same to the county collector within 10 days after such meeting.

Shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, give a bond in such sum as the board of managers may determine to secure the faithful performance of such duties.

#### **County Tuberculosis Hospitals—Admission, Care, and Maintenance of Patients. (Ch. 30, Act Feb. 11, 1918.)**

1. Section 5 of an act entitled "An act concerning tuberculosis," approved March 28, 1912, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

5. Any resident of the county in which the hospital is situated, desiring treatment in such hospital, may apply in person to the superintendent or to any reputable physician for examination, and such physician, if he find that said person is suffering from tuberculosis in any form, may apply to the superintendent of the hospital for his admission. Blank forms for such application shall be provided by the hospital, and shall be forwarded by the superintendent thereof gratuitously to any reputable physician in the county upon request. So far as practicable applications for admission to the hospital shall be made upon such forms. The superintendent of the hospital, upon receipt of such application, if it appears therefrom that the patient is suffering from tuberculosis, and if there be a vacancy in the said hospital, shall notify the person named in such application to appear in person at the hospital. If, upon personal examination of such patient, or of any patient applying in person for admission, the superintendent and board of managers are satisfied that such person is suffering from tuberculosis, he shall admit him to the hospital as a patient. All such applications shall state whether, in the judgment of the physician, the person is able to pay in whole or in part for his care and treatment while at the hospital; and every application shall be filed and recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the order of their receipt. When said hospital is completed and

ready for the treatment of patients or whenever thereafter there are vacancies therein, admission to said hospital shall be made in the order in which the names of applicants shall appear upon the application book to be kept as above provided in so far as such applicants are certified to by the superintendent to be suffering from tuberculosis. No discrimination shall be made in the accommodation, care, or treatment of any patient because of the fact that the patient or his relatives contribute to the cost of his maintenance in whole or in part, and no patient shall be permitted to pay for his maintenance in such hospital a greater sum than the average per capita cost of maintenance therein, including a reasonable allowance for the interest on the cost of the hospital; and no officer or employee of such hospital shall accept from any patient thereof any fee, payment, or gratuity whatsoever for his services, and any such person having been so admitted shall not be discharged without having first obtained permission of the superintendent or board of managers of such hospital, so that such person may not become a menace to the community. The board of managers shall have the right to hold and detain any patient admitted to said hospital when in their judgment it is for the benefit of said patient or of the community that said patient remain therein; but said patient or any person as his next friend, may apply to the court of common pleas in a summary manner for the discharge of said patient. The medical superintendent shall have the custody and control of every person admitted as a patient to said hospital until properly discharged and, subject to the regulations established by the board of managers, may restrain and discipline any patient in such manner as in his opinion is required for the welfare of said patient.

**Tuberculosis—State Aid to Counties. (Ch. 140, Act Feb. 27, 1918.)**

1. Section 13 of the act [An act concerning tuberculosis, approved March 28, 1912] to which this act is amendatory be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

13. There shall be paid by the State treasurer quarterly to each county which maintains tubercular patients, either in the county hospital or in a hospital of a municipality or an incorporated society under contract between such county and such municipality or incorporated society, the sum of \$3 per week for each person maintained in such institution by such county during the time of such confinement, except those patients paying full maintenance.

**County Tuberculosis Nurses—Employment and Duties. (Ch. 185, Act Mar. 4, 1918.)**

ART. 14. *Nurses.*—1401. Every board of chosen freeholders shall have power, from time to time, to employ a registered nurse or nurses, whose duties, under the rules and regulations, from time to time to be prescribed by such board, shall be as follows: To discover and investigate any tuberculosis cases existing in such county; to give instructions to tuberculosis patients and others in such county relative to hygienic or sanitary measures to be observed in preventing the spread of such disease; to act as visiting nurse to any tuberculosis patients in such county; to aid in making a report of existing or suspected cases of tuberculosis in such county to the State board of health, to the board of managers of any hospital established in or for such county for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, and to the board of health of any municipality in such county, and to perform such other duties as nurse or hygienic expert as may be designated by such board of chosen freeholders to prevent the spread of such disease.

1402. Every nurse so employed shall, at the end of each month, and at such other times as the board of chosen freeholders may require, make a report in writing to such board, which report shall show in detail the visits made during such month, or specified time, the services performed, and such other information as the board of chosen freeholders may from time to time require.

1403. Nothing in this article shall repeal or in any wise affect an act entitled "An act concerning tuberculosis," approved March 28, 1912; and this article shall not apply to any county of the first class where nurses have been, or may be appointed to perform the duties mentioned in paragraph 1, by the board of managers, serving under the provisions of an act entitled "An act concerning tuberculosis," approved March 28, 1912.

**Dental Clinics for Treatment of Indigent School Children—Municipalities Authorized to Equip and Maintain. (Ch. 155, Act Mar. 1, 1918.)**

1. It shall be lawful for any board or body having control of the finances of any municipality, annually to appropriate a sum, as it may deem advisable, to be used and applied only for the maintenance and equipment, in such municipality, of a dental clinic or clinics, for the free treatment of indigent persons of school age.

**Free Treatment by Hospitals in Counties Having No County Hospital—Distribution of County Appropriations to Assist in Maintenance of Such Hospitals Giving Free Treatment. (Ch. 42, Act Feb. 13, 1918.)**

1. Any and all money hereafter appropriated by any board of chosen freeholders and distributed and paid to any hospital by virtue of the provisions of the statute [An act to enable counties which have no county hospital to assist in maintaining hospitals located in such county, approved April 26, 1886] to which this act is a supplement, or of any amendment thereof, shall, in case there be more than one such hospital in such county, be distributed among and paid to such hospitals upon the basis of the free ward day's treatment furnished by each of such hospitals for the benefit, comfort, and maintenance of such patients, inmates therein, as are residents of such county when admitted to such hospital, and not otherwise.

2. A free ward day's treatment is defined as not less than 24 hours' medical and nursing attention of a hospital patient who occupies a listed hospital bed in the public ward for at least 24 hours continuously and for which nothing is paid: *Provided*, That free ward day's treatment shall not include treatment given to any person who would not commonly be admitted to or maintained in the public or contagious wards of general hospitals.

3. It shall be the duty of any hospital desiring to participate in the said funds to make an annual report prior to December 15 of each year to the board of chosen freeholders of such county under oath of the superintendent or custodian of the records, and verified by the president of said hospital, setting forth in detail the free work done by said hospital in accordance with the provisions of this act for the 12 months ending November 30 next preceding, and the apportionment of such money for the fiscal year of such county, following such reports, shall be made to each hospital upon the basis of free service shown by such reports, and no hospital failing to make such reports shall participate in such funds appropriated for such fiscal year immediately following such failure.

**Public and Private Hospitals, Sanatoriums, Clinics, and Dispensaries—  
Protection of, from Impostors. (Ch. 116, Act Feb. 23, 1918.)**

1. Any person who shall obtain free or at greatly reduced rates care or treatment, or medicines, or surgical treatment, or dental treatment from any hospital, sanitarium, clinic, or dispensary, either public or private, upon false representations as to his or her ability to make payment for same shall be a disorderly person, and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed \$50 or imprisoned not to exceed 10 days, or both.

**State Department of Health—Establishment of Petty Cash Expense Fund for  
Payment of Certain Expenses Authorized. (Ch. 90, Act Feb. 21, 1918.)**

1. The department of health of the State of New Jersey may, for the purpose of paying the traveling expenses of employees of the said department, the expenses incurred in connection with the traveling exhibits operated by said department, and for the purpose of paying other current expenses requiring a prompt cash outlay, establish a petty cash expense fund.

2. The State treasurer, upon the warrant of the State comptroller, shall, for the purpose aforesaid, pay to the director of such department, from the annual appropriation for the expenses of such department, a sum of money not exceeding \$2,000, upon the application, in writing, by the director of such department.

3. The director of such department shall send to the State comptroller, on or before the tenth day of each month, a detailed account of the disbursements made from said fund for the preceding month, accompanied by vouchers, when such disbursements are of a character that vouchers can be readily obtained therefor. Upon the receipt of this account the comptroller shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer for the amount thereof, and upon the said warrant the treasurer shall pay to the director of the department of health the said sum, which sum, when received by the said director, shall be used for the reimbursement of said fund. On or before October 31 in each year the director of health shall return to the State treasurer the full amount of said fund.

4. Any question arising in respect hereof with reference to the amount to be allowed to such board or department, the expenditure thereof, the accounting therefor, and the repayment thereof to the State treasurer, shall be finally determined by the ruling of the State comptroller.

**State Board of Health and Bureau of Vital Statistics—Provision Entitling  
Each Physician to Receive Copy of Annual Report of, Repealed. (Ch. 171,  
Act Mar. 1, 1918.)**

1. Section 6 of "An act to establish in this State boards of health and a bureau of vital statistics, and to define their respective powers and duties," approved March 31, 1887, be and the same is hereby repealed.

**Local Boards of Health—Incorporation of Employees of, for Purpose of  
Establishing Pension Fund. (Ch. 167, Act Mar. 1, 1918.)**

1. Section 2 of the act\* [An act concerning local boards of health and employees thereof in cities in this State, and for the relief of such employees, approved April 2, 1913] to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

2. For the purpose of forming such a corporation, the health officer or other chief officer or person in charge of such employees, shall notify each and every employee of such local board or department of health to attend a meeting to be

\* Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 264, p. 299.

held not less than five days after the giving of such notice, to consider the formation of a corporation in accordance with this act. Said notice shall be in writing and shall specify the time and place of the meeting of such employees. If two-thirds of the employees present at such meeting shall vote in favor of forming such a corporation they shall adopt a resolution to that effect and shall choose a name for the corporation, and shall organize by electing three persons selected from the said employees of such board or department, who, together with the executive head of the board or department having charge or control of the public health in such city and the health officer or other chief officer or person in charge of said employees, the latter two being ex officio members, shall constitute a board of trustees. The first trustees created under this act shall prepare and sign a certificate reciting the adoption of the resolution by the employees as hereinbefore directed, the name adopted, the appointment of trustees, the organization and the names of officers and execution of the certificate, for the purpose of forming a corporation under this act, for the purposes herein set forth, which certificate shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county wherein such corporation shall be organized, and shall then be filed in the office of the commissioner of banking and insurance, at Trenton, in this State, and thereupon such trustees, their associates and successors, shall be and become a body politic and corporation in law with all the powers incident thereto.

2. Section 3 of the act to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

3. The pension fund to be formed as hereinafter provided for shall be under the control and management of said board of five trustees. The first board of trustees selected, as in section 2 of this act, shall serve until the month of January following the incorporation of such association, at which time three members of the association shall be elected as trustees in place of the three selected as provided in section 2, by a majority vote of the members of the association as follows: One for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years, who shall serve for the respective terms for which they each were chosen and thereafter annually, in the month of January in each year, a member of such board of trustees shall be chosen for a full term of three years to serve in the place and stead of the trustee whose term shall have then expired, so that the term of office of but one member shall expire in each year. Any vacancy occurring among the board of trustees or in the office of chairman, secretary, treasurer or other officers of such corporation by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, shall be filled in the manner provided for in the by-laws, and in the absence of such provision such vacancies shall be filled by the board of trustees.

3. Section 5 of the act to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

5. The said board of trustees shall at the first annual meeting thereof, and at each annual meeting thereafter, elect a chairman, secretary, and treasurer and such other officers as they may deem necessary; the secretary may be one of their own members, or the clerk of such local board or department of health; the board of trustees shall fix the compensation of the secretary and treasurer; the chairman shall serve without compensation.

4. Section 8 of the act to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

8. All pensions created under this act shall be exempt from execution, attachment, or any other legal process whatever. Such pension fund shall be provided and sustained as follows:

1. By paying into such pension fund moneys which shall have been received by any such board or department of health from fines and fees, and which may,

from time to time, be designated for such purpose by the local board or department of health of any such city, not to exceed, however, \$2,500 in any one year.

II. By all rewards, fees, gifts, or emoluments paid or given for extraordinary services rendered by any such employee of such board or department, except when the same is allowed by such local board or department of health, or other duly authorized municipal authority having charge and control of such board or department, to be retained by such employee or member, or when the same is specially given to endow a medal or other competitive reward.

III. By all appropriations, donations, devises, and bequests that may be made or given to such pension fund by any such municipality or other corporation or person, and any such municipality is hereby authorized to make appropriations to any pension fund created under this act.

IV. The board of trustees of any such corporation may assess and collect from each and every employee of such board or department who shall take advantage of this act, as hereinafter provided, a sum not exceeding 2 per centum of his annual salary; said sum shall be paid by each and every member monthly to the treasurer of such corporation, and such assessment and collection shall be in manner and form as may be provided in the by-laws of the corporation, and whenever any such employee who has taken advantage of the provisions of this act shall die, shall leave, or be discharged from the employ of any such board or department, having served therein for a less term than 25 years, all payments made by such employee to such pension fund shall be forfeited by him and shall be added to and become a part of such pension fund. The board of trustees is hereby empowered, in its judgment, to make it a condition of membership in the pension association hereby authorized to be formed, that each member shall sign an order on the city treasurer, or other disbursing officer in any such city, directing the retention of the amount of the assessment levied upon members of the pension association, to be paid over directly to the association by retention from his salary or wages, and the city treasurer or other disbursing officer is hereby directed to make such retention and payments: *Provided, however,* That such retention from salary or wages shall only become operative in the event of the same being incorporated as a part of the by-laws of any pension corporation formed under this act.

5. Section 9 of the act to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

9. Pensions shall be paid from such fund in the manner following:

1. In all cities of this State in which this act shall become operative, all employees of such local board or department who shall have honorably served therein for 25 years shall, upon application to the local board or department of health in such city, be retired by such board, and shall thereupon receive from such pension fund an amount, annually, equal to one-half of the salary received by such employee at the time of his retirement.

II. If any employee of such board or department shall hereafter become incapacitated, either mentally or physically, for the performance of his duties, whenever such incapacity is the result of injury received or illness incurred in the discharge of his duties as an employee of such department, he shall be retired by such local board or department of health, and shall thereupon be entitled to receive from such pension fund, during the term of such incapacity or injury, an amount equal to one-half of his salary received by him at the time of his retirement.

III. Any employee of any such local board or department of health who shall have served therein for 25 years continuously, who shall become incapacitated, either mentally or physically, from illness or injury incurred in the perform-

ance of his duties as such employee, or who, by reason of advanced age, is found unfit for the performance of his duties, shall be retired by the local board or department of health of such city, and thereupon he shall receive from such pension fund an amount equal to one-half the salary received by him at the time of such retirement. No pensions shall be paid out of any such fund until after the thirty-first day of December, in the year 1920.

6. Section 11 of the act to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

11. Persons employed by any such board or department of health at the time of the passage of this act shall not be permitted to take advantage of the provisions hereof after the expiration of two years from the date of the incorporation of such pension association; and all persons coming into the employ of any such board or department subsequent to the formation of any such pension association shall not be entitled to take advantage of the provisions hereof, unless he shall within two years after the date upon which he shall have been appointed, make application to the board of trustees for membership in such pension fund as hereinafter provided; and any such applicant shall be required to pay into such fund, together with such application, a sum of money equal to 2 per centum of the salary of such employee from the date of his appointment to the date of such application; and no such application shall be antedated.

7. Section 14 of the act to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

14. Any employee of any such board or department of health hereinbefore mentioned may avail himself of the benefits of such pension fund by making application in writing for membership therein and paying into said fund monthly the assessments levied by the board of trustees: *Provided, however*, That employees who desire to take advantage of this act after the formation of such corporation or the creation of such pension fund shall be required to conform with the provisions of section 11 of this act.

8. Section 15 of the act to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

15. In the event of a change in the method of government heretofore or hereafter adopted in any city in this State in which a pension corporation or association has been incorporated in accordance with the provisions of this act, such association shall not thereby become inoperative, but shall extend to and continue in force and effect in so far as the provisions of this act may be consistent with such change and rearrangement of the duties and positions of the members of any such pension corporation or association, and the provisions hereof shall apply to any new board, body or authority which shall be charged with the supervision of the department or departments under which the members of any such pension corporation or association are employed.

#### **Shellfish—Condemnation, Possession, and Sale of, When Dangerous to Health. (Ch. 165, Act Mar. 1, 1918.)**

1. That section 2 of the act<sup>10</sup> [An act to secure the purity and wholesomeness of shellfish, approved Feb. 29, 1912] of which this is amendatory be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

2. If the State department of health discovers that any oyster or clam bed, or other place from which oysters, clams or other shellfish are or may be taken is subject to pollution or to any other condition which may render the oysters, clams or other shellfish in such places, or which may be taken therefrom,

<sup>10</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 200, p. 149.

dangerous to health, it shall be the duty of said board to immediately condemn such oyster or clam bed or other place, and to prohibit the taking of oysters, clams or other shellfish from such places, and also to prohibit the sale, distribution, offering for sale or having in possession any such oysters, clams, or other shellfish, without a permit to so take, sell, distribute, offer to sell, or have in possession, first obtained from the State department of health, under such terms and regulations as they shall adopt.

**Water Supplies—Pollution of, Prohibited—Procedure When Act Is Violated.**  
(Ch. 229, Act Mar. 4, 1918.)

1. Section 1 of the act [An act to secure the purity of the public supplies of potable waters in this State, approved Mar. 17, 1899], of which this act is amendatory be and the same hereby is amended so that it shall read as follows:

1. No excremental matter, domestic, factory, workshop, mill or slaughterhouse refuse, creamery or cheese factory waste, garbage, dye stuff, coal tar, sawdust, tan bark or refuse from gas houses, or other polluting matter shall be placed in, or discharged into, the waters or placed or deposited upon the ice of any river, brook, stream or any tributary or branch thereof, or of any lake, pond, well, spring or other reservoir, above the point from which any city, town, borough, township or other municipality shall or may obtain its supply of water for domestic use; nor shall any such excremental matter, domestic, factory, workshop, mill, or slaughterhouse refuse, creamery or cheese factory waste, garbage, dye stuff, coal tar, sawdust, tan bark, or refuse from gas houses, or other polluting matter, be placed or suffered to remain upon the banks of any such river, brook, stream, or of any tributary or branch thereof, or of any lake, pond, well, spring, or other reservoir, above the point from which any city, town, borough, township, or other municipality shall or may obtain its supply of water for domestic use, as aforesaid; and any person or persons, or private or public corporation, which shall offend against any of the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for each offense; and each week's continuance, after notice by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, the local board of health having jurisdiction over the place where such offense was committed, the local board of health of any municipality the potable water supply of which is or may be affected by such offense, or any corporation engaged in the business of supplying water for sale for potable purposes, whose supply of potable water is or may be affected by such offense, to abate or remove the same, shall constitute a separate offense: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to repeal, modify, or otherwise affect any law or statute now conferring upon any local board of health the power or authority to institute any proceedings in any court of this State for the recovery of any penalty for, or obtaining any injunction against, the pollution of any of the waters of this State.

2. Section 2 of the act of which this act is amendatory be and the same hereby is amended so that it shall read as follows:

2. Any penalty incurred under any of the provisions of the first section of this act may be recovered, with costs, in a summary proceeding in the name of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, the local board of health having jurisdiction over the place where such offense was committed, the local board of health of any municipality the potable water supply of which is or may be affected by such offense, or any corporation engaged in the business of supplying water for sale for potable purposes, whose potable water supply is or may be affected by such offense; it shall be the duty of any health

Inspector, or member of any local board of health, who shall know or be informed of any violation of any of the provisions of the first section of this act whereby any penalty may have been incurred, to make, and any other person having such knowledge may make, under oath or affirmation, a complaint against the person or persons, or private or public corporation incurring such penalty, setting forth the facts of such violation, which complaint shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, or with any justice of the peace of the county within which the offense may have been committed, or with any police justice or recorder of the township, city or other municipality within which any local board bringing suit shall have jurisdiction; and the district court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder with whom any complaint shall be filed as aforesaid, setting forth facts sufficient to show that the penalty prescribed by the first section of this act has been incurred, is hereby authorized and required to issue process either in the nature of a summons or warrant, which process, when in the nature of a warrant, shall be returnable forthwith, and when in the nature of a summons shall be returnable in not less than 5 nor more than 15 days; on the return of such process, or at any time to which the trial shall have been adjourned, the said court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder shall proceed to hear the testimony of witnesses and the proofs in the case, and to determine and give judgment in the matter without the filing of any pleadings, and, if judgment shall be given in favor of the plaintiff, execution shall forthwith issue against the goods and chattels of the defendant for the amount of the penalty, with costs; and all judgments so rendered shall have the same force and effect as other judgments in civil actions before civil courts and officers, and may be docketed in like manner in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas; the officers to serve and execute any process or execution issued as aforesaid shall be the constables of the counties, which service and execution, in the case of any execution issued out of the district court, shall be made in the same manner and under the same liabilities as other executions issued out of said court are served and executed; the officers to serve and execute any process or execution issued by a justice of the peace, police justice or recorder shall be the constables of the county, which service and execution shall be made in the same manner and under the same liabilities as prescribed in cases of the service and execution and processes and executions by the act entitled "An act constituting courts for the trial of small causes" and the supplements thereto; when the plaintiff in any such proceeding is the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, or any corporation engaged in the business of supplying water for sale for potable purposes, the moneys, when recovered, shall be paid to the department of health, and by such department into the treasury of the State of New Jersey; when the plaintiff in any such proceeding is the local board of health of any such municipality, the moneys recovered shall be paid into the treasury of such municipality.

3. Section 4 of the act of which this act is amendatory be and the same hereby is amended so that it shall read as follows:

4. If any person or persons, corporation or corporations, city, town, borough, township or other municipality of this State, or any municipal or township authority, shall violate any of the provisions of the first section of this act, it shall be lawful for the said Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, whether or not the penalty above prescribed shall have been sued for or recovered, to file a bill in the court of chancery, in the name of the State, on the relation of said department of health for an injunction to prohibit the further violation of the said section, and every such action shall proceed in the

court of chancery according to the rules and practice relating to bills filed in the name of the attorney general on relation of individuals; it shall also be lawful for the local board of health having jurisdiction over the place where such offense was committed, or the local board of health of any municipality, the potable water supply of which is or may be affected by such offense, or any corporation engaged in the business of supplying water for sale for potable purposes, whose supply of potable water is or may be affected by such offense, whether or not such penalty shall have been sued for or recovered, to file a bill in the court of chancery, in the name of such board or corporation, for an injunction to prohibit the further violation of said section; and cases of emergency shall have precedence over other litigation pending at the time in the court of chancery, and may be heard on final hearing within such time, and on such notice as the chancellor shall direct.

**Water Supplies—Construction of Sewers for the Protection of. (Ch. 56, Act Feb. 16, 1918.)**

1. Section 11 of the act [An act to authorize cities having a public water supply derived from sources beyond the city limits to protect the same from pollution by providing for any portion of the territory from which such water is derived, or through which it flows, a system of sewers or drains in order to take up, carry off and dispose of the sewage and other polluting matter, and providing also for the raising and expenditure of the money necessary for this purpose, approved April 4, 1907] to which this is an amendment be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

11. In order to provide the moneys necessary for the construction of such sewer system, the common council or other governing body of such city having control of its finances may, at the request of the board or body having control of the water supply, appropriate from the surplus earnings (after operating, upkeep, interest, sinking fund or annual principal payments have been deducted) of the water plant such sum or sums necessary for the construction of such system in whole or in part, and may cause the bonds of such city to be issued to defray such construction in whole or in part as they may elect, but in any event the amount of bonds so issued shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000,000, said bonds shall be issued under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize and regulate the issuance of bonds and other obligations and the incurring of indebtedness by county, city, borough, village, town, township, or any municipality governed by an improvement commission," approved March 22, 1916, and the several supplements thereof and acts amendatory thereof.

Provision shall be made by the board having control of the water supply in any city where such bonds are issued for the payment of the semiannual interest on the bonds issued and for the payment of the principal when the same falls due: *Provided, however,* That in case the funds under the control of such board not otherwise pledged or appropriated shall in any way be insufficient for this purpose, it shall be the duty of the common council or other governing body of such city to make provision for the whole or deficiency, as the case may be, in the annual tax levy of such city.

**Water Supplies—Prevention of Pollution—Certain Municipal Ordinances to be Operative Immediately Upon Final Passage—Titles of Municipalities to Certain Lands Validated. (Ch. 223, Act Mar. 4, 1918.)**

1. Whenever any injunction, order or decree has heretofore been made, or may hereafter be made, by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, directing any municipality of this State to cease from polluting any of the potable waters of this

State, all ordinances adopted by such municipality for the purpose of obeying such injunction, order or decree, and providing for the constructing, reconstructing, enlarging, altering, operating, or maintaining of a system or works for the sanitary disposal of sewage or drainage, and for the necessary sewers or drains in connection therewith, shall become operative immediately upon the final passage thereof.

2. The title of any municipality of this State to any lands heretofore purchased by such municipality for the purpose of constructing thereon a system or works for the sanitary disposal of sewage or drainage shall be valid, notwithstanding that said lands were purchased by virtue of a resolution passed by such municipality and not by ordinance, and the action taken by such municipality by resolution shall be in all respects as valid, so far as the same shall affect the title to lands heretofore purchased by the municipality for the purpose aforesaid, as if said action had been taken by ordinance.

**Water Purification or Treatment Plants and Sewage Treatment Plants—Examination and Licensing of Superintendents and Operators in Charge of.**  
(Ch. 23, Act Feb. 9, 1918.)

1. In order that municipalities, corporations, or individuals owning or operating water purification or sewage disposal plants may secure the services of capable superintendents or operators, the department of health of the State of New Jersey is hereby authorized to cause examinations to be made, by such persons and at such times and places as it may appoint and under such rules and regulations as it may adopt, for the purpose of determining the qualifications of applicants for licenses as superintendents or operators in charge of any water purification or treatment plants purifying or treating water used for potable purposes by this State or of any sewage treatment plants discharging and [an] effluent into any of the waters of this State. Every such examination shall be in such subjects and conducted in such a manner as the department of health of the State of New Jersey shall direct, and every applicant whose examination shall be approved by said department shall receive a license as superintendent or operator of public water treatment plants or public sewage treatment plants, as the case may be.

2. No municipality, corporation, or individual shall appoint any person as superintendent or operator in charge of any water purification or treatment plant purifying or treating water used for potable purposes by inhabitants of this State or of any sewage treatment plant discharging an effluent into any of the waters of this State, or permit any person to discharge the duties of superintendent or operator in charge of such plant who is not the holder of a license issued by the department of health of the State of New Jersey under the provisions of this act: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent any municipality, corporation, or individual from continuing in office any person now occupying the office of superintendent or operator in charge of any water purification or treatment plant or any sewage treatment plant, and the department of health of the State of New Jersey, upon certification from the proper municipal officer, corporation, or individual, that such person held the office of superintendent or operator in charge of such water purification or sewage treatment plant at the time this act became effective, shall issue a license to said person in the same manner as if he had passed an examination held by the aforesaid department.

3. The department of health of the State of New Jersey may revoke the license of any superintendent or operator in charge of any water treatment or

sewage treatment plant if, after a hearing held by said department at which said superintendent or operator shall have had an opportunity to be heard, either in person or by counsel, said department shall determine that the said superintendent or operator in charge is incompetent to manage said plant, or that he has willfully neglected his duty in supervising the operation of said plant, or that he has disregarded or disobeyed the lawful orders, rules, or regulations of said department.

4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of \$10 for each day on which such violation has occurred. All penalties prescribed by this section shall be recovered in an action of debt by and in the name of the department of health of the State of New Jersey as plaintiff.

5. All penalties collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the treasury of the State of New Jersey.

6. Whenever any municipality, corporation, or individual shall violate any of the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the department of health of the State of New Jersey, either before or after the institution of proceedings for the collection of the penalty imposed by this act for such violation, to file a bill in the court of chancery, in the name of the State, at the relation of such department, for an injunction to restrain such violation and for such other or further relief in the premises as the court of chancery shall deem proper, but the filing of such bill, nor any of the proceedings thereon, shall not relieve any party to such proceedings from the penalty or penalties prescribed by this act for such violation.

#### **Sewers—Construction and Enlargement of, in Towns. (Ch. 224, Act Mar. 4, 1918.)**

1. Any town in this State may purchase, condemn, or otherwise acquire any land or real estate, or any right or interest therein, useful or necessary for the enlarging of such sewer or sewers, and for the building and constructing of such additional or relieving sewer or sewers, and may raise the money necessary to pay for any such land or real estate, or any right or interest therein, so acquired, by issuing and selling bonds, as provided in the above-entitled act.

2. In order to meet the expenses of enlarging such sewer or sewers, and for building and constructing such additional or relieving sewer or sewers, and for acquiring such land or real estate or any right or interest therein that may be useful or necessary for such improvements, the council or other governing body of any town in this State may borrow the money necessary therefor, temporarily, upon the promissory notes of such town; and said notes shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, and shall be payable at the expiration of not more than two years from the date of issue.

3. All proceedings heretofore taken and all contracts heretofore made by any town in this State, in substantial conformity with the requirements of the act [An act providing for the enlargement of sewers and for the building of additional or relieving sewers in towns of this State, approved April 22, 1902] to which this act is a supplement, be, and the same is hereby, validated, notwithstanding that the resolution required to be adopted by the votes of a majority of all the members of the council or other governing body of such town does not contain a declaration that any sewer or sewers in such town is or are insufficient for the proper sewage or drainage of such town, or any part or section thereof, and notwithstanding any defect in the advertisement for bids or otherwise.

**Bakeries, Confectioneries, Etc.—Licensing. (Ch. 9, Act Feb. 6, 1918.)**

1. Section 9 of the act<sup>11</sup> [An act regulating the age, employment, safety, health, and work hours of persons, employees, and operatives in places where biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes, macaroni, and other foodstuffs, confectionery, candy, ice cream, or frozen sweets are manufactured or made for the purpose of sale, and providing for the sanitation, sanitary condition, and licensing of such places, approved March 21, 1912] of which this act is amendatory be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall read as follows:

9. No person or corporation shall hereafter engage or continue in the business of making or manufacturing biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes, macaroni, and other foodstuffs, candy, ice cream, confectionery, or frozen sweets for the purpose of sale, unless he shall first obtain from the commissioner of labor of this State a license so to do. The applicant for any such license shall state in his application the location of the place at which he intends to engage in such business and such license shall not be issued unless the said commissioner is satisfied that such place conforms to all the requirements of this act. Such license shall specify the place at which such business is authorized to be carried on, and shall not authorize the engaging in such business at any other place. When it shall be made to appear to the said commissioner that any place at which such business is carried on under a license as aforesaid is not kept in accordance with or does not conform to the requirements of this act, or that any provision of this act is being violated therein, said commissioner may, after giving not less than 48 hours' notice in writing, which notice may be served by any representative of the department of labor, either personally on the proprietor of such place or by affixing the same on the inside of said place, revoke the license of the person engaging in such business at such place. Such license, if not revoked as aforesaid, shall remain in force for one year from the date of its issuance, at which time it shall expire. Any such license may be renewed upon application of the holder thereof upon payment of the fee below prescribed if the place named in the application for such renewal is conducted in accordance with the terms of this act. No person, whose license to engage in such business has expired or been revoked, shall engage or continue in such business in this State until he has procured a renewal or a new license in accordance with the terms of this act. Any applicant for any such license or a renewal thereof shall pay to the commissioner of labor a license fee of \$1, which fee shall be returned to such applicant in case the license is not granted. No other license shall be required by any other State or municipal authority.

**Hotels, Restaurants, and Other Public Eating Places—Municipalities Authorized to License and Regulate—Posting of Sanitary Ratings. (Ch. 133, Act Feb. 26, 1918.)**

1. Boards of health in any municipality of this State shall be authorized and empowered to pass, amend, and repeal an ordinance or ordinances for the licensing and regulation of the sanitary conditions of all hotels, restaurants, cafés, and other public eating houses in such municipalities, and provide for the posting of ratings or score cards setting forth the sanitary conditions of any such public eating house, after inspection of the same, and to post the same in some conspicuous or public place in such public eating house.

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<sup>11</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 200, p. 143.

2. Such boards of health are further empowered and authorized to fix and prescribe reasonable penalties for the violation of such ordinance or ordinances. not to exceed \$100 for each offense.

**Cattle—Inspection and Tests for Tuberculosis—Compensation for Condemned Animals—Importation into State. (Ch. 157, Act Mar. 1, 1918.)**

1. Paragraph 5 of section 2 of the act [An act concerning contagious and infectious diseases among cattle; regulating the importation of cattle into this State and providing measures to check the spread of diseases among cattle in this State; creating the commission on tuberculosis among animals, prescribing its powers and duties and fixing penalties for violations of this act, approved April 24, 1911] to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

5. (a) Whenever the secretary of the State board of health or the owner or owners of any dairy or breeding animals shall request the department of agriculture to cause an inspection to be made of any of such animals as may be supposed to be diseased with tuberculosis, the department of agriculture may designate a veterinarian to make such inspection, and, if deemed advisable by the department of agriculture, to conduct a tuberculin test of said animal or animals in accordance with the methods prescribed by the department of agriculture. If the owner or owners of such animal or animals shall agree to comply with and carry out the regulations of the department of agriculture relating to the removal from the herd and quarantine of condemned animals, the disinfection of the premises and the introduction into the herd of other animals, the expense of such inspection and tests shall be borne by the department of agriculture.

(b) Whenever such an inspection or test shall result in the condemnation of any animals examined or tested such animal or animals shall be held in quarantine by the owner or owners thereof until notified by the department of agriculture to slaughter said animal or animals, and upon receipt of said notice said owner or owners shall immediately slaughter or cause such animal or animals to be slaughtered in the presence of a duly authorized Federal, State, or municipal inspector. If the owner or owners of any animal or animals so condemned shall, before the slaughter of said animal or animals, agree to accept the net proceeds from the sale of the meat, hide, and other marketable parts of said animal or animals, provided the same shall have passed inspection by a Federal, State, or municipal health inspector, then said owner or owners shall have no further claim against the State on account of said slaughter, or the owner or owners of said animal or animals so condemned may agree that the value of said animal or animals be determined by appraisalment by the department of agriculture as hereinafter provided.

(c) The veterinarian making the examination or test, or any other duly authorized agent of the department of agriculture, is hereby authorized and empowered to make an agreement with the owner or owners as to the valuation of the animal or animals condemned. In all cases wherein no agreement can be reached said agent of the department of agriculture shall choose one disinterested freeholder, the owner or owners of said animal or animals shall choose another disinterested freeholder, and the two so chosen shall designate a third disinterested freeholder, and said three freeholders so chosen shall constitute the board of appraisers and shall ascertain and decide upon the market value of each animal condemned and shall sign a certificate of such value in the presence of a witness who shall test the same. Such valuation

shall in each case be made upon the basis of the market value of said animal or animals on the day the appraisement is made. In all cases where the valuation of such animal or animals shall have been ascertained either by agreement or by a board of appraisers a sum equal to three-fourths of such valuation so ascertained shall be paid by the State treasurer to the owner or owners of said animal or animals upon presentation of said certificate to the said State treasurer with the approval of the chief of the bureau of animal industry indorsed thereon: *Provided*, That to and including the 31st day of October, 1919, such appraisement shall not exceed \$50 for each animal condemned, and on and after the 1st day of November, 1919, such appraisement shall not exceed \$100 for each animal condemned: *And provided further*, That no compensation shall be made for animals considered by the department of agriculture to be of no value.

(d) In those cases in which said owner or owners shall have been compensated by the State, if the meat of such slaughtered animal or animals shall be passed for use as food by a Federal, State, or municipal health inspector, the department of agriculture is hereby authorized to sell the same and the net proceeds from the sale of the meat, hide, and other marketable products of the said animal shall be paid into the State treasury.

2. Paragraph 8 of section 3 of the act to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

8. (a) The importation of neat cattle, except those specified in paragraph 9 (b) and (c), into this State is hereby prohibited unless such cattle shall have passed a tuberculin test within 30 days immediately prior to their importation and said cattle so imported shall be accompanied by the certificate prescribed in paragraph 11, filled out by the shipper and in possession of the attendant or drover bringing such cattle into this State; or if such importation is by common carrier then said certificate shall be in the possession of the agent of the common carrier having charge of such importation.

(b) All such attendants, drovers, or agents shall be required to show said certificate or certificates upon request of any official or agent of the department of agriculture and to satisfy said officer or agent of the department of agriculture that the provisions of this act are being complied with.

3. Paragraph 9 of section 3 of the act to which this act is amendatory is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

9. (a) If, however, permission from the chief of the bureau of animal industry is obtained in writing before such cattle are imported, then the shipper may import said cattle without a previous tuberculin test; subject to a test in this State by a veterinarian designated by the department of agriculture to make the same, which test shall be made not later than two weeks after said cattle shall have entered this State. Until said cattle shall be tested they shall not be sold, but shall be kept in quarantine at the point of destination in this State or at such point as may be defined in the written permission of the department of agriculture previously granted, and shall be kept from other cattle and stock.

Any animal or animals reacting in such a test so as to indicate the presence of tuberculosis shall be held in quarantine by the owner or owners until notified by the Department of Agriculture to slaughter said animal or animals, and upon receipt of said notice said owner or owners shall immediately slaughter or cause said animal or animals to be slaughtered in the presence of a duly authorized Federal, State, or municipal inspector, and such animal or animals shall be slaughtered without remuneration to the owner by the State, but may be sold for beef if passed by a Federal, State, or municipal health inspector.

(b) The importation into this State of neat cattle for immediate slaughter, except when consigned to a public stockyard having State or Federal inspection, is hereby prohibited unless permission for such importation, in writing, is obtained from the chief of the bureau of animal industry at the time shipment is made. When said cattle shall have reached their destination it shall be the duty of the owner or custodian thereof to immediately notify the chief, bureau of animal industry, at the State House, Trenton, either by telegraph or telephone, of their arrival and to hold them in quarantine, separated from other cattle and stock, at said point of destination, until inspected and released by a member or agent of the department of agriculture.

(c) The importation of "feeders," "steers," "grassers," "stockers," and any neat cattle into this State for any other than exhibition, dairying, or breeding purposes is hereby prohibited unless such animal or animals have passed a tuberculin test within 30 days immediately prior to their importation and such animal or animals shall be accompanied by the certificate prescribed in paragraph 11. If, however, permission in writing from the chief of the bureau of animal industry is obtained before the said animals are imported, the shipper may import said cattle without subjecting them to a tuberculosis test by signing an agreement upon their arrival to maintain said cattle in quarantine and separated from other cattle and stock at their destination in this State, as defined in the written permission so granted, until slaughtered.

(d) Any animals imported under the conditions hereinabove set forth and disposed of by the owner for any other purpose than immediate slaughter shall, before being removed from the premises where held in quarantine, be subject to a tuberculin test by a veterinarian designated for that purpose by the chief of the bureau of animal industry. Such test shall be made at the owner's expense. Any animals reacting in such a test so as to indicate the presence of tuberculosis shall be held in quarantine by the owner or owners until notified by the department of agriculture to slaughter said animal or animals, and upon receipt of said notice such owner or owners of any such animal or animals shall immediately slaughter or cause such animal or animals to be slaughtered in the presence of a duly authorized Federal, State, or municipal inspector, and such animal or animals shall be slaughtered without remuneration to the owner or owners by the State, but may be sold for beef if passed by a Federal, State, or municipal health inspector, and the owner may receive the net proceeds from the sale of such carcass and shall have no further claim against this State on account of such slaughter.

4. Paragraph 11 of section 3 of the act of which this act is amendatory is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

11. (g) 2d. A complete record of said tests made according to the method prescribed by the department of agriculture on blanks provided by said department of agriculture, showing the date of such test, the kind and amount of tuberculin injected, the kind of thermometer, and the time when and place where such tuberculin and thermometers were obtained, and such other information as may be deemed advisable.

5. Paragraph 13 of section 3 of the act of which this act is amendatory is hereby amended to read as follows:

13. All neat cattle, except those specified in amended paragraph 9 (b) and (c), imported into this State, shall bear a tag number or other mark of identification, said tag or mark to be furnished or designated by the department of agriculture, and no two or more of such tags or marks used in the same shipment shall bear the same number. No railroad, steamboat, or ferry company or other common carrier shall transport neat cattle from any point outside

of the State of New Jersey to any point within the State of New Jersey unless such cattle are accompanied by a permit or certificate hereinabove prescribed, which certificate shall bear the signature of the agent of the common carrier, as provided in subdivision (f) of paragraph 11. No bridge company shall permit any neat cattle to pass over any bridge owned, operated, or controlled by it from any point without the State of New Jersey to any point within this State unless such cattle are accompanied by such permit or certificate.

6. Paragraph 14 of section 3 of the act of which this act is amendatory is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

14. A copy of said certificate shall be mailed to the chief of the bureau of animal industry on or before the date the cattle are started on their journey into this State. Said copy shall serve as a notice of the shipper's intention to bring such cattle into the State. Within three days immediately after the arrival of the cattle at their destination within the State the owner or custodian shall notify the chief of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, Trenton, either by telegraph or telephone, of the arrival of said cattle and their location in this State. The department of agriculture shall have the right to refuse to accept any certificate which, in the judgment of the department, does not show a satisfactory test or which is not properly executed, and in case any such cattle are imported into this State without such satisfactory certificate the department of agriculture may quarantine the cattle at the expense of the shipper until a satisfactory record of test can be made and proceed against the shipper as violating the provisions of this act as hereinafter provided, or if the cattle have not entered the State may refuse such cattle the right of entry.

15. Cattle coming into the State shall not be sold or removed from their destination in the State until they have been inspected by a representative of the department of agriculture, who, if the provisions of this act have been complied with, shall sign the certificate, thus releasing said cattle. A definite charge shall be made on every shipment of cattle brought into the State without having been satisfactorily tested with tuberculin, to cover the cost of veterinarian test of the same, and shall be paid by the shipper before the cattle are tested by the inspector.

7. *Penalty.*—Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to a penalty of \$100 for each offense, to be recovered by the department of agriculture in an action of debt.

#### **Cattle—Quarantine When Sold from Public Stockyards—Marking Tuberculous Animals. (Ch. 249, Act Mar. 4, 1918.)**

1. *Cattle sold from public stockyards.*—All cattle removed from any public stockyard within this State shall be subject to the same quarantine and other regulations as cattle of the same class imported from points outside this State into this State. The term "public stockyards" as used in this act shall include all stockyards where trading in live stock is carried on, where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyards, transportation or similar company and where Federal or State inspection is maintained for the inspection of live stock for communicable diseases.

2. *Marking tuberculous animals.*—Any bovine animal affected with advanced or generalized tuberculosis or with tuberculosis of the udder or which has reacted to the tuberculin test shall be plainly and permanently marked by any member or duly authorized agent or representative of the department of agriculture, and such marking shall not be construed as cruelty to animals within the meaning of any law of this State.

3. *Penalty.*—Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to a penalty of \$100 for each offense, to be recovered by the department of agriculture in an action of debt.

**Birth Records—No Fee to Be Charged for Search and Transcript of, When Wanted for Purpose of Obtaining Employment. (Ch. 232, Act Mar. 4, 1918.)**

1. In all cases where application is made for search and transcript of record of birth of any child for the object of obtaining employment in any mercantile establishment or permission to work in any factory, workshop, mill, or place where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, or in any place where employment of children of certain ages is prohibited, the medical superintendent of the bureau of vital statistics of the State of New Jersey, or any officer having by law the authority to keep records of births in this State or in any county, town, or city applied to, shall make or cause to be made such search and furnish, under seal, such transcript of the record of birth of any child, and no fee for such search, or for the issuance of such transcript under the seal of the said medical superintendent of said bureau, or of any such officer in this State, or any county, town, or city having authority and the custody of such records as aforesaid, shall be charged against or be paid by such applicant for such purpose, when the medical superintendent of said bureau or such officer shall be satisfied that the purpose of said application is for the object herein set forth.

**Children Under 16—Employment in Work Detrimental to Health Prohibited. (Ch. 204, Act Mar. 4, 1918.)**

1. The title of the act [An act regulating the age, employment, safety, health, and work hours of persons, employees, and operatives in mercantile establishments, approved April 7, 1911] of which this act is amendatory be, and the same hereby is, amended so that it shall read as follows:

An act regulating the age, employment, safety, health, and work hours of persons employed for wages or other compensation in any employment other than in factories, workshops, mills, places where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, mines, quarries, or in agricultural pursuits.

5. Section 5 of the act of which this act is amendatory be and the same hereby is amended so that it shall read as follows:

5. No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed in any mercantile establishment coming within the provisions of this act in any employment that is detrimental to health or is dangerous to life and limb of a child of that age, or that exposes him to excessive heat or cold, or that requires an excessive muscular exertion that is detrimental to the health and strength of a child of that age, or in the handling of any goods, wares, or merchandise that are poisonous or that give off dust, fumes, or gases, or in working around any heated metal, combination of metal or metals or their salts, that give off any dust, fumes, or gases that are detrimental to the health, or on, in, or around any scaffolding of any character whatsoever, or on, in, or around any building that is under construction, or in any employment whatsoever which exposes him to conditions that will retard his growth or injure his health, or in any place that is damp and unhealthy, or that is injurious in any way to the health and strength of a child, or in any place where, on account of the light or the nature and character of the work, the child's eyesight or hearing will be injured. Any corporation, or the officers or agents thereof, the members or

agents of any firm, or any person who shall employ any child, contrary to the provisions of this section of the act, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each offense. Any place where a child or children are habitually employed, contrary to the provisions of this section of the act, shall be a disorderly house, and any corporation, or the officers or agents thereof, the members or agents of any firm or any person owning, operating, or managing said business, shall be deemed to be guilty of keeping a disorderly house, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined, not to exceed \$1,000, or shall be committed to jail, not to exceed three years, or both.

6. Section 15 of the act of which this act is amendatory be and the same hereby is amended so that it shall read as follows:

15. Mercantile establishment, as used in this act, shall be construed to apply to any employment of any person for wages or other compensation other than in a factory, workshop, mill, place where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, mine, quarry, or in agricultural pursuits.

7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same hereby are repealed. Any person who has violated the provisions of the act hereby amended prior to the date of the taking effect of this act may be prosecuted for such violation as though this act had not been passed.

#### **Mattresses—Manufacture, Labeling, and Sale. (Ch. 258, Act Mar. 4, 1918.)**

1. *Definitions.*—(a) The term "mattress" as used in this act shall be construed to mean any quilted pad, mattress, mattress pad, bunk quilt, or cushion, stuffed or filled with wool, hair, or other soft material, except feathers, to be used on a couch or other bed for sleeping or reclining purposes.

(b) The term "person," as used in this act, shall be construed to include all individuals and all firms or copartnerships.

(c) The term "corporation," as used in this act, shall be construed to include all corporations, companies, associations, and joint-stock associations or companies.

(d) Whenever the singular is used in this act it shall be construed to include the plural; whenever the masculine gender is used in this act it shall include the feminine and neuter genders.

2. No person or corporation, by himself or his agents, servants, or employees, shall employ or use in the making, remaking or renovating of any mattress:

(a) Any material of any kind that has been used in, or has formed a part of, any mattress used for or about any person having any infectious or contagious disease;

(b) Any material known as "shoddy," and made in whole or in part from old or worn clothing, carpets or other fabric, or material previously used, or any other fabric or material from which shoddy is constructed;

(c) Any material, not otherwise prohibited by this act, of which prior use has been made, unless the said material has been thoroughly sterilized and disinfected by a reasonable process approved by the department of health of this State.

No person or corporation, by himself or by his agents, servants, or employees, shall sell, lease, offer to sell, or lease or deliver, or consign in sale or lease, or have in his possession with intent to sell, lease, deliver, or consign in sale or lease:

(a) Any mattress that has been used for or about any person having any infectious or contagious disease;

(b) Any mattress made, remade, or renovated in violation of paragraph 1 of this section;

(c) Any mattress, not otherwise prohibited by this act, of which prior use has been made, unless since last used it has been thoroughly sterilized and disinfected by a reasonable process approved by the department of health of this State.

3. No person or corporation, by himself or by his agents, servants, or employees, shall, directly or indirectly, at wholesale or retail, or otherwise, sell, lease, offer to sell or lease, or consign in sale or lease, or have in their possession with intent to sell or lease, or consign in sale or lease, any mattress that shall not have plainly and indelibly written or printed thereon, or upon a plain muslin or linen tag securely sewed to the covering thereof, a statement in the English language setting forth:

(a) The materials used in filling said mattress, and whether the same are, in whole or in part, new or old;

(b) The name and address of the maker, vendor, or successive vendors;

(c) And, upon a mattress of which prior use has been made, the word "Secondhand," together with the date of sterilization and disinfection, and the name and address of the person or corporation sterilizing or disinfecting the same.

No additional information shall be contained in said statement.

4. It shall be unlawful to use in the said statement concerning any mattress the word "felt," or words of like import, if there has been used in filling said mattress any materials which are not felted and filled in layers, unless the said statement shall plainly set forth all the different materials so used.

5. It shall be unlawful to use in the description in the said statement any misleading term or designation, or term or designation likely to mislead.

6. The statement required under section 3 of this act shall be not less than 3 by 4½ inches in size, and in form shall be as follows:

#### OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Materials used in filling-----

-----

Made by-----

Address-----

Vendor-----

Address-----

This article is made in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved this ----- day of -----, 1918.

7. Any person who shall remove, deface, alter, or in any manner attempt the same, or shall cause to be removed, defaced, or altered, any mark or statement placed upon any mattress under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a violation of this act.

8. The unit for a separate and distinct offense in violation of this act shall be each and every mattress made, remade, renovated, sold, offered for sale, delivered, consigned, or possessed with intent to sell, deliver or consign, contrary to the provisions hereof.

9. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable upon conviction to a penalty of not more than \$100 for each offense.

10. All suits for the recovery of any penalty for violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be triable before any justice of the peace or district court of the county in which such violation occurs.

## NEW YORK.

### **"Communicable Disease" Defined. (Reg. Pub. H. Council, June 25, 1918.)**

Subdivision 1 of regulation 1 of chapter 1 of the Sanitary Code of the State of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

(1) The term "communicable disease" means such communicable disease as may be designated in regulation 1 of chapter 2 of this code.

### **Communicable Diseases—Divided Into Two Groups for Convenience of Administration—Tetanus and Epidemic Influenza Made Notifiable. (Reg. Pub. H. Council, June 25 and Oct. 11, 1918.)**

Regulation 1 of chapter 2 of the Sanitary Code of the State of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 1. *Communicable diseases designated.*—For the purpose of this code the term communicable disease shall be held to include the following diseases, which are hereby declared to be communicable through the conveyance of infective organisms. The communicable diseases, for convenience of administration, are divided into two groups:

#### **A. Anthrax.**

Chickenpox.

Cholera, Asiatic.

Diphtheria (membranous croup).

Dysentery, amebic and bacillary.

Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

Epidemic influenza.

Epidemic or streptococcus (septic) sore throat.

German measles.

Glanders.

Measles.

Mumps.

Ophthalmia neonatorum (suppurative conjunctivitis of the newborn).

Paratyphoid fever.

Plague.

#### **Pneumonia.**

(a) acute lobar.

(b) bronchial or lobular.

Poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis).

Puerperal septicemia.

Rabies.

Scarlet fever.

Smallpox.

Tetanus.

Trachoma.

Tuberculosis.

Typhoid fever.

Typhus fever.

Whooping cough.

#### **B. Syphilis.**

Gonorrhea.

Chancroid.

### **Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases. Venereal Diseases—Submission of Specimens for Laboratory Examination. (Reg. Pub. H. Council, June 25, 1918.)**

Regulation 2 of chapter 2 of said code [sanitary code] is hereby repealed. Regulation 2a is hereby renumbered 2b and two new regulations, to be known as regulation 2 and 2a, are hereby inserted, and read as follows:

REG. 2. *Reporting cases of communicable disease by physicians.*—It shall be the duty of every physician to report to the local health officer within whose

jurisdiction such patient is, the full name, age, and address of every person affected with a communicable disease enumerated in regulation 1, group A, together with the name of the disease, within 24 hours from the time the case is first seen by him. Such report shall be by telephone or telegram, when practicable, and shall also be made in writing, except that the written notice may be omitted, with the approval of the State commissioner of health, in cities of the first class.

REG. 2a. *Submitting specimens for laboratory examination in cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid.*—It shall be the duty of every physician to submit promptly to the laboratory of the State department of health, or to a laboratory approved by the State commissioner of health for this purpose, such specimens for laboratory examination and such data relating thereto, as may be prescribed in the special rules and regulations issued by the State commissioner of health, from every person affected with any one of the communicable diseases mentioned in regulation 1, group B, or from any person in whom suspicion of such disease exists.

**Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Notification of Positive Laboratory Tests—Prevention and Control—Tuberculosis Reports Not to Be Divulged—Smallpox Vaccination—Protection of Inmates of County Almshouses. (Ch. 177, Act Apr. 10, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Section 25 of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to public health, constituting chapter forty-five of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter 559<sup>12</sup> of the laws of 1913, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 25. *Infectious and contagious or communicable diseases.*—Every local board of health and every health officer shall guard against the introduction of such infectious and contagious or communicable diseases as are designated in the sanitary code, by the exercise of proper and vigilant medical inspection and control of all persons and things infected with or exposed to such diseases, and provide suitable places for the treatment and care of sick persons who can not otherwise be provided for. They may, subject to the provisions of the sanitary code, prohibit and prevent all intercourse and communication with or use of infected premises, places and things, and require, and if necessary, provide the means for the thorough purification and cleansing of the same before general intercourse with the same or use thereof shall be allowed. Every physician shall immediately give notice of every case of infectious and contagious or communicable disease required by the State department of health to be reported to it, to the health officer of the city, town or village where such disease occurs, and no physician being in attendance on such case, it shall be the duty of the superintendent or other officer of an institution, householder, hotel or lodging house keeper, or other person where such case occurs, to give such notice. Whenever an examination for diagnosis by a laboratory or by any person other than the physician in charge of the person from whom the specimen is taken, of any specimen discloses the existence of a case of infectious and contagious or communicable disease, the person in charge of such laboratory or the person making such examination shall immediately report the same, together with all the facts in connection therewith, to the health officer of the city, town or village where such laboratory is situated and also to the health officer of the city, town or village from which such specimen came and shall keep a permanent

<sup>12</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 264, p. 304.

record of all the facts in connection with such examination, including the identity of the person from whom the specimen is taken and the name of the physician, if any, sending such specimen. The physician or other person giving such notice shall be entitled to the sum of 25 cents therefor, which shall be a charge upon and paid by the municipality where such case occurs. Every local health officer shall report to the State department of health, promptly, all cases of such infectious and contagious or communicable diseases, as may be required by the State department of health, and for such reporting the health officer of a village or town shall be paid by the municipality employing him, upon the certification of the State department of health, a sum not to exceed 20 cents for each case so reported. The reports of cases of tuberculosis made pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not be divulged or made public so as to disclose the identity of the persons to whom they relate, by any person; except in so far as may be authorized by the public health council. The board of health shall provide at stated intervals, a suitable supply of vaccine virus, of a quality and from a source approved by the State department of health, and during an actual epidemic of smallpox obtain fresh supplies of such virus at intervals not exceeding one week, and at all times provide thorough and safe vaccination for all persons in need of the same. If a pestilential, infectious or contagious disease exists in any county almshouse or its vicinity, and the physician thereof shall certify that such disease is likely to endanger the health of its inmates, the county superintendent of the poor may cause such inmates or any of them to be removed to such other suitable place in the county as the local board of health of the municipality where the almshouse is situated may designate, there to be maintained and provided for at the expense of the county, with all necessary medical care and attendance until they shall be safely returned to such almshouse or otherwise discharged. The health officer, commissioner of health, or boards of health of the cities of the first class shall report promptly to the State department of health all cases of smallpox, typhus and yellow fever and cholera and the facts relating thereto.

**Industrial Diseases—Notification of Cases. (Ch. 456, Act May 6, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Sections \* \* \* and 65 of chapter 36 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter 31 of the consolidated laws," as renumbered and amended by chapter 145 of the laws of 1913, are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 65. *Industrial poisonings to be reported.*—1. Every medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol, mercury or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, contracted as the result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall send to the commission a notice stating the name and full postal address and place of employment of the patient and the disease from which, in the opinion of the medical practitioner, the patient is suffering, with such other and further information as may be required by the said commission.

2. If any medical practitioner, when required by this section to send a notice, fails forthwith to send the same, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$10.

3. It shall be the duty of the commission to enforce the provisions of this section, and it may call upon the State and local boards of health for assistance.

**Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever—Blood Samples to Be Submitted for Laboratory Test. (Reg. Pub. H. Council, June 25, 1918.)**

Chapter 2 of said code [sanitary code] is further amended by adding thereto a new regulation to be known as regulation 10a, which reads as follows:

REG. 10a. *Typhoid or paratyphoid fever; samples of blood to be submitted.*—In every case of illness which there is reason to suspect may be typhoid or paratyphoid fever it shall be the duty of the attending physician to take a sample of the blood of the suspected person and submit the same for an agglutination test to a State, county, or municipal bacteriological laboratory or to a laboratory approved by the State commissioner of health.

**Tuberculosis—Records and Reports of, as Evidence in Court. (Reg. Pub. H. Council, June 25, 1918.)**

Chapter 7 of said code [sanitary code] is hereby amended by adding thereto a new regulation to be known as regulation 14, and reads as follows:

REG. 14. *Tuberculosis records.*—In any action or prosecution for violation of any of the provisions of the public health law, of the sanitary code, or of the ordinances or regulations of any local board of health, the person in charge of tuberculosis records or reports made in pursuance of the provisions of sections 25 or 320 of the public health law may in obedience to a duly issued and served subpoena produce and allow to be placed in evidence the whole or any part of such records in so far as the same shall be deemed relevant by the court or by the judge presiding.

**Communicable Diseases—Placarding. (Reg. Pub. H. Council, Oct. 11, 1918.)**

Regulation 20 of chapter 2 of the Sanitary Code of the State of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

REG. 20. *Posting placards.*—When a case of diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, measles, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, whooping cough, or typhus fever exists in any house, or apartment, or room, it shall be the duty of the health officer to post upon such house, or apartment, or room, or rooms, in which such case is isolated, near the entrance thereof, a placard stating the existence therein of a communicable disease.

**Communicable Diseases—Needless Exposure to, Prohibited. (Reg. Pub. H. Council, June 25, 1918.)**

Regulation 25 of chapter 2 of said code [sanitary code] is hereby amended to read as follows:

REG. 25. *Needless exposure to communicable disease forbidden.*—No person shall expose or permit the visiting, association, or contact of any child, minor, or other person under his charge, with any person affected with diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, whooping cough, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid in the infective stages, or with discharges of any kind from the person of a patient affected with any of said diseases.

No person shall needlessly expose himself, or visit, or associate or come in personal contact with a case of any of said diseases, or the discharges therefrom, or in any manner cause or contribute to, promote or render liable, the spread thereof.

**Communicable Diseases—Minimum Period of Isolation. (Reg. Pub. H. Council, June 25 and Dec. 4, 1918.)**

Regulation 36 of chapter 2 of the Sanitary Code of the State of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

REG. 36. *Minimum period of isolation.*—The minimum period of isolation, within the meaning of this code, shall be as follows:

Chicken pox, until 12 days after the appearance of the eruption and until the crusts have fallen and the scars are completely healed.

Diphtheria (membranous croup), until two successive negative cultures have been obtained from the nose and throat at intervals of not less than 24 hours, the first of such cultures being taken not less than nine days from the day of the onset of the disease.

Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, until two weeks after the temperature has become normal or until three successive cultures, obtained from the nasopharynx at intervals of not less than five days, shall be found free of meningococci.

Measles, until at least five days after the appearance of the rash.

Mumps, until two weeks after the appearance of the disease and one week after the disappearance of the swelling.

Poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis), until three weeks from the day of the onset of the disease.

Scarlet fever, until 30 days after the development of the disease and until all discharges from the nose, ears, and throat, or suppurating glands have ceased.

Smallpox, until 14 days after the development of the disease and until scabs have all separated and the scars completely healed.

Whooping cough, until eight weeks after the development of the disease or until one week after the last characteristic cough.

**Venereal Diseases—Examination of Certain Persons—Regulations by Local Boards of Health Authorized—Treatment—Quarantine—Medicine to Be Sold Only on Physician's Prescription—Reports to Be Confidential—Sexual Intercourse by Infected Persons with Persons in Military or Naval Service Unlawful. (Ch. 264, Act Apr. 17, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article, to be article 17b, to read as follows:

**ART. 17-B. REGULATION OF CERTAIN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.**

SEC. 343m. *Suspected persons.*—Whenever the board of health or health officer of a health district shall have reasonable ground to believe that any person within the jurisdiction of such board or health officer is suffering from, or infected with, any infectious venereal disease and is likely to infect or to be the source of infection of any other person, such board of health or health officer shall cause a medical examination to be made of such person, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not such person is in fact suffering from, or infected with, such disease, and every such person shall submit to such examination and permit such specimens of blood or bodily discharges to be taken for laboratory examinations as may be necessary to establish the presence or absence of such disease or infection: *Provided*, That the required examination shall be made by the health officer, or, at the option of the person to

be examined, by a licensed physician who, in the opinion of the health officer, is qualified for this work and is approved by him, and such licensed physician making such examination shall report thereon to the board of health, health department or health officer, but shall not issue a certificate of freedom from venereal disease to or for the person examined. Such suspected person may apply to a magistrate for an order restraining such examination and no examination shall then be made except upon order of such magistrate. Before such examination each suspected person shall be informed of this right and be given an opportunity to avail himself or herself thereof.

SEC. 343n. *Convicted persons.*—Every person convicted of vagrancy under subdivision 3 or 4 of section 887 of the code of criminal procedure or under section 150 of the tenement-house law, or under any statute or ordinance for any offense of the nature specified in subdivision 4 of section 887 of the code of criminal procedure, or any person convicted of frequenting disorderly houses or houses of prostitution, shall be reported by the court or magistrate before whom such conviction is had to the board of health or health officer of the health district in which the offense occurred, and shall not be released from the jurisdiction of such court or magistrate until the person so convicted has been examined as provided for in the preceding section.

SEC. 343o. *Treatment required.*—Every person who, by the examination as provided for in section 343m, is found to be suffering from, or infected with any infectious venereal disease, shall be required by the board of health, or the health officer of the district in which such person resides, to conform to all the rules and regulations made and approved by such board of health or health officer for persons so diseased, such rules and regulations, except as to the city of New York, to be first approved by the State department of health. Such rules and regulations shall provide that such person shall submit to a prescribed course of treatment by a duly licensed physician, engaged by the infected person, who has been approved by such board of health, health officer, or the State department of health. Such rules and regulations may provide for the isolation and treatment of persons so infected and the local board or health officer shall in that case define the place and limits of the area within which such person shall be isolated, and the conditions under which such isolation and treatment shall be terminated. Any of such rules and regulations may be reviewed in the courts and tested as to reasonableness in a proceeding instituted by any person directed to conform therewith pursuant to this article.

SEC. 343p. *Free treatment for indigent persons.*—Any person who is suffering from a venereal disease in an infectious stage and who is unable to pay for treatment may make application for care and treatment to the board of health of the health district in which such person resides and such board shall promptly institute treatment. If such board or health officer after investigation finds that such person is in fact unable to pay for such treatment, such treatment shall be continued for such person without cost at the expense of the said district.

SEC. 343q. *Treatment only by physicians or on their prescriptions.*—No person other than a licensed physician, shall treat or prescribe for a case of venereal disease, or dispense a drug, medicine, or remedy for the treatment of such a disease except on prescription of a duly licensed physician. Such prescription shall be retained by the person dispensing such drug, medicine, or remedy, and no copy of such prescription shall be made by or delivered to any person, and such prescription shall be filled but once.

SEC. 343r. *Reports and information confidential.*—All reports or information secured by a board of health or health officer under the provisions of this article

shall be absolutely confidential, except in so far as is necessary to carry out the purposes of the article.

SEC. 343s. *Penalties.*—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this article or any rule or regulation made and approved under the provisions of section 343o, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who, knowing himself or herself to be infected with venereal disease, such as chancroid, gonorrhea, or syphilis, in any of the variations or stages of such diseases, has sexual intercourse with a person in the military or naval service of the State or of the United States shall be guilty of a felony.

SEC. 343t. *Definitions.*—The term "health district" as used in this article shall mean a city, town, village, or consolidated health district having a separate board of health.

**Venereal Diseases—Instructions and Circular of Information to Be Given Patient—Records Not to Be Disclosed—Prohibited Occupations—Reporting Cases Who Menace Public Health—Duties of Physicians and Other Persons.**  
(Reg. Pub. H. Council, June 25, 1918.)

Regulations 29a and 29b of chapter 2 of said code [sanitary code] are hereby repealed and five new regulations are hereby inserted, to be known as regulations 29a, 29b, 29c, 29d, and 29e, and read as follows:

REG. 29a. *Instruction of persons affected with syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid.*—It shall be the duty of every physician when first attending a person with syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid to instruct said person in the precautions to be taken in order to avoid the communication of the disease to others, and to inform him of the necessity of continuing treatment until cured; and further to hand to him a circular of information and advice issued or approved by the State commissioner of health.

REG. 29b. *Records of cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid not to be disclosed.*—Records of the State department of health or of any local department or local health officer relating to cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid shall not be made public so as to disclose the identity of the persons to whom they relate, except in so far as may be necessary to safeguard the public health against those who disobey the rules and regulations of the State and local officials relating to these diseases or to secure conformity to the laws of the State.

REG. 29c. *Occupations forbidden to persons affected with syphilis or gonorrhea in the infective stage.*—No person affected with syphilis in the infective stage shall engage in the occupation of nurse, nursemaid, domestic servant, barber, hairdresser, chiropodist, manicure, bath attendant, or masseur, or in any other occupation in which he may infect others with syphilis. No person affected with gonorrhea in the infective stage shall engage in any occupation which involves intimate contact with children.

REG. 29d. *Reporting persons violating laws and regulations concerning syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid.*—If any person affected with syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid shall violate any regulation of this code by which the public is safeguarded against these diseases, or any provision of the public-health law relating to the so-called "venereal diseases," through which violation in the judgment of a physician attending him said person becomes a menace to the public health, said physician shall immediately report the name and address of said person to the local health officer, who shall at once forward a copy of the report to the bureau of venereal diseases of the State department of health. Whereupon the local board of health or health officer, in accord-

ance with the provisions of the public-health law, shall take such procedure as will prevent said person continuing a menace to the public health and assist in his cure.

**REG. 29c. Duties of physicians and others under the public-health law concerning syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid.**—It shall be the duty of every physician or other person required to perform any duty or refrain from any act under article 17b of the public-health law as added by chapter 264 of the laws of 1918, providing for the regulation of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid ("venereal diseases"), to take all steps incumbent on him and necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the said law.

**Coughing and Sneezing—Nose and Mouth to Be Covered. (Reg. Pub. H. Council, Oct. 11, 1918.)**

Regulation 1a of chapter 7 is hereby added to the sanitary code of the State of New York and reads as follows:

**REG. 1a. Unguarded coughing and sneezing in public places forbidden.**—In order to prevent the conveyance of infective material to others, all persons are required, in coughing and sneezing, properly to cover the nose and mouth with a handkerchief or other protective substitute.

It shall also be the duty of every person to observe all such regulations as may be issued by the State commissioner of health to prevent the transfer of infective material from the nose and mouth.

**County Tuberculosis Hospitals—Establishment and Maintenance. (Ch. 268, Act Apr. 19, 1918.)**

**SECTION 1.** Section 45 of chapter 16 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to counties, constituting chapter 11 of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter 341 of the laws of 1909 and amended by chapters 166<sup>13</sup> and 379<sup>14</sup> of the laws of 1913, chapter 323<sup>15</sup> of the laws of 1914, chapters 132<sup>16</sup> and 427<sup>17</sup> of the laws of 1915, and chapter 469 of the laws of 1917, is hereby amended to read as follows:

**SEC. 45.** The board of supervisors of every county in the State containing a population of 35,000 or more, as determined by the latest State census, shall establish, as hereinafter provided, a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the disease known as tuberculosis, unless there already exists in such county a hospital or institution provided by the county or other authority and caring for persons suffering from tuberculosis, which is approved by the State commissioner of health, or the board of supervisors of such county shall enter into a contract prior to November 1, 1918, for the care of its tuberculosis patients with an adjoining county having such county hospital or with a private sanatorium within its county or shall join with one or more other counties in the establishment and maintenance of such county hospital as hereinafter provided. Such county hospital, except a hospital established and maintained by two or more counties, shall be available for patients on or before the 1st day of July, 1918. If the board of supervisors of any such county shall have failed to secure a site for a county tuberculosis

<sup>13</sup> Pub. Health Reports Reprint 264, p. 309.

<sup>14</sup> Id., p. 310.

<sup>15</sup> Pub. Health Reports Reprint 279, p. 109.

<sup>16</sup> Pub. Health Reports Reprint 338, p. 380.

<sup>17</sup> Id., p. 382.

hospital and to have awarded contracts for the erection of suitable buildings thereon by the 1st day of January, 1918, it shall be the duty of the State commissioner of health forthwith to proceed to locate, construct, and place in operation a tuberculosis hospital in and for such county, the capacity of which shall not exceed the average number of deaths per annum from tuberculosis in such county during the past five years. For such purposes the State commissioner of health shall possess, and it shall be his duty to exercise, all the powers which would have been possessed by the board of supervisors of such county had such hospital been established and placed in operation by the board of supervisors thereof. All expenditures incurred by the State commissioner of health for and in connection with the location, construction, and operation of such hospital shall be a charge upon the county, and provision shall be made for the payment therefor by the board of supervisors of such county in the same manner as in the case of other charges against the county. At any time after such hospital has been in operation the board of supervisors in such county may appoint a board of managers for such hospital, pursuant to the provisions of this act, and 30 days after the appointment of such board of managers by such board of supervisors such hospital shall be transferred to such board of managers, and such board of managers shall thereafter possess and exercise all the powers of the board of managers of a county hospital for tuberculosis under this act, and the State commissioner of health shall be relieved from any responsibility therefor except such responsibility as he exercises in regard to all county tuberculosis hospitals under the provisions of this act.

When deemed advisable by the board of supervisors and approved by the State commissioner of health any such county may maintain more than one county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The board of supervisors of any other county shall have power by a majority vote to establish a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the disease known as tuberculosis, or it may submit the question of establishing such a hospital to the voters of the county at any general election, and in any county in which town meetings at which all the voters of the county may vote are held in the spring of the year the board of supervisors of such a county shall have authority also to submit the question of establishing such a hospital at said town meetings to the electors of the county who are qualified to vote at a general election. The board of supervisors shall fix the sum of money deemed necessary for the establishment of said hospital. The form of the proposition submitted shall read as follows: "Shall the county of ----- appropriate the sum of ----- dollars for the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital?" The clerk of the board of supervisors, immediately upon the adoption of such resolution, shall forward to the duly constituted election authorities of the county a certified copy of said resolution providing for the submission of the proposition. The election notices shall state that the proposition will be voted upon and in the form set forth above. Such proposition shall be submitted on a distinct and separate ballot without any other question being printed thereon, any general or special law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provision for taking such vote and for the canvassing and returning of the result shall be made by the duly constituted election authorities.

If a majority of the voters voting on such proposition shall vote in favor thereof, then such hospital shall be established hereunder and the sum of money named in the said proposition shall be deemed appropriated, and it shall be

the duty of the board of supervisors to proceed forthwith to exercise the powers and authority conferred upon it in this section.

When the board of supervisors of any county shall have voted to establish such hospital, or when a referendum on the proposition of establishing such a hospital in a county as authorized above shall have been carried the board of supervisors shall:

1. Purchase or lease real property therefor, or acquire such real property, and easements therein, by condemnation proceedings, in the manner prescribed by the condemnation law, in any town, city, or village in the county. After the presentation of the petition in such proceeding prescribed in section 3360 of the code of civil procedure and the filing of the notice of pendency of action prescribed in section 3381 thereof, said board of supervisors shall be and become seized of the whole or such part of the real property described in said petition to be so acquired for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, as such board may, by resolution adopted at a regular or special session, determine to be necessary for the immediate use, and such board for and in the name of such county may enter upon, occupy and use such real property so described and required for such purposes. Such resolution shall contain a description of the real property of which possession is to be taken and the day upon which possession will be taken. Said board of supervisors shall cause a copy of such resolution to be filed in the county clerk's office of the county in which such property is situate, and notice of the adoption thereof, with a copy of the resolution and of its intention to take possession of the premises therein described on a day certain, also therein named, to be served, either personally or by mail, upon the owner or owners of, and persons interested in such real property, at least five days prior to the day fixed in such resolution for taking possession. From the time of the service of such notice, the entry upon and appropriation by the county of the real property therein described for the purposes provided for by this act shall be deemed complete, and such notice so served shall be conclusive evidence of such entry and appropriation and of the quantity and boundaries of the lands appropriated. The board of supervisors may cause a duplicate copy of such papers so served, with an affidavit of due service thereof on such owner or person interested, to be recorded in the books used for recording deeds in the office of the county clerk of its county, and the record of such notice and such proof of service shall be prima facie evidence of the due service thereof. Compensation for property thus acquired shall be made in such condemnation proceedings.

2. Erect all necessary buildings and alter any buildings, on the property when acquired for the use of said hospital: *Provided*, That the location of the buildings and the plans and such part of the specifications as shall be required by the State commissioner of health for such erection or alteration together with the initial equipment shall first be approved by the State commissioner of health. Any changes in such location or plans shall also be first approved by the State commissioner of health, and the State commissioner of health and his duly authorized representatives shall have the power to inspect such county hospitals during the course of their construction for the purpose of seeing that such plans are complied with.

3. Cause to be assessed, levied, and collected such sums of money as it shall deem necessary for suitable lands, buildings, and improvements for said hospital, and for the maintenance thereof, and for all other necessary expenditures therefor; and to borrow money for the erection of such hospital and for the purchase of a site therefor on the credit of the county, and issue county obligations therefor, in such manner as it may do for other county purposes.

4. Appoint a board of managers for said hospital as hereinafter provided.

5. Accept and hold in trust for the county, any grant or devise of land, or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property, or any donation to be applied, principal or income, or both, for the benefit of said hospital, and apply the same in accordance with the terms of the gift.

6. Whenever it shall deem it in the public interest so to do, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other general or special act, change the location of such hospital and acquire a new site by purchase, lease, or condemnation, as provided in this section, and establish the hospital thereon. The board of supervisors of any county of the State, including a county in which the provisions of this chapter are not mandatory, subject to the approval of the State commissioner of health, may enter into a contract prior to November 1, 1918, for the care of its tuberculosis patients with the board of supervisors of an adjoining county having such county hospital or with a private sanatorium within its county, or may, subject to like approval, jointly with the boards of supervisors of one or more other adjoining counties, establish prior to November 1, 1918, and thereafter maintain such county hospital. In the establishment and maintenance of such joint county hospital, the boards of supervisors so uniting, in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the State commissioner of health, shall have jointly, except as provided in this section, all the power and authority conferred and obligations imposed upon boards of supervisors by this chapter for the establishment and maintenance of such county hospital in a single county, and, for that purpose, each board of supervisors in such county shall appoint severally three of its members, who collectively shall be a commission, to select a site for such joint county hospital in any town, city, or village in one of such counties and, when the necessary real property so selected by such commission shall have been acquired, purchased, or leased as herein provided, to erect all necessary buildings, and alter any buildings, on such property for the use of such joint hospital. Such commission shall have all the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon boards of supervisors by sections 45 to 49, inclusive, of this chapter, except as in this section expressly otherwise provided. Every such joint county hospital shall be completed and ready for occupancy prior to July 1, 1919. When completed, each board of supervisors in such counties shall appoint severally three citizens of its county, of whom at least one shall be a practicing physician, who collectively shall constitute a board of managers of such joint county hospital and shall exercise the functions and powers granted and be subject, so far as practicable, to the provisions of this chapter applicable to boards of managers of a county hospital established under this chapter in a single county and said board of managers shall appoint at least one nurse in each county for the discovery, visitation, and care of persons affected with tuberculosis and may appoint such additional nurse or nurses as it may deem necessary. The representation and voting power of each manager in such joint board shall be upon the basis and at the rate of one vote for each 1,000 and major fraction of the population of the county from which such manager shall be chosen as determined by the latest State census. The superintendent appointed by such board shall have the powers and perform the duties which are prescribed in this chapter for superintendents of hospitals in a single county and the other employees of such board shall perform such duties as the board shall prescribe.

The expense of the establishment and maintenance of a joint county hospital as herein provided shall be paid by such counties in proportion to the assessed value of the taxable property of each such county as it appears by the assess-

ment rolls of such counties on the last assessment for State or county taxes prior to the incurring of such expense, and the board of supervisors of each county so combining is hereby authorized to borrow money to defray its share, estimated as herein provided, for the erection of such hospital and for the purchase of a site therefor on the credit of the county and issue county obligations therefor in such manner as it may do for other county purposes. All provisions of sections 45 to 49, inclusive, of this chapter not in conflict with the provisions of this section shall apply to such joint hospital, its establishment, maintenance, and operation, except that for the purpose of the admission of patients to such hospital each of the counties so combining shall be considered the county in which the hospital is situated.

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this act shall not apply to counties in which a site for a tuberculosis hospital has been selected by any county and a petition for the approval of such site has been presented to the State board of health pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

**County Tuberculosis Nurses—Employment and Duties. (Ch. 284, Act Apr. 19, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Subdivision 9 of section 47 of chapter 16 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to counties, constituting chapter 11 of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter 323<sup>18</sup> of the laws of 1914 and amended by chapter 469 of the laws of 1917, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

[The board of managers of a county tuberculosis hospital—]

9. Shall employ a county nurse, or an additional nurse or nurses if it deems necessary, for the discovery of tuberculosis cases and for the visitation of such cases and of patients discharged from the hospital and for such other duties as may seem appropriate; and shall cause to be examined by the superintendent or one of his medical staff suspected cases of tuberculosis reported to it by the county nurse, or nurses, or by physicians, teachers, employers, heads of families, or others; and it may take such other steps for the care, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis as it may from time to time deem wise. In cases, however, where it is not mandatory to establish a county tuberculosis hospital and no board of managers has been provided, the board of supervisors shall have the power to appoint and employ such nurse or additional nurse or nurses, and appointments heretofore made by boards of supervisors in such cases are hereby ratified, confirmed, and legalized.

**Bureau of Venereal Diseases—Establishment, Powers, and Duties. (Ch. 342, Act Apr. 30, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. There is hereby established in the State department of health a bureau of venereal diseases.

SEC. 2. Said bureau shall be under the direction of the State commissioner of health who shall appoint all necessary employees thereof and fix their salaries. Said bureau shall be authorized to buy, manufacture, and dispense under such conditions as may be prescribed by the State commissioner of health remedies for the treatment of venereal diseases, to examine specimens submitted to it, to make all necessary tests, provide and distribute literature and to use such other means as seem desirable for the instruction of the public and the suppression and cure of venereal diseases, and to take such further action as seems necessary to secure this end.

<sup>18</sup> Pub. Health Reports Reprint 279, p. 109.

SEC. 3. The sum of \$30,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act. The said amount shall be available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and distributed as follows, subject to all of the provisions of the act making appropriations for the support of government.

## PERSONAL SERVICE.

## Salaries, regular:

Chief of bureau .....	\$3, 600
Clerk .....	900
Stenographer, 2 at \$900 each .....	1, 800
Consultant in venereal diseases .....	3, 000
Supervising nurse and social worker .....	1, 500
Hospital and dispensary inspector and organizer .....	2, 500
Lecturer on social diseases .....	2, 500

## MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION.

For printing, exhibits, posters, etc .....	3, 500
For traveling expenses .....	7, 500
For the manufacture, purchase, and distribution of salvarsan or its substitutes .....	3, 200

**Local Boards of Health—Organization. Local Health Officers—Appointment.**  
(Ch. 275, Act Apr. 19, 1918.)

SECTION 1. Section 20 of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter 165 of the laws of 1909, chapter 559<sup>19</sup> of the laws of 1913, chapter 124<sup>20</sup> and chapter 555<sup>21</sup> of the laws of 1915 and chapter 369<sup>22</sup> of the laws of 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 20. *Local boards of health.*—There shall continue to be local boards of health and health officers in the several cities, villages, and towns of the State except as hereinafter provided. In the cities, except cities of the first and second class, the board shall consist of the mayor of the city who shall be its president, and at least six other persons, one of whom shall be a competent physician, who shall be appointed by the common council, upon the nomination of the mayor, and shall hold office for three years. Appointments of members of such boards shall be made for such shorter terms as at any time may be necessary, in order that the terms of two appointed members shall expire annually. In the cities, except cities of the first and second class, and such other cities whose charters otherwise provide, the board shall appoint, for a term of four years, a competent physician, not one of its members, to be the health officer of the city, and shall fill any vacancy that now exists or may hereafter exist from expiration of term or otherwise in the office of health officer of that city. In villages the board of health shall consist of the board of trustees of such village. In towns the board of health shall consist of the town board. The local board of health shall appoint a competent physician, not a member of the local board of health, to be the health officer of the municipality. Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or local law or charter, a physician

<sup>19</sup> Pub. Health Reports Reprint 264, p. 317.

<sup>20</sup> Pub. Health Reports Reprint 338, p. 385.

<sup>21</sup> Id., p. 382.

<sup>22</sup> Pub. Health Reports Reprint 406, p. 167.

who has received the degree of doctor of public health in course from any institution of learning recognized by the regents of the university of the State of New York, or who has completed a course in public health approved by the public health council at the time of his appointment, shall be eligible for appointment as health officer. The term of office of the health officer shall be four years and he shall hold office until the appointment of his successor. He may be removed for just cause by the local board of health or the State commissioner of health after a hearing; such removal by the local board of health must be approved by the State commissioner of health. The health officer need not reside within the village or town for which he shall be chosen. Notice of the membership and organization of every local board of health shall be forthwith given by such board to the State department of health. The term "municipality," when used in this article, means the city, village, town, or consolidated health district for which any such local board may be or is appointed. The provisions herein contained as to boards of health, and for the appointment of health officers, shall apply to all towns and villages, whether such villages are organized under general or special laws. The members of town boards and of village boards of trustees and of boards of health of consolidated health districts shall not receive additional compensation by reason of serving as members of boards of health. Any matter within the jurisdiction of a town or village board of health may be considered and acted upon at any meeting of such town board or village board of trustees.

The State commissioner of health, on the request of the town board of any town and the board of trustees of any village and the common council or other like authority of any city, may combine into one health district, hereinafter referred to as a consolidated health district, any two or more of such towns, villages, or cities, and may on the request of the town board of any town, board of trustees of any village, or common council or either like authority of any city at any time thereafter, set apart such town, village, or city as a separate health district. In any consolidated health district there shall be a board of health which shall consist of the supervisor of each town, the president of the board of trustees of each village, and the mayor of each city included in each district: *Provided*, That if the number of members so provided for is an even number, such members shall within 30 days after such district shall have been established by the State commissioner of health choose an additional member of such board of health to be known as the elective member. An elective member shall serve for a term of two years from the first day of January preceding his election and until his successor shall have been appointed: *Provided*, That if at any time the number of members of the board of health, excluding the elective member, shall become an odd number, the term of office of the elective member shall thereupon cease.

The board of health of a consolidated health district shall from time to time elect a president from among its members. The health officer of a consolidated health district shall serve as the secretary of the board of health thereof without additional remuneration therefor.

In each such consolidated health district the board of health shall appoint a health officer. Each board of health and each health officer of a consolidated health district shall have all the rights, powers, duties, and obligations conferred and imposed by law upon boards of health and health officers respectively.

When any consolidated health district is established, as herein provided, the boards of health of the towns, villages, or cities included within such district shall thereupon cease to exist as boards of health, and all their rights, powers,

duties and obligations shall thereupon be transferred to the board of health of such district. When the board of health of any such consolidated health district shall have appointed a health officer therefor, the terms of office of the health officers of the towns, villages, or cities included in such district shall cease, and all their rights, powers, duties, and obligations shall thereupon be transferred to and imposed upon the health officer appointed for such consolidated health district.

The board of health of any such consolidated health district shall from time to time audit all accounts and allow or reject all charges, claims, and demands against such health district for the remuneration and expenses of the health officer, registrar, or registrars, and for all other expenses lawfully incurred by said board of health or on its authority. Unless such board of health of such consolidated health district adopts the estimate system of payment as provided by this section they shall, prior to the annual meeting of the board of supervisors each year, make an abstract, to be known as the consolidated health district abstract, of the names of all persons who have presented to them accounts to be audited, the amounts claimed by each such person, and the amounts finally audited and approved by them respectively, and, if such district be wholly in one county, shall deliver such abstract to the clerk of the board of supervisors. If such consolidated health district be located in more than one county the board of health of such district shall divide the total amount of the consolidated health district abstract as audited and approved in proportion to the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the towns, villages, or cities of such consolidated health district located in each county, as determined by the last preceding assessment rolls of the towns or cities wholly or partly included in such district, and shall deliver a certified copy of such abstract to the board of supervisors of each such county, with a statement of the amount due from the real and personal property of each town, village, or city of the consolidated health district in each such county on account of the expenses of such board. The board of supervisors of each such county shall levy a tax upon the real and personal property within such health district sufficient to provide for the sums audited and approved by the board of health thereof and chargeable to the real and personal property of each town, village, or city of the consolidated health district in each such county. Such sums, when collected and paid to the county treasurer of each such county respectively, shall be paid by him to the president of such board of health and shall be disbursed by him in accordance with the abstract of claims audited and approved by such board of health, as hereinabove provided.

The board of health of any consolidated health district may annually make an estimate of the expenses of such board for the ensuing calendar year and, if such district be wholly in one county, shall deliver a certified copy of such estimate to the clerk of the board of supervisors of such county prior to the annual meeting of the board preceding such year. If such consolidated health district be located in more than one county, the board of health of such district shall proportion the total amount of such estimate in the same manner as provided by this section for proportioning the expenses of such a district when audited and approved by the board, and shall deliver to the clerk of the board of supervisors of each such county a certified statement of the total estimate and the amount due from the real and personal property of each town, village or city of the consolidated health district in each such county on account thereof. The board of supervisors of each such county shall levy a tax upon the real and personal property within such health district sufficient to provide for the portion of the amount of such estimate chargeable to the

real and personal property of each town, village or city of the consolidated health district in each such county. Such sums, when collected and paid to the county treasurer of each county, respectively, shall be paid by him to the president of such board of health and shall be disbursed by the board of health in accordance with the estimates. After such estimate system has been adopted by a consolidated health district, the board of health thereof shall deduct from the estimate for the succeeding calendar year the amount, if any, remaining in the hands of such board after all of the liabilities incurred on account of the preceding estimate have been paid, before the certified statement of the total estimate and the amount due from the real and personal property of each town, village or city of the consolidated health district in each such county is certified to the respective clerks of the boards of supervisors for collection.

**Plumbing Inspectors in Cities—Appointment and Compensation. (Ch. 377, Act Apr. 30, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Section 48 of chapter 26 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to cities, constituting chapter twenty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 48. *Inspectors; qualifications; notice.*—The local board of health or the commissioner or commissioners of the board of health, or the health department thereof, as the case may be, shall detail, designate or appoint an inspector or inspectors of plumbing, subject, however, to the provisions or limitations of law, regulating the appointment of such inspectors by such commissioner or commissioners or board or department of health of such city. All inspectors of plumbing who are detailed, designated, or appointed shall be practical plumbers and shall not be engaged directly or indirectly in the business of plumbing during the period of their appointment. They shall be citizens and actual residents of the city in which they are appointed and before entering upon the discharge of their duties as such inspectors they shall each be required to obtain a certificate of competency from said examining board. They shall be entitled to receive compensation to be fixed in cities of the second class by the board of estimate and apportionment and in cities of the third class by the officer, board, commission, or department having power to fix salaries generally or, if there be no officer, board, commission, or department thereof having such power, by the board of aldermen or common council.

**Milk—Designation. (Reg. Pub. H. Council, Mar. 1, 1918.)**

Paragraph 1 of regulation 13 of chapter 3 of the Sanitary Code of the State of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

REG. 13. *Designations of milk and cream restricted.*—All milk sold or offered for sale at retail, except milk sold or offered for sale as sour milk under its various designations, shall bear one of the designations provided in this regulation, which constitutes the minimum requirements permitted in this State.

**Milk—Quality of, When Supplied to Butter and Cheese Factories and Other Manufactories. (Ch. 83, Act Mar. 26, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Section 33 of chapter 9 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting chapter one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 33. *Regulations in regard to manufactories, plants, or places where milk or cream is brought or received and the value thereof is determined by the milk*

*fat content.*—No person shall sell, supply or bring to any butter or cheese factory or to any plant or place which manufactures a food product from milk or which ships or sells milk for consumption any milk diluted with water, or any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk, or milk from which any of the cream has been taken, except pure skim milk to skim-cheese factories. No person shall sell, supply or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese factory or to any plant or place which manufactures a food product from milk or which ships or sells milk for consumption any milk from which has been kept back any part of the milk commonly known as strippings, or any milk that is sour, except pure skim milk to skim-cheese factories. \* \* \*

**Milk and Cream—Keeping of, in Cold Storage. (Reg. Pub. H. Council, Mar. 1, 1918.)**

Regulation 14a of chapter 3 is hereby added to the Sanitary Code of the State of New York and reads as follows:

REG. 14a. *Milk or cream in cold storage warehouses.*—Nothing contained in this chapter in reference to the time of delivery of milk and cream shall be deemed to prohibit the keeping of such milk and cream in cold storage in a duly licensed cold-storage warehouse for a period of not more than 10 calendar months; provided, such milk and cream is placed in such cold-storage warehouse within 48 hours after milking or pasteurization, as the case may be.

**Dairy Products Defined. (Ch. 84, Act Mar. 26, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Section 30 of chapter 9 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting chapter 1 of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter 59 of the laws of 1911, chapter 608 of the laws of 1911, and chapter 455 of the laws of 1913 is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 30. *Definitions.*—The term "butter" when used in this article means the product of the dairy usually known by that term which is manufactured exclusively from pure, unadulterated milk, or cream, or both, with or without salt or coloring matter; and the term "cheese," when used in this article means the product of the dairy usually known by that term which is manufactured exclusively from pure, unadulterated milk, or cream, or both, and with or without coloring matter, salt, rennet, sage, olives, pimentos, walnuts, peanuts, tomatoes, celery salt, or onions added thereto as a flavor: *And provided further,* That when manufactured by adding to the elemental product of the dairy, usually known by the term "cheese," and manufactured exclusively from pure, unadulterated milk or cream, or both, any pimentos, olives, walnuts, peanuts, celery salt, tomatoes, or onions, that the percentage of all such substances so added shall not exceed 25 per cent in bulk of the manufactured product.

The terms "oleomargarine," "butterine," "imitation of butter," or "imitation cheese," shall be construed to mean any article or substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure or unadulterated milk or cream, or any such article or substance into which any oil, lard, or fat not produced from milk or cream enters as a component part, or into which melted butter or butter in any condition or state or any oil thereof has been introduced to take the place of cream. The term "adulterated milk" when so used means:

1. Milk containing more than 88½ per cent of water or fluids.
2. Milk containing less than 11½ per cent of milk solids.
3. Milk containing less than 3 per cent of fats.
4. Milk drawn from cows within 15 days before and 5 days after parturition.

5. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction, or on any unhealthy food.

6. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition; or milk produced or kept in insanitary surroundings or in any environment or under any condition whatever that is inimical to its healthfulness or wholesomeness.

7. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.

8. Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

All adulterated milk shall be deemed unclean, unhealthy, impure, and unwholesome. The term "milk" when used shall mean the whole, fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within 15 days before and 5 days after calving, or such longer period as may be necessary to render the milk practically colostrum-free, and the terms "pure cream" or "unadulterated cream" when used singly or together mean cream taken from pure and unadulterated milk. The term "adulterated cream" when used shall mean cream containing less than 18 per cent of milk fat or cream to which any substance whatsoever has been added.

**Department of Narcotic Drug Control—Establishment—Appointment, Powers, and Duties of Commissioner of Narcotic Drug Control—Officers and Employees—Possession, Sale, and Dispensing of Habit-Forming Drugs—Possession of Hypodermic Syringes or Needles—Commitment of Drug Addicts—Suspension or Revocation of Licenses of Physicians, Dentists, Etc. (Ch. 639, Act May 13, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Article 18 of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act relating to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," as renumbered article 22 by chapter 408 of the laws of 1916, is hereby renumbered article 24, and sections 350 and 351 of such chapter as renumbered sections 450 and 451, respectively, by chapter 619 of the laws of 1913, are hereby renumbered 500 and 501, respectively.

SEC. 2. Such chapter is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article, to be article 22 thereof, to read as follows:

**ART. 22. NARCOTIC DRUG CONTROL.**

SEC. 420. *Definitions.*—As used in this article:

1. *Association.*—The term "association" includes any combination of two or more persons, not incorporated nor constituting a copartnership.

2. *Person.*—The term "person" includes any corporation, association, copartnership, or one or more individuals.

3. *Department.*—The term "department" means the department of narcotic drug control as hereby constituted.

4. *Commissioner.*—The term "commissioner" means the commissioner of narcotic drug control hereby created.

5. *Physician.*—The term "physician" means a licensed practitioner of medicine as defined by article 8 of this chapter.

6. *Apothecary.*—The term "apothecary" means a licensed pharmacist or druggist as defined by article 11 of this chapter.

7. *Dentist.*—The term "dentist" means a licensed practitioner of dentistry as defined by article 9 of this chapter.

8. *Veterinarian.*—The term "veterinarian" means a licensed practitioner of veterinary medicine as defined by article 10 of this chapter.

9. *Medicine*.—The term "medicine" means a drug or preparation of drugs in suitable form for use as a remedial or curative substance.

10. *Sale*.—The term "sale" includes offer for sale and each sale made by any person, whether principal, proprietor, agent, servant, or employee.

11. *Dispense*.—The term "dispense" includes distribute, leave with, give away, dispose of, and deliver to or to an agent to be delivered to.

12. *Administer*.—The term "administer" is limited to personal administration.

13. *Cocaine*.—The term "cocaine" shall include coca leaves or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof including alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic compound of any of them, but shall not include decocanized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom or other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

14. *Opium or its derivatives*.—The term "opium or its derivatives" shall include opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, and any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation of any of them.

15. *Habit-forming drugs*.—The term "habit-forming drugs" shall mean cocaine and opium or its derivatives as herein defined.

16. *Manufacturer*.—The term "manufacturer" means one who produces or prepares habit-forming drugs from the crude materials or their products or by-products for the use of the drug trade.

17. *Wholesaler*.—The term "wholesaler" includes jobber and means one who sells habit-forming drugs in substantial quantities to the trade or for commercial or manufacturing purposes, but not in quantities for personal use or individual consumption and who does not sell at retail.

18. The term "lawful quantity" used in connection with opium or its derivatives means, if opium not more than 2 grains, if codeine not more than 1 grain, if morphine not more than one-fourth of a grain, or if heroin not more than one-eighth of a grain in 1 fluid ounce, or if a solid or semisolid preparation in 1 avoirdupois ounce. Such term whenever used shall not apply to cocaine.

SEC. 421. *Department of narcotic-drug control; commissioner; powers and duties*.—There is hereby created a department of narcotic-drug control, the head of which shall be the commissioner of narcotic-drug control. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a commissioner of narcotic-drug control who shall hold his office for the term of six years and until his successor is appointed and shall have qualified. A commissioner shall in like manner be appointed upon the expiration of the term. If a vacancy occur in the office of commissioner it shall be filled in like manner for the residue of the term. The commissioner shall execute and file with the comptroller of the State a bond to the people of the State in the sum of \$5,000, with sureties to be approved by the comptroller, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties and for the due accounting for all moneys received by him as such commissioner. The commissioner shall receive an annual salary of \$6,000 and his necessary expenses, which salary shall be payable in equal monthly installments. The commissioner is hereby empowered to make all needful or helpful rules, regulations, rulings, and decisions which in his judgment may be necessary or proper to supplement or effectuate the purposes and intent of this article or to interpret or clarify its provisions or to provide the procedure or detail requisite in his judgment to effectually secure the proper enforcement of its provisions, which rules, regulations, rulings, and decisions, when made and promulgated by the commissioner, shall become rules, regulations, rulings, and decisions of the department, and

until modified or rescinded shall have all of the force and effect of statute. The commissioner may divide the State into not to exceed four districts and maintain a branch administrative office in each, except that in which the capitol is located. It shall be the duty of the commissioner to enforce the provisions of this article and all of the rules, regulations, rulings, and decisions of the department. The commissioner may for cause deemed by him to be sufficient, after having given reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard, revoke any certificate of authority issued by the department and revoke, cancel, or withhold official blanks issued or applied for. The commissioner shall obtain data and information relative to the extent of drug addiction and the means by which it can be controlled, reduced, or eliminated and the means and methods used in its treatment. He shall have the power to inspect and examine any hospital, sanatorium, institution, or place in which persons are treated for drug addiction. He shall report annually to the legislature with such recommendations as he may deem warranted. The commissioner and each of his deputies shall have the power to administer oaths, compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, and to take proof and testimony concerning all matters within the jurisdiction of the department and in such connection no communication made to a physician shall be deemed confidential. The commissioner shall fix the prices to be paid for blanks procured from the department and the fees, not specifically fixed herein, to be paid upon the issuance of any certificate of authority authorized to be issued by the department. The trustees or other officers having by law the custody of public buildings at the State capitol shall provide for and assign to the commissioner offices for conducting the business of the department.

SEC. 422. *Deputies; secretary; employees.*—The commissioner may appoint and at pleasure remove three deputy commissioners to be known as first, second, and third deputy commissioner, respectively. Each deputy commissioner shall within the territorial district of the State in and for which he may be assigned to duty exercise all of the powers of the commissioner except the power of appointment to positions, the power to grant and revoke certificates of authority, and the power of making and promulgating rules, regulations, rulings, and decisions. Each deputy commissioner shall receive an annual salary of \$3,500 and his necessary traveling expenses, which salary shall be payable in equal monthly installments. The commissioner shall appoint and may at pleasure remove a secretary, who shall also act as financial clerk, and, under the direction of the commissioner have charge of the collection of the receipts and disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the expenses of the office. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of \$3,500, payable in equal monthly installments. The secretary and each deputy commissioner shall give a bond to the people of the State in the sum of \$3,000 with such sureties as shall be approved by the commissioner, and shall before entering upon the performance of his duties take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office. The commissioner may also appoint counsel and such employees in his office as may be necessary and fix the compensation of each within the appropriation made and available for such purpose.

SEC. 423. *Acts prohibited; registry.*—No person shall possess, sell, distribute, administer or dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives except as expressly and specifically authorized by the provisions of this article and any unauthorized possession, sale, distribution, administration or dispensation of such drugs is hereby declared to be dangerous to the public health and a menace to the public welfare. No manufacturer, wholesaler, apothecary, physician, dentist, veterinarian or private hospital, sanatorium or institution maintained or conducted in whole or in part for the treatment of disability or disease or inebriety

or drug addiction shall purchase, receive, possess, sell, distribute, prescribe, administer or dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives unless prior thereto he shall have registered with the department his name or style, place of residence and place or places where such business is to be carried on, and received from the department a certificate authorizing him to carry on such business. During the month of January after this article takes effect he shall so register with the department. During each month of June thereafter he shall, in like manner, register with the department and for such second and each subsequent registry shall pay to the department a fee of \$1.

SEC. 424. *Manufacturer to have certificate.*—Each manufacturer shall before selling or distributing any cocaine or opium or its derivatives within or for use or distribution within the State make application to and receive from the department a manufacturer's narcotic drug certificate authorizing the sale and distribution by him of such drugs within or for use or distribution within the State. He may sell and distribute such drugs within or for use or distribution within the State only so long as such certificate shall remain unrevoked.

SEC. 425. *Wholesaler to have certificate.*—Each wholesaler shall, before selling or distributing any cocaine or opium or its derivatives within or for use or distribution within the State, make application to and receive from the department a wholesaler's narcotic drug certificate authorizing the sale and distribution by him of such drugs within or for use or distribution within the State. He may sell and distribute such drugs within or for use or distribution within the State only so long as such certificate shall remain unrevoked.

SEC. 426. *Orders upon official blanks.*—A hospital, sanatorium or other institution maintained by the United States or the State or any of its political subdivisions, or a public or private hospital or other institution in which persons are treated for disability or disease, or a public hospital, sanatorium, or institution in which persons are treated for inebriety or drug addiction, or a private hospital, sanatorium, institution, or place in which persons are treated for inebriety or drug addiction which shall have an unrevoked certificate of authority issued by the department, or a wholesaler, apothecary, physician, dentist, or veterinarian may possess cocaine or opium or its derivatives only after he shall have obtained the same from the department or in pursuance of a written order to the manufacturer, wholesaler, or apothecary offering to sell the same which shall contain the date of the order, the name, and amount of drug ordered and the name and address of the person ordering the same, which said order shall be made in triplicate upon serially numbered blanks to be procured from the department. The person giving the order shall retain one of such triplicate orders on file for a period of two years and send the other two to the person to whom the order is given, who shall retain one of said duplicates on file for a period of two years and upon filling the order shall forthwith mail the other to the department. No order shall be given to a manufacturer or wholesaler unless such manufacturer or wholesaler at the time of the giving of such order is authorized by certificate of the department to sell or distribute the drug ordered within or for use or distribution within the State.

SEC. 427. *Acts permitted.*—Subject to the rules, regulations, rulings, and decisions of the department governing the same—

1. *Preparations and remedies.*—A person may manufacture, sell, dispense, or possess preparations and remedies, not otherwise prohibited by law, which do not contain more than lawful quantity of opium or its derivatives; also liniments, ointments, and other preparations containing any of such drugs which are prepared and suitable for external use only: *Provided*, That such remedies and preparations are manufactured, sold, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intention and purposes of this article.

2. *Veterinarians.*—A veterinarian may possess cocaine or opium or its derivatives in such quantities as he may require for the purpose of administering or dispensing and may administer or dispense the same in the course of his professional practice. He may prescribe any of such drugs, but not for use by a human being. Each prescription issued by him shall be signed by him and contain in legible English the name and amount of the drug prescribed, the name and address of the owner of the animal for which, and the date when the prescription is issued.

3. *Dentists.*—A dentist may possess cocaine or opium or its derivatives in such quantities as he may require for the purpose of administering the same in the course of his professional practice. He may administer the same to persons under his immediate treatment, but only in quantities necessary for such treatment.

4. *Apothecaries.*—An apothecary may, upon a prescription written upon an unofficial prescription blank, signed by and containing the office address of a physician and the name, age, and address of the person for whom and the date when issued, dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives, provided such prescription does not contain more than 5 grains of cocaine or more than 30 grains of opium or more than 6 grains of codeine or more than 4 grains of morphine or more than 2 grains of heroin; also upon a like prescription if it contain any of such drugs in excess of said respective quantities if it be stated upon the prescription that it is to be used in the treatment of a surgical case or a disease other than drug addiction. Each such original prescription, serially numbered, shall be kept by him in a separate file for a period of two years and such prescription shall not be refilled: *Provided, however,* That if any such prescription does not contain more than lawful quantity of any such drug it need not be separately filed: *And provided further,* That if any such prescription call[s] for an exempt preparation or remedy prepared in accordance with the "U. S. P.," "N. F." or other recognized or established formula usually carried in stock by a dealer and sold without a prescription it need not be separately filed and may, upon request, be refilled.

He may also, upon the prescription in writing, signed by a physician and containing his office address and the name, age, and address of the person for whom and the date when issued, within four days from such date, otherwise dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives within or in excess of the quantities hereinbefore mentioned if such prescription be written upon a serially numbered official prescription blank delivered to him in duplicate, provided he keep one of said duplicates in a separate file for a period of two years and within 24 hours mail the other duplicate to the department. Such prescription shall not be refilled.

He may also upon the prescription in writing dated and signed by a veterinarian and containing his office address and the name and address of the owner of the animal for which the drug is prescribed dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives, provided he keep such prescription on file for a period of two years. Such prescription shall not be refilled.

5. *Physicians.*—A physician may in the course of the legitimate practice in good faith of his profession and for the purpose of relieving or preventing pain or suffering on the part of a patient, or to effect a cure, administer, prescribe or dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives as follows:

He may upon an unofficial prescription blank issue a prescription which does not contain more than 5 grains of cocaine, or more than 30 grains of opium or more than 6 grains of codeine or more than 4 grains of morphine or more than 2 grains of heroin. He may also upon an unofficial prescription blank issue a prescription for such quantity of any of such drugs in excess of such respective quantities as may reasonably be required in the treat-

ment of a surgical case or a disease other than drug addiction, provided such fact be stated upon the prescription. Each other prescription for any of such drugs shall be written upon a serially numbered official prescription blank in triplicate to be procured from the department, signed by him and containing in legible English or Latin the name and amount of the drug prescribed, the name, age and address of the person for whom and the date when the prescription is issued. He shall issue the original and one other of such triplicate prescriptions for delivery to an apothecary and shall retain the other copy on file for a period of two years.

He may administer or dispense to a patient whom he is treating not to exceed 2 grains of cocaine or 15 grains of opium or 3 grains of codeine or 2 grains of morphine or one-fourth of a grain of heroin.

He may while absent from his office in personal attendance upon a patient whom he is treating dispense, to be taken in his absence, not to exceed 15 grains of opium or 3 grains of codeine or 2 grains of morphine or one-fourth of a grain of heroin.

If he otherwise administer or dispense any of such drugs he shall record in writing upon a serially numbered official physician's dispensing blank in duplicate to be procured from the department, in legible English or Latin the name and quantity of the drug and the form in which administered or dispensed, the name, age and address of the person for whom and the date when administered or dispensed and shall sign the same. He shall keep the original of such dispensing blanks on file for at least two years and shall, within 24 hours, mail the copy to the department.

The provisions of this section relating to the conditions under which unofficial and official prescription and dispensing blanks may be used are, to the department, directory only and may by rule or regulation of the department, from time to time, be changed or modified to meet existing conditions.

SEC. 428. *Possession of drugs further restricted.*—No manufacturer, wholesaler, apothecary, physician, dentist or veterinarian shall obtain, possess, control, distribute or dispense any cocaine or opium or its derivatives for any purpose other than the use, sale, or distribution thereof by him in the conduct of a lawful business in said drugs or in the legitimate conduct or practice in good faith of his business or profession.

SEC. 429. *Labels.*—Whenever an apothecary pursuant to a prescription written upon an official prescription blank shall dispense cocaine or opium or its derivatives or whenever a physician shall dispense any of such drugs a record of which is required to be kept upon an official physician's dispensing blank, he shall securely affix to the container of such drug a label stating in legible English the name and address of the physician prescribing or dispensing and the apothecary, if any, dispensing and the date when and the name and address of the person for whom and name and quantity of the drug dispensed and contained in the container.

SEC. 430. *Authorized possession of drugs by consumer.*—A person for whom cocaine or opium or its derivatives shall have been dispensed by an apothecary or physician, for the dispensing of which no label is required to be affixed to the container, and the owner of an animal for which any of such drugs shall have been dispensed by a veterinarian or an apothecary upon the prescription of a veterinarian may lawfully possess the same. A person for whom any of such drugs shall have been dispensed by an apothecary or physician for the dispensing of which a label is required to be affixed to the container may lawfully possess in the container delivered to him by the apothecary or physician and upon which the label signed by the apothecary or physician is affixed an amount of such drug not exceeding that stated upon the label.

SEC. 431. *Administration of drugs by hospitals and institutions.*—A hospital, sanatorium, or other institution maintained by the United States or the State or any of its political subdivisions, or a public hospital, or other institution in which persons are treated for disability or disease other than drug addiction, or a public hospital, sanatorium, or institution in which persons are treated for inebriety or drug addiction, or a private hospital or institution registered with the department in which persons are treated for disability or disease other than drug addiction, or a private hospital, sanatorium, institution, or place in which persons are treated for inebriety or drug addiction and which shall have an unrevoked certificate of authority issued by the department, may, under the supervision of a physician, administer cocaine or opium or its derivatives to inmates who are under treatment as patients.

SEC. 432. *Private hospitals and institutions to be authorized.*—Cocaine or opium or its derivatives shall not be administered in, nor shall any person be treated for, inebriety or drug addiction in a private hospital, sanatorium, institution, or place maintained or conducted in whole or in part for the treatment of inebriety or drug addiction unless a certificate of authority shall first have been procured from the department authorizing the same, and then only so long as such certificate shall remain unrevoked.

SEC. 433. *Hypodermic syringe.*—No person except a dealer in surgical instruments, apothecary, physician, dentist, veterinarian, or nurse, attendant or interne of a hospital, sanatorium, or institution in which persons are treated for disability or disease, shall at any time have or possess a hypodermic syringe or needle unless such possession be authorized by the certificate of a physician issued within the period of one year prior thereto.

SEC. 434. *Records and reports.*—1. *Manufacturers.*—Each manufacturer who shall sell or distribute any cocaine or opium or its derivatives within or for use or distribution within the State, shall keep a record in detail of all such drugs manufactured by him and a record of all such drugs sold or distributed by him within or for use or distribution within the State, which record shall contain the date of each such sale or distribution, the name and amount, and form of each such drug so sold or distributed, and the name and address of each person to whom so sold or distributed. He shall quarterly, or oftener if required by the commissioner, make and mail to the department a detailed report, on oath, setting forth all of the information contained in such records.

2. *Wholesalers.*—Each wholesaler who shall purchase or receive, or sell or distribute any cocaine or opium or its derivatives within the State, or for use or distribution within the State, shall keep a record in detail of all such drugs so purchased or received by him which shall contain the date of each purchase or receipt, the name and address of the person from whom, and the name and quantity of each such drug so purchased or received. He shall also keep a like record in detail of all such drugs sold or distributed by him within or for use or distribution within the State which shall contain the date of each such sale or distribution, the name, amount, and form of each such drug so sold or distributed and the name and address of each person to whom so sold or distributed. He shall quarterly, or oftener if required by the commissioner, mail to the department a detailed report on oath setting forth all of the information contained in such records.

3. *Apothecaries.*—Each apothecary shall keep a record of all cocaine or opium or its derivatives purchased or received by him which shall contain the date of each purchase or receipt, the name and address of each person from whom and the name and quantity of each such drug purchased or received. He shall also keep a record of the amount of each of such drugs sold by him at wholesale

or sold or dispensed by him upon official order blanks which shall contain the date when, the name and address of each person to whom, and the name and quantity of each such drug so dispensed. He shall also keep a record of the amount of each of such drugs used by him in the preparation of preparations and remedies, together with the amount used for each such purpose and how such preparations or remedies have been disposed of. He shall also keep a record of the gross amount of each of such drugs dispensed by him upon prescription. He shall, as required by the commissioner, make and mail to the department a report setting forth such of the information contained in such records as the commissioner may require, together with the amount of each such drug on hand upon the date of such report.

4. *Physicians.*—Each physician shall keep a record of all cocaine or opium or its derivatives purchased or received by him, which shall contain the date of each purchase or receipt, the name and address of each person from whom and the name and quantity of each such drug purchased or received. He shall also keep a record of the gross amount of each of such drugs administered by him to patients, dispensed by him to patients while absent from his office in personal attendance upon them and dispensed by him to patients in quantity not exceeding lawful quantity. He shall also keep a record of each of such drugs otherwise dispensed by him which shall contain the date when, the name and address of each person to whom, and the name and amount of each such drug so dispensed. He shall, as required by the commissioner, make and mail to the department a report setting forth such of the information contained in such records as the commissioner may require, together with the amount of each such drug on hand upon the date of such report.

5. *Hospitals, sanatoriums, and other institutions.*—Each hospital, sanatorium, or other institution authorized by the provisions of this article to administer cocaine or opium or its derivatives shall keep a record which shall contain the date of each purchase or receipt, the name and address of each person from whom, and the name and quantity of each such drug purchased or received. It shall also keep a record of the gross amount of each such drug administered. It shall as required by the commissioner, make and mail to the department a report setting forth the information contained in such records, together with the amount of each such drug on hand upon the date of such report.

6. *Dentists and veterinarians.*—Each dentist and veterinarian shall keep a record which shall contain the date of each purchase or receipt by him of cocaine or opium or its derivatives, the name of each person from whom, and the name and amount of each such drug purchased or received. Each dentist shall also keep a record of the gross amount of each such drug administered. Each veterinarian shall also keep a record of the gross amount of each drug administered or dispensed. He shall as required by the commissioner, make and mail to the department a report setting forth the information contained in such records, together with the amount of each drug on hand upon the date of such report.

The commissioner may require each person authorized to manufacture, distribute, dispense, sell, prescribe or administer any of such drugs, to keep such additional records, and make such other further or different reports as he may determine. Each prescription written upon an official blank and each other record, except prescriptions required to be kept by an apothecary, shall be contained in books the leaves of which shall be permanently bound together. Each record required by the provisions of the article to be kept shall be kept in a place easily accessible and shall be accessible to the department for a period of at least two years.

SEC. 435. *Drugs delivered to department.*—All drugs which have been seized and judicially determined to have been unlawfully possessed or the title to which shall have ceased, and the same shall have come into the hands of a peace officer shall, upon the direction of a court or magistrate, be delivered to the department. Drugs may be surrendered to the department. All drugs in the final possession of the department may be disposed of by the commissioner.

SEC. 436. *Exemptions from restrictions.*—The provisions of this article restricting the possession of cocaine, opium or its derivatives shall not apply to common carriers or warehousemen or their employees engaged in lawful transportation or storage of such drugs, nor to public officers or employees while engaged in the performance of their official duties, nor to temporary incidental possession on the part of employees or agents of persons lawfully entitled to possession.

SEC. 437. *Records confidential.*—All papers, records, information, statements, and data filed with the department or kept by any person pursuant to the provisions of this article, and all records of proceedings or actions taken by the commissioner or any of his deputies pursuant to the provisions of this article, shall be regarded as confidential, and shall not be open to inspection by the public or any person other than the official custodian of such records, such persons as may be authorized by law or the commissioner to inspect such records, and the persons duly authorized to prosecute or enforce the Federal statutes or the laws of the State of New York, but then only for the purpose of such prosecution or enforcement. No employee or other person shall disclose or aid in the disclosure of such, or any part of such, papers, records, information, statements, or data to any person not authorized by law or the commissioner to inspect the same.

SEC. 438. *Commitment of addicts; procedure; treatment; discharge.*—The habitual use of cocaine, opium or its derivatives, except as administered, prescribed, or dispensed by a physician, is hereby declared to be dangerous to the public health and safety. Whenever a complaint is made to any magistrate that any person is so addicted, or upon the voluntary application to him of an addict, he may, if satisfied of the truth thereof and that the person is suffering from such drug addiction, commit such person to a State, county, or city hospital, or institution licensed under the State lunacy commission or any correctional or charitable institution maintained by the State or any political subdivision thereof, or private hospital, sanatorium or institution having an unrevoked certificate of authority from the department, for the treatment of disease or inebriety. Any court having jurisdiction of a defendant who is a prisoner in a criminal action or proceeding, if it appears that such defendant is an habitual user of any of such drugs and is suffering as a result of such addiction, may likewise commit such defendant, at any stage of such action or proceeding and may direct a stay of proceedings, or suspend sentence or withhold conviction pending the period of such commitment. Whenever the chief medical officer of such an institution shall certify to the committing magistrate or court that any person so committed has been sufficiently treated, or give any other reason which is deemed by the magistrate or court to be adequate and sufficient, he may in accordance with the terms of commitment discharge the person so committed, or return such person to await the further action of the court: *Provided, however,* That when such a commitment is to an institution under the jurisdiction of a department of correction, or other similar department in a city of the first class, where there is a parole commission established pursuant to law, such commission shall act in the place and stead of a chief medical officer for the purpose of making such certificate.

SEC. 439. *Voluntary hospital commitment.*—Any public hospital, sanatorium, or institution may accept as a charity patient any person voluntarily applying

for treatment for drug addiction, and any such institution may, if a voluntary applicant signs a statement that he is suffering from drug addition and desires treatment, in the same manner and subject to the same rules and restrictions as if committed by a magistrate, receive such person without formal commitment, with like effect as if formally committed, subject to discharge when sufficiently treated, or for any other reason deemed adequate. The commissioner or any local health board or officer may likewise on such an application and signed statement place the applicant in any hospital receiving such patients at public expense. The department shall adopt blank forms of applications and orders for such treatment and on request shall furnish copies thereof to any such institution or officer. The provisions of this section shall not restrict the right of any hospital, sanatorium, or institution to accept and treat patients for drug addiction at other than public expense.

SEC. 440. *Fraud, deceit, et cetera.*—Any fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, subterfuge, concealment of a material fact or the use of a false name or the giving of a false address in obtaining treatment in the course of which cocaine or opium or its derivatives in excess of lawful quantity shall be prescribed or dispensed or in obtaining any supply of such drugs shall constitute a violation of the provisions of this article. For the enforcement of the provisions of this article statements, representations, or acts herein referred to shall not be privileged as confidential communications.

SEC. 441. *False representations, et cetera.*—No official blanks shall be issued to any person who shall have been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this article unless the commissioner be satisfied, from proof presented to him, that such violation was not willful. No person shall for the purpose of obtaining any quantity of cocaine or opium or its derivatives falsely assume the title of or represent himself to be a wholesaler, pharmacist, druggist, physician, dentist, or veterinarian or to be engaged in the conduct of lawful business in or use or distribution of any of such drugs, nor utter any false or forged order or prescription for or label affixed to the container of any of such drugs or alter, deface, or remove any such label or keep any false record or make any false report under the provisions of this article.

SEC. 442. *Revocation of licenses.*—Any license heretofore issued to any physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, druggist, or registered nurse may be revoked or suspended by the proper officers or boards having power to issue licenses to any of the foregoing upon proof that the licensee is addicted to the use of any habit-forming drug or drugs after giving such licensee reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard. Whenever it shall appear that such licensee has fully recovered and is no longer an addict to any of such drugs, such boards may grant a rehearing and in its discretion reissue or reinstate the license of such licensee. Whenever any pharmacist, druggist, physician, dentist, veterinarian, or registered nurse shall have been convicted of the violation of any of the provisions of this article, any officer or board having power to issue licenses to any such physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, druggist, or registered nurse may, after giving such licensee reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard, suspend or revoke the same.

SEC. 443. *Penalties.*—A violation of any of the provisions of this article shall constitute a misdemeanor.

SEC. 444. *Exceptions and exemptions not required to be negated.*—In any complaint, information, indictment, or other writ, or in any action or proceeding laid or brought under or for the enforcement of any of the provisions of this article, it shall not be necessary to negative an exception or exemption and the burden of proof shall be upon the defendant or person proceeded against to establish affirmatively any exception or exemption claimed.

SEC. 445. *Construction of article.*—The provisions of this article shall be construed not as an act in derogation of the powers of the State but as one intended to aid the State in the execution of its duties, and shall be liberally construed so as to carry into effect the objects and purposes hereof. The provisions of this article, so far as they are substantially the same, or cover the same subject matter, as those of any law repealed by this act, shall be construed as a continuance of such repealed law, modified or amended, according to the language employed herein and not as new enactments. References in a law not repealed to the provisions of any law incorporated into this article or repealed by this act shall be construed as applying to the provisions so incorporated. The meaning and effect of the terms and language used herein shall be construed in accordance with the provisions of the statutory construction law.

SEC. 2 [3]. The repeal of a law, or any part of it, by the provisions of this act, shall not affect or impair any act done or right accruing, accrued, or acquired, or penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the time when this act takes effect under or by virtue of the law so repealed, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if such law had not been repealed; and all actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, commenced under or by virtue of any law so repealed and pending when this act takes effect may be prosecuted and defended to final effect in the same manner as they might under any such law so repealed.

SEC. 3 [4] All of article 11a of chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter 363<sup>22</sup> of the laws of 1914 and as subsequently added to and amended, and sections 1745 and 1746 of chapter 88 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act providing for the punishment of crime, constituting chapter 40 of the consolidated laws," as added, substituted or amended; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, such repeal to take effect on the 1st day of February, 1919.

SEC. 4 [5]. Sections 421 and 422 of this article and so much of section 423 of this article as pertains to registry shall take effect on the 1st day of November, 1918, and the other sections of such article shall take effect on the 1st day of February, 1919.

SEC. 5 [6]. The sum \$27,400, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act. The said amount shall be available for the period of eight months ending June 30, 1919, and distributed as follows, subject to all of the provisions of the act making appropriations for the support of government:

#### PERSONAL SERVICE.

##### Salaries, regular:

Commissioner .....	\$4,000
Deputy, 3 at annual rate of \$3,500 each .....	7,000
Secretary .....	2,000
Stenographer or filing clerk, 3 at annual rate of \$1,200 each .....	2,400
Stenographer or filing clerk, 3 at annual rate of \$1,000 each .....	2,000

#### MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION.

For expenses of maintenance and operation other than personal service. 10,000

<sup>22</sup> Public Health Reports Reprint 279, p. 133.

**Garbage, Refuse, and Ashes—Collection and Disposal of, in Certain Towns.**  
(Ch. 432, Act May 2, 1918.)

SECTION 1. Section 320 of chapter 63 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act relating to towns, constituting chapter 62 of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter 55 of the laws of 1917, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 320. *Collection and disposition of garbage and ashes.*—Within any town having over 5,000 inhabitants or within any town adjoining a city of the first class, or within any district in any such town established by the town board of such town, it shall be lawful for the town board of such town to provide for the collection of and to cause to be consumed by fire or heat or disposed of in such other manner as the town board may determine, and to prohibit the throwing, casting, or deposit in any body or stream of water, or upon any ash heap or other place than such as may be provided by them within such town or district, any animal or vegetable refuse, dead animal, carrion, offal, swill or garbage. And it shall be lawful for the town board of any such town, to contract for the collection and for the consumption by heat or fire or for the disposition in such other manner as the town board may determine of any such refuse or other aforesaid matter, or for the purchase, maintenance, and operation of any appliances for the collection and disposition thereof. Such town board may also provide for the collection and disposition of ashes and may contract for such collection and disposition, or for the purchase, maintenance, and operation of any appliances for the collection and disposition thereof.

**Garbage, Refuse, and Ashes—Collection and Disposal of, in Villages.** (Ch. 385, Act Apr. 30, 1918.)

SECTION 1. Subdivision 25 of section 89 of chapter 64 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act relating to villages, constituting chapter 64 of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter 114 of the laws of 1916 and chapter 27 of the laws of 1917, is hereby amended to read as follows:

25. *Disposition of garbage and ashes.*—[The board of trustees of a village] (a) may provide for the removal from the buildings in said village and for the disposition of swill, garbage, ashes, and rubbish of said buildings, or for the removal and disposition of the swill and garbage alone, or the ashes alone, either directly through the employees of said village or by contracting with other persons or with the town in which such village is located: *Provided, however,* That authority shall be first obtained therefor by a proposition adopted at a village election, which proposition shall state the maximum amount to be expended for such purpose or purposes in any one year.

(b) Upon the adoption of a proposition therefor at a village election, may establish or construct a plant for the disposal of swill, garbage, rubbish, and ashes, or any of them, and may purchase or lease real property therefor and vehicles or other appurtenances to be used in connection therewith. Such proposition shall state the estimated maximum and minimum cost thereof. Upon the acquisition of such plant, may, without the adoption of any proposition as to the amount to be expended therefor in any one year, operate the same and collect and dispose of swill, garbage, and rubbish, either directly through the employees of said village or by contracting with other persons or with the town in which such village is located for a period not exceeding five years.

**Factories—Cleanliness. (Ch. 627, Act May 11, 1918.)**

SEC. 8. Section 84 of such chapter [ch. 36, laws of 1909] as amended by chapter 114 of the laws of 1910 and chapter 82 of the laws of 1913 is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 84. *Cleanliness of rooms.*—Every room in a factory and the floors, walls, ceilings, windows, and every other part thereof and all fixtures therein shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and in proper repair. The walls and ceilings of each room in a factory shall be lime washed or painted, except when properly tiled or covered with slate or marble with a finished surface. Such lime wash or paint shall be renewed whenever necessary, as may be required by the commission. Floors shall at all times be be [sic] maintained in a safe condition. No person shall spit or expectorate upon the walls, floors, or stairs of any building used in whole or in part for factory purposes. Sanitary cuspidors shall be provided in every workroom in a factory in sufficient numbers. Such cuspidors shall be thoroughly cleaned daily. Suitable receptacles shall be provided and used for the storage of waste and refuse; such receptacles shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 9. Section 84a of such chapter as added by chapter 198 of the laws of 1913 is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 84a. *Cleanliness in factory buildings.*—Every part of a factory building and of the premises thereof and the yards, courts, passages, areas, or alleys connected with or belonging to the same shall be kept clean and shall be kept free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, rubbish, or garbage in or on the same. The roof, passages, stairs, halls, ceilings, walls, basements, cellars, privies, water-closets, cesspools, drains, and all other parts of such building and the premises thereof shall at all times be kept in a clean, sanitary, and safe condition and in proper repair. The entire building and premises shall be well drained and the plumbing thereof at all times kept in proper repair and in a clean and sanitary condition.

**Mattresses, Upholstered Box Springs, and Metal Bed Springs—Manufacture, Sale, and Labeling. (Ch. 369, Act Apr. 30, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Chapter 25 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act relating to general business, constituting chapter 20 of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article, to be article 25b, to read as follows:

ART. 25B. MATTRESSES, UPHOLSTERED BOX SPRINGS, AND METAL BED SPRINGS.

SEC. 389m. *Definitions.*—Whenever used in this article:

The term "mattress" means any mattress, pillow, cushion, muff bed, down quilt, quilted bed mattress, mattress pad, comforter, bunk quilt or pad, or bed quilt;

The term "upholstered box spring" means any metal spring placed or built upon a metal or wooden frame, covered with felt or other material, and incased in a covering or ticking;

The term "metal bed spring" means any metal bed spring, metal couch, metal folding bed, metal cot, metal cradle or metal bassinet; and

The term "secondhand material" means any material which has been used on, for, or about the person or in any mattress, upholstered box spring, or metal bed spring.

SEC. 389n. *Prohibition as to manufacture.*—No person shall, in the making, remaking, or renovating of any mattress, upholstered box spring, or metal bed

spring for sale use any second-handed material which has not been thoroughly sterilized by a process prescribed or approved by the State department of health.

SEC. 389o. *Prohibition as to sale.*—No person shall sell or offer, deliver, or consign for sale any mattress, upholstered box spring, or metal bed spring in the making, remaking, or renovating of which there has been used any second-hand material which has not been thoroughly sterilized by a process prescribed or approved by the State department of health.

SEC. 389p. *Tagging when new; idem "secondhand."*—No person shall directly or indirectly sell, or offer, deliver, or consign for sale, or have in his possession with intent to so sell, offer, deliver, or consign:

(a) Any mattress, upholstered box spring or metal bed spring which contains only new material, unless there is attached thereto a white tag specifying—

(1) The name and address either of the manufacturer, or of the vendor, or of the successive vendors, and

(2) In the case of a mattress the kind of material used and that all the material used is new; in case of an upholstered box spring the kind of filling used and that all the material used is new; and in the case of a metal bed spring that all the material used is new; or

(b) Any mattress, upholstered box spring, or metal bed spring which contains any secondhand material, unless there is attached thereto a yellow tag bearing the word "secondhand" and specifying—

(1) The name and address either of the manufacturer, or of the vendor, or of the successive vendors;

(2) The date of sterilization of the material and the name and address of the person sterilizing the same;

(3) In the case of a mattress the kind of material used; and

(4) In the case of an upholstered box spring the kind of filling used.

SEC. 389q. *Tagging "remade or renovated."*—No person shall directly or indirectly deliver to the owner thereof, or have in his possession with intent to so redeliver, any mattress, upholstered box spring, or metal bed spring which has been remade or renovated unless there is attached thereto a blue tag bearing the words "remade or renovated," and specifying—

(1) The name and address of the person remaking or renovating the same, and

(2) The date of sterilization of the material and the name and address of the person sterilizing the same.

SEC. 389r. *Tag, how made and attached.*—Whenever a tag is required by this article it shall be made of muslin, linen, or other material of like durability, shall be legibly printed, stamped, or written in the English language and in letters at least one-eighth of an inch in height, and shall, in the case of a mattress or upholstered box spring, be prominently and securely sewed thereon, and in the case of a metal bed spring be prominently and securely affixed thereto.

SEC. 389s. *Removing, defacing, or altering tag prohibited.*—No person shall remove, deface, or alter, or cause to be removed, defaced, or altered, any tag placed upon any mattress, upholstered box spring, or metal bed spring as required by this article.

SEC. 389t. *Industrial commission to enforce article.*—Every place where mattresses, upholstered box springs, or metal bed springs are made, remade, or renovated, or materials therefor prepared or sterilized, or where such articles or materials are sold or offered, delivered, or consigned for sale, or held in pos-

session with intent so to sell, offer, deliver, or consign, shall be subject to the supervision and inspection of the industrial commission, which shall also have power to supervise and inspect the manufacture and sale of the articles covered by this act and to prosecute violations thereof.

SEC. 389u. *Approval or disapproval of process of sterilization.*—The State department of health shall, within 60 days after any process for the sterilization of secondhand material has been submitted to it as herein provided, approve such process if it finds it reasonably effective, and otherwise shall disapprove it and state the reasons for such action.

SEC. 389v. *Complaints.*—Any person who has reason to believe that this article has been or is being violated may present the facts to the industrial commission, and it shall be the duty of the commission to investigate the same and to institute a prosecution if it finds reasonable cause to believe that there has been such violation. Any individual may institute proceedings to enforce this article and punish any violation thereof in the county where such violation occurs.

SEC. 389w. *Violation a misdemeanor.*—Any person who violates any provision of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor. The unit for each separate and distinct misdemeanor in violation of this article shall be each mattress, upholstered box spring, or metal bed spring made, remade, or renovated, sold, or offered, delivered, or consigned for sale, or delivered, or possessed with intent so to sell, offer, deliver, or consign, contrary to the provisions of this article.

SEC. 2. Section 392a of chapter 25 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act relating to general business, constituting chapter 20 of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter 503 of the laws of 1913, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect six months from and after the date of its passage.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### Additional Diseases Made Notifiable. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 11, 1918.)

[The following diseases have been made notifiable: Bronchial pneumonia, lobar pneumonia, dysentery, trachoma, venereal diseases, and summer complaint in children.]

### Chicken Pox, Septic Sore Throat, and German Measles—Made Notifiable. (Reg. Bd. of H., June, 1918.)

*Chicken pox.*—The North Carolina State board of health, under chapter 263, sections 7, 8, and 9, public laws 1917, hereby declares chicken pox infectious and contagious, and therefore reportable.

*Septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis).*—The North Carolina State board of health, under chapter 263, sections 7, 8, and 9, public laws 1917, hereby declares septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis) infectious and contagious, and therefore reportable.

*German measles (roscola).*—The North Carolina State board of health, under chapter 263, sections 7, 8, and 9, public laws 1917, hereby declares German measles (roseola) infectious and contagious, and therefore reportable.

### Communicable Diseases—Duties of County Quarantine Officers. (Reg. Bd. of H., June, 1918.)

**RULE 1.** The county quarantine officer, within 12 hours after receiving notice of the existence of a case of whooping cough, measles (either kind), diphtheria, scarlet fever, septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis), chicken pox, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic meningitis), or poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) in any village or town having a population of 1,000 or more persons within the county in which he has official jurisdiction, shall visit in person, or have visited in the person of the sanitary inspector or police or city physician of such village or town, the household in which the disease is reported to be, and shall (1) instruct, or have instructed, the householder with reference to the State law and the rules and regulations adopted by the North Carolina State board of health under the requirements of the State law as to the duties of the householder under the circumstances; (2) have the house placarded in accordance with instructions prepared by the North Carolina State board of health for the householder; (3) leave with the householder a pamphlet prepared by the North Carolina State board of health setting forth the dangers of the disease and the best means for preventing the spread of the disease.

**RULE 2.** The county quarantine officer, within 12 hours after receiving notice of the existence of a case of whooping cough, measles (either kind), diphtheria, scarlet fever, septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis), chicken pox, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic meningitis), or poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) in any rural section of the county in which he has official jurisdiction, or in any village or town in such county with a population of less than 1,000 persons, shall go in person or shall dispatch by registered mail, with return receipt

attached, or, where special arrangements have been made with the village or town authorities, may send by sanitary inspector or police or city physician to the householder in whose household the disease is reported to be, an official notice calling the said householder's attention to (1) the State law and the rules and regulations adopted under the requirements of the State law by the North Carolina State Board of Health as to the duties of the said householder under the circumstances; (2) an inclosed placard which shall be posted as directed in the rules for the householder; and (3) a pamphlet prepared by the North Carolina State Board of Health setting forth the dangers of the disease and the best known methods for preventing the spread of the disease.

**RULE 3.** The county quarantine officer, within 12 hours after receiving notice of the existence of a case of whooping cough, measles (either kind), diphtheria, scarlet fever, septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis), chicken pox, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic meningitis), or poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), shall mail to the teacher or principal in charge of the school or schools that have been attended recently by the children of the household in which the disease is reported to be an official notice, and shall furnish the aforesaid teacher or principal (1) the rules and regulations adopted by the North Carolina State Board of Health defining the duties of the principals or teachers of the public schools under the circumstances; (2) a sufficient quantity of suitable literature on the disease which has been reported, for distribution through the children attending the school to all the families represented in the school.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 11, 1918.)**

That under the provisions of chapter 263, public laws of 1917, and for the purposes of the said law, syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid are hereby declared to be infectious and contagious, and made reportable under the provisions of the aforesaid law.

That under the provisions of chapter 263, public laws of 1917, the rules and regulations heretofore adopted for the control of infectious and contagious diseases are hereby amended by adding the following rules and regulations for the control of persons infected with syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid:

**RULE 1.** It shall be the duty of every physician who makes a diagnosis of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid in a person consulting him professionally, to report the disease with which such person is infected to the county quarantine officer as provided for in chapter 263, section 7, public laws of 1917: *Provided, however,* That physicians may report persons infected with syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, without giving the names and addresses of such persons, under the following conditions:

Condition 1. That a special venereal disease report form, furnished by the North Carolina State Board of Health to the physician, is used.

Condition 2. That the physician give to such patients a circular or pamphlet of information and instructions regarding venereal diseases furnished by the North Carolina State Board of Health.

Condition 3. That where a person reported under above condition 1 ceases or refuses treatment before becoming noninfectious, the physician will address and mail a letter, supplied by the North Carolina State Board of Health, to the correct address of the person reported in accordance with above conditions.

Condition 4. That in the event the patient does not return for treatment within 10 days after receiving notice as set forth in condition 3, or does not have some registered physician notify the State board of health, who in turn

will notify physician previously reporting such patient, that he is again being treated, the correct name and address of such patient will be reported to the State board of health for quarantine as hereinafter prescribed.

**RULE 2.** Any person suffering from a venereal disease (syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid), and who has persistently and without sufficient reason refused or neglected to be treated until no longer infectious, shall be restricted to his home or premises, which shall be placarded with a yellow placard with "Venereal disease here" written across it, until he is no longer infectious, as determined by an officer of the State board of health or his deputy.

**Chicken Pox—Placarding—Attendance at Schools and Public Gatherings.**  
(Reg. Bd. of H., May, 1918.)

**RULE 1.** Every parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in whose family or household chicken pox exists shall post securely a placard, with the name of the above disease printed thereon, in a conspicuous place on the front of his or her home (when living in an apartment house or hotel, on the main entrance to the apartment or rooms), immediately upon the receipt of such placard from the county quarantine officer, and no one shall remove the said placard until the disappearance of all scabs, or until the written permission of the quarantine officer has been obtained.

**RULE 2.** No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in whose house chicken pox exists shall permit any child or minor who has chicken pox to attend any public or private school, Sunday school, church meeting, theater, party, picnic, or other public assemblage, or go near a public park, while the house is placarded.

**RULE 3.** No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall permit any child or minor who has never had chicken pox but who has been exposed to chicken pox, to attend any public or private school, Sunday school, or other church meeting, theater, party, picnic, or other public assemblage, or go near a public park, within 14 days of the time of last exposure.

**RULE 4.** No person who has chicken pox shall attend any public or private school, Sunday school, church meeting, theater, party, picnic, or other public assemblage, or go near a public park, until the disappearance of all scabs, unless sooner released by the written permission of the quarantine officer.

**Chicken Pox—Measures to Prevent Spread of, in Schools.** (Reg. Bd. of H., May, 1918.)

Upon the receipt of an official notice from the county quarantine officer that chicken pox exists in a family or household from which children attend or have recently attended the school, the teacher or principal of such school is hereby empowered and required to enforce the following precautions against the spread of the disease:

1. No teacher residing in a family where there is a person sick with chicken pox and where the housing arrangements are such as to make contact of the teacher with the diseased person frequent or intimate, shall attend a public or private school.

2. The teacher or principal shall make a statement to the school concerning the disease in accordance with the information of the pamphlet supplied him or her by the county quarantine officer, calling the attention of the pupils to the presence of the disease in the community, to the danger of the disease, and the means of preventing its spread.

3. The teacher or principal of the school shall distribute to the children or pupils of the school literature on the disease, supplied by the quarantine officer,

and shall direct the children to give the said literature to their parents or guardians.

4. The teacher or principal of any school shall exclude from the school all children who have never had chicken pox and who live in families where the disease exists.

5. The teacher or principal shall observe the pupils daily for any indication of fever, malaise or unusual thirst, and shall observe especially those children who have never had chicken pox, and on finding a pupil with such indications of the disease shall exclude immediately such pupil from the school until the symptoms have disappeared, or until a period of 14 days has elapsed.

6. The teacher shall caution the children frequently during the existence of chicken pox in the community as to the danger from coughing and sneezing without holding a handkerchief or cloth in front of their mouths and noses, and shall also caution the pupils as to the danger of eating from the same pieces of food, using the same slate and pencil and other things in common that might convey small particles of saliva or nasal secretion from child to child.

7. The common dipper, drinking cup, and the open bucket shall be absolutely prohibited by all schools patronized by any community in which chicken pox exists.

**Septic Sore Throat—Placarding—Attendance at Schools and Public Gatherings—Infected Persons Prohibited from Handling Milk—Food and Milk Containers to Be Retained on Premises—Disinfection of Certain Articles—Cleaning of Premises. (Reg. Bd. of H., May, 1918.)**

RULE 1. Every parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in whose family or household septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis) exists shall post securely a placard, with the name of the above disease printed thereon, in a conspicuous place on the front of his or her home (when living in an apartment house or hotel, on the main entrance to the apartment or room), immediately upon the receipt of such placard from the county quarantine officer, and no one shall remove the said placard until seven days have passed since the beginning of the disease, and until all clinical symptoms have disappeared.

RULE 2. No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in whose family or household septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis) exists shall permit any child or minor to attend any public or private school, Sunday school, church meeting, theater, party, picnic, or other public assemblage, or go near a public park, while the house is placarded.

RULE 3. No person who has septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis) shall attend any public or private school, Sunday school, church meeting, theater, party, picnic, or other public assemblage, or go near a public park, or be engaged in the handling or distribution of milk while the house is placarded.

RULE 4. No parent, guardian, or householder, while septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis) exists in the family or household, shall receive food supplies, including milk, from grocers and dairymen in containers that are to be returned while the disease exists in the family or household.

RULE 5. No wearing apparel, bed clothes, curtains, carpets, or other fabrics with which a person suffering from septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis) comes in contact shall be sent away from the family or household, while the house is placarded, without first being boiled.

RULE 6. At the expiration of the quarantine, the room or rooms occupied by the sick shall be thoroughly cleansed in accordance with directions prepared by the North Carolina State Board of Health.

**Septic Sore Throat—Measures to Prevent Spread of, in Schools. (Reg. Bd. of H., May, 1918.)**

Upon the receipt of an official notice from the county quarantine officer that septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis) exists in a family or household from which children attend or have attended recently the school, the teacher or principal of such school is hereby empowered and required to enforce the following precautions against the spread of the disease:

1. No teacher residing in a family where there is a person sick with septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis) shall conduct or attend a public or private school.

2. The teacher or principal shall make a statement to the school concerning the disease in accordance with the information of the pamphlets supplied him or her by the county quarantine officer, calling the attention of the pupils to the presence of the disease in the community, to the dangers of the disease and the means of preventing its spread.

3. The teacher or principal of the school shall distribute to the children or pupils of the school the literature on the disease supplied by the county quarantine officer, and shall direct the children to give the said literature to their parents or guardians.

4. The teacher or principal of any school shall exclude from the school all children who live in families where septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis) exists.

5. The teacher or principal shall observe daily the pupils for symptoms or indications of sore throats, and shall observe especially those children with history of probable association during the previous week, with known cases of septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis), and on finding a pupil with such indications of the disease shall exclude immediately such pupil from school until the symptoms have disappeared or until a period of one week has elapsed.

6. The pupils of the school shall be cautioned frequently during the existence of septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis) in the community as to the danger from coughing and sneezing without holding a handkerchief or cloth in front of their mouths and noses, and they shall also be cautioned as to the danger of eating from the same piece of food, using the same slate and pencil and other things in common that might convey small particles of saliva or nasal secretion from child to child.

7. The common dipper, drinking cup, and the open bucket shall be absolutely prohibited in all schools patronized by any community or family in which septic sore throat (epidemic tonsillitis) exists.

**Convict Camps—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1918.)**

1. *Location of camp.*—In locating a camp due regard should be had to drainage, prevailing direction of winds, the relation to marshes and swamps, the habitation of domestic animals, and places of deposit of human excrement which are not under the control of the camp supervisor. The camp site should be elevated and well drained. Where conditions permit the camp should be located to the southwest of hills, forests, and other obstructions to the prevailing wind of summer, and with the protection of such obstructions against the prevailing wind of winter. Camps should be located as far as conditions will permit from marshes and swamps, and where possible, located so that the prevailing wind of summer is from the marsh to the camp rather than in the reverse direction. The malarial mosquito travels by scent. Camps should be located as far as condi-

tions will permit from stables, pig-pens, and other fly-breeding places, and places of deposit of human excrement which are not under the control of the camp supervisor. A perfect score on location counts 5; if drainage is bad, 1 is deducted; if camp is so located that prevailing winds interfere with the comfort of the convicts, 1 is deducted; if camp is too close to marshes, 1 is deducted;<sup>24</sup> if in close proximity to stables, 1 is deducted; if located close to sewerage not under camp control, 1 is deducted.

2. *Construction of buildings: air and ventilation.*—The buildings must be so constructed that there will be in the sleeping quarters, under all conditions of weather, an average of at least 300 cubic feet of air per convict, plus an opening (window space or grating) of 3 square feet per convict. This opening must remain open all the time. Where there is no such allowance for free and continuous admission of air to the sleeping quarters of the convicts, 600 cubic feet of air must be provided in the sleeping quarters for each convict. The solution of this requirement is a separate living and sleeping room for convicts. This provision is important, and should be insisted upon. By separating the sleeping room from the living room, provision can be made for free admission of the air and at the same time a great reduction in the cubic feet of air space allowed per convict. The admission of outside air during sleeping hours permits the county authorities to use a much smaller building and at the same time to have much healthier convicts for work.

Buildings should be so placed with reference to sun exposure as to admit a maximum of sunlight. This provision requires that a long building would have its ends north and south and its sides east and west. There should be a sufficient amount of artificial light in the dining and living rooms, for convicts to read and write and play games at night. Sufficient furniture should be supplied the convicts so that they will not have to sit on their beds or bunks. Some form of cuspidor, if nothing more than a box with sawdust or sand in it, should be provided.

3. *Water supply and equipment.*—The water supply of convict camps must be reasonably pure and safe as indicated by the following: (a) Analysis of at least one sample of the water by the State laboratory of hygiene, and the water to be reanalyzed every three to six months; (b) source of the supply so located that privies and other places of deposit of human excrement and houses and pens for domestic animals shall drain away from and not in the direction of the water supply; (c) source of water supply not to be closer than 150 feet to any privy or other place of deposit of human excrement; (d) if well is used, it should have a tight cover with top elevated above the surface of the ground and a stone or concrete wall for 6 or 8 feet; (e) pump should be given preference to bucket and chain; (f) common bucket should be replaced with a barrel or keg or other closed container with spigot; (g) each convict and each attendant should have his own individual drinking cup. If there has been no analysis made, five-tenths of 1 per cent will be deducted from the total score. If source of water supply is badly located, 1 will be deducted; if well of poor structure is used, 1 will be deducted; if the well is without a pump, five-tenths of 1 per cent will be deducted; if there is no specially provided receptacle for containing the drinking water, and a water bucket is used for this purpose, 1 will be deducted; if the men are not provided with individual cups, 1 will be deducted.

4. *Food and nutrition.*—The superintendents or supervisors of all county convict camps shall report to the secretary of the State board of health on

<sup>24</sup> Should be at least 300 yards from marsh and without intervening crop, undergrowth, or forest.

forms supplied by the said secretary, the following, and the superintendent or supervisor of all State convict camps shall report, through the superintendent of the State penitentiary, to the secretary of the State board of health the following: (a) Number of prisoners; (b) number of white prisoners; (c) number of colored prisoners; (d) number of male prisoners; (e) number of female prisoners; (f) number of prisoners sick during month; (g) six most important causes of sickness for preceding month; (h) average height of prisoners; (i) average weight of prisoners; (j) total number of working days during month; (k) total number days sickness during month; (l) the percentage of time lost from sickness during month. The annual total score of a camp will be credited  $1\frac{1}{2}$  for each month in which a complete report of the above facts is made. And  $1\frac{1}{2}$  will be deducted from the total score of a camp for each month for which no such report is received. This will give each camp reporting regularly, accurately, and completely on the points above indicated, an addition of 18 points out of 100 on its total score, or where such reports are not made, will cause the camp to lose 18 points out of a possible 100 in its total score.

5. *Clothing*.—Adequate clothes of at least one complete change a week shall be furnished each prisoner, and each prisoner shall be provided with one clean nightshirt a week. The nightshirt is important. The men should not be expected to wear to bed the underclothing which they have worn during the day. The change from day clothing to night clothing, whether it be night-shirts, pajamas, or another change of underclothing, is necessary to keep the bedding reasonably clean and the men in good physical condition. The providing of nightshirts or night clothes counts 3 in the total score. The providing of at least one change of clothing per week counts 1. Sufficient clothing for the time of the year, including shoes, stockings, etc., counts 1 in the total score.

6. *Beds and bedclothing*.—Each prisoner shall have his own bed, and the bed shall not be less than 6 feet in length and 3 feet in width. This space shall be provided with either a mattress or, preferably, a tick filled with clean straw. Each prisoner shall be provided with a pillow and pillowcase, two sheets, and sufficient blankets for the comfort of the prisoner. The sheets and blankets shall be of such size as to permit thorough tucking under the foot and sides of the tick, and the top sheet, in addition, shall be of such length as to permit of its being turned back at least 6 inches over the top of the blanket. Sheets and pillowcases shall be changed once a week. Blankets shall be kept reasonably clean, and the tick shall be sunned at least once a month. If the tick, pillow, pillowcase, sheets, and covering are provided as above, they will each count 1 in the total score. If the men are not given sufficient space for their bedding, 1 shall be deducted from the score. Lack of cleanliness will be discredited 1 point.

7. *Bathing*.—Each prisoner shall be required to wash his face and hands once daily and to have at least one general bath in previously unused water every week. Every prisoner shall be provided with soap and at least one towel a week, and each prisoner shall have his own wash basin. Each of these points, if provided by the camp or jail, will count 1 each in the total score.

8. *Sleep, recreation, and accidents*.—The prison life should be so regulated that the prisoner will have from 10 to 11 hours' work, from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 hours' sleep, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours' recreation, exclusive of the time taken to get ready for meals and the time consumed at meals. If the convicts will rise at 5.30 a. m., get breakfast and then go to work at 6.30 a. m., stop from 12 to 1 for dinner, stop at 6.30 for supper, finish supper by 8 p. m., and have recreation hours from 8 to 9.30 p. m., retiring at 9.30, this schedule will be complied with. The convicts should have for their hour and a half recreation such games as checkers,

chess, and cards, magazines and newspapers. A little ingenuity on the part of the supervisor will secure these games and this literature. Supervisors and overseers should have due regard to the effect of excessive temperature on convicts. Exhaustion, heat strokes, and sunstrokes should not occur among prisoners. On the days of high temperature, over 93° or 94°, and in places where the air currents are cut off, convicts should be carefully watched for evidence of exhaustion and given the necessary periods of rest, including extra time at noon, to prevent the occurrence of such accidents. No overseer has the right to put a prisoner in any place of danger that he himself would hesitate to occupy. Frequent accidents among the prisoners of a camp are a reflection upon the camp management. If the time of the men is so arranged as above indicated, credit for sleep of 2 will be allowed, recreation 1, and games 2.

9. *Sewerage*.—Human excrement, urine, and bowel discharges should be disposed of in such a way as to prevent the access of flies to the discharges and to prevent the discharge from washing, either by soil percolation or surface washing, into the water supply. To this end it is recommended, if the camp is not connected with a sewerage system, that either a privy similar to that shown in bulletin on sanitary construction and equipment of convict camps or the pail system, supplied by the National Closet Co., Sanford, N. C., be installed. If the camp is of a temporary nature, the pail system inclosed in a rough framework or canvas will probably be most useful. It is recommended that the pail system of the National Closet Co. be used in the sleeping quarters of the convicts. Wherever the pail system is used, a box of dry dirt with a shovel should be provided so that those using the closet may cover the deposit with dry dirt as a further safeguard against flies and to prevent odors. Both the privies and pail system shall be supplied with paper. The suggestions regarding sewerage are considered of such importance that a total of 7 is added to the score if all of them are carried out.

10. *Vermin*.—Where bedbugs infest a camp, three liberal applications of ordinary kerosene to all the cracks and crevices at intervals of from a week to 10 days will usually be found effective. Where a room or camp can be closed up tight, the burning of 2 pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet will be found effective in killing the adult bedbugs. After that, several applications of kerosene will stop further trouble. This causes little inconvenience, as it rapidly evaporates. Still another excellent means of destroying bedbugs is to make at least three liberal applications of a solution of corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) in alcohol (1 part corrosive sublimate to 500 parts alcohol), at intervals of about a week, to all cracks and crevices infested by vermin. Pyrethrum powders used in liberal quantities around the floors of places infested with fleas or other insects will usually prove effective. With this powder, either in the powdered form or as burning vapor, it will be found much more effective to have the room or building closed. Where closure is impossible, it should be sifted and swept around in all cracks and crevices in liberal quantities. It is much better to prevent the access of fleas to the camp by not allowing dogs to come around the camp. If any vermin is found in the beds, 8 will be deducted from the total score.

11. *Flies and mosquitoes*.—When a camp is constructed of wood, the recreation room, sleeping quarters, dining room, and kitchen should be so evenly and closely constructed at all points, especially above the eaves, that screening of all windows and doors will exclude mosquitoes and flies. Where the camp is of a very temporary nature, and where tents are used, and where, for reasons beyond the control of the supervisors, flies are in evidence, the following measure should be instituted: A mixture of water and milk, equal parts, with one

ounce of formalin and one heaping teaspoonful of brown sugar to the pint should be placed and kept in shallow saucers, seven or eight of them, around the kitchen, dining room, and other places where flies are usually found. Where it is impossible to screen, and where, notwithstanding screening, mosquitoes are prevalent and several cases of malaria have occurred, the convicts suffering from malaria should be thoroughly treated with quinine as prescribed in bulletin No. 42 of the State board of health, and all other convicts should be given two-grain capsules of quinine before each meal as long as mosquitoes are found about the camp or other places occupied by convicts. Every precaution should be taken to eliminate fly-breeding places, and if these are absent, 1 will be counted on the total score. The screening of the camp counts 2. If malaria is in the camp, 1 will be deducted from the total score. If the antilfly measures have been put in practice, 1 will be added to the total score.

12. *Physical records*.—No prisoner shall be admitted to any convict camp and remain a prisoner within the camp for a period longer than 10 days without an examination and record of his physical condition. The record of a prisoner's physical condition shall be made either on forms prepared by the North Carolina State Board of Health or on forms which have been submitted to and approved by the said board.

13. *Smallpox*.—The prisoners should be vaccinated at the same time of their conviction and every seven years thereafter. If smallpox breaks out in a camp, it is best then to revaccinate all of the prisoners, unless they have been recently vaccinated. The percentage of prisoners vaccinated will be scored from 0 to 2.

14. *Typhoid fever*.—All prisoners should be vaccinated against typhoid fever. The percentage of prisoners vaccinated will be scored from 0 to 3.

15. *Syphilis*.—Camp supervisors should ask their camp physician to point out to them the symptoms of syphilis, and whenever a syphilitic with communicable disease is found in the camp, he must be sent either to the county jail, to the State prison, or the State farm, where he can be treated with 606. Syphilis should not be found in convict camps and when found it will score against the management of the camp, and reflect upon the interest and ability of the camp physician. Five will be deducted from the total score if this disease is found in the camp.

16. *Tuberculosis*.—This disease is very prevalent among prisoners and is of such far-reaching importance to its victims and their associates that the supervisors of convict camps should be familiar with the initial and suggestive symptoms of tuberculosis. When a prisoner is found with such symptoms, the supervisor should promptly call upon the camp physician for a thorough examination, and if, on such examination, there is reasonable ground for suspecting the disease, such prisoner should be carefully watched and sent to the county jail or to the State penitentiary for proper treatment before it is too late. The State board of health shall officially request the physician of the State penitentiary to carefully record and promptly report the condition of prisoners with tuberculosis sent in from camps in accordance with this rule. A camp sending in cases of tuberculosis far advanced in the stages of the disease will be severely scored against its sanitary rating. There is no reason, because a man has been convicted of crime and is kept under restraint by authority of the State, that he should be subjected to the danger of contagion of tuberculosis. All prisoners that have contracted tuberculosis should be kept entirely separated from the others and in camps in different sections of the State. The presence of tuberculosis in any camp will cause 5 to be deducted from the total score.

## GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

In making this score proper physical conditions are recognized as the basis for all good results. If a camp makes 100 on its sanitary and hygienic score it will be equivalent to 80 on this score. If it should make only 50 on sanitation it would be marked down to 40 on this score, etc.

*Classification, etc.*—Chapter 286, laws 1917, makes three classes of prisoners in the State's prison—A, B, C. Class A are honor men who can be trusted to obey the rules and work diligently. They may be grouped together in honor camps and shall be worked without armed guards and shall not be chained at night. Class B shall be men who have not yet shown themselves wholly entitled to go in class A, but are competent to work and are reasonably obedient. They must be worked under guards, but shall not wear chains while at work and may or may not be chained at night, at the discretion of the officials. Class C are those men who can not be trusted at all. They shall wear stripes and may wear chains at work and may be flogged only under certain restrictions. Some of the county authorities have voluntarily adopted this classification, and where they do a score of 5 is given. If shackles or stripes are used except for men similar to third grade, in case full classification has not been adopted, 2 will be deducted. It must be borne in mind, however, that the law does not permit stripes to be put upon misdemeanants for any cause. If flogging is used, except under extreme conditions as provided in the State law, 3 will be deducted. There is little, if ever, need for flogging. Its use shows lack of managing ability. Classification itself is for the purpose of inducing men to obey and make good. And it does it when rightly managed. Let it be known that only good behavior can get a man out of lower grades into higher ones and easier conditions.

*Educational and reformatory influences.*—Prisoners ought not to be locked up Sunday after Sunday with no religious instruction. If the management will make a little exertion it is easy to get nearby ministers to hold service. Get enough of them interested and at least two services a month can be secured. In case this is provided for a score of 2 is given. During rest and leisure hours arrangements can be made for some instructions for prisoners, often those who can read are willing to read to others or even give them lessons. Where effort along this line is shown it will win a score of 1. It is likewise easy to secure reading matter for the camps by a little trouble, and when done this scores 1. Most of all, the conduct of the prisoners reflects the intelligence and interest of the superintendent. He should know his men personally, take time to talk with them and secure their confidence, and strive in every way to make an impression for good on them. This scores 2. Whether this has been done or not the general spirit that pervades the camp will tell. It will be shown in the unconscious attitude of prisoners toward officials. If the spirit of the camps is good a score of 2 is given on this point. Camps are required to keep records of the prisoners, and if these are properly kept and reports made to the board of charities and public welfare as required, and it is impressed upon the men that their good-time allowance is properly bestowed, a credit of 2 is given.

## OHIO.

### List of Notifiable Diseases. (Reg. Public Health Council, Effective Oct. 11, 1918.)

**SECTION 1.** The following-named diseases and disabilities are hereby made notifiable and the occurrence of cases shall be reported as herein provided:

*Group 1. Infectious diseases.*—Actinomycosis, anthrax, chicken pox, cholera, Asiatic (also cholera nostras when Asiatic cholera is present or its importation threatened), continued fever lasting seven days, dengue, diphtheria, dysentery, (a) amebic, (b) bacillary, favus, German measles, glanders, hookworm disease, influenza, leprosy, malaria, measles, meningitis, (a) epidemic cerebrospinal, (b) tuberculous mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum (conjunctivitis of new-born infants), paragonimiasis (endemic hemoptysis), paratyphoid fever, plague, pneumonia (acute), poliomyelitis (acute infectious), rabies, Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, smallpox, tetanus, trachoma, trichinosis, tuberculosis (all forms, the organ or part affected in each case to be specified), typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, yellow fever.

*Group 2. Occupational diseases and injuries.*—Arsenic poisoning, brass poisoning, carbon monoxide poisoning, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, natural gas poisoning, phosphorus poisoning, wood alcohol poisoning, naphtha poisoning, bisulphide of carbon poisoning, dinitrobenzine poisoning, caisson disease (compressed-air illness), anilin poisoning, turpentine poisoning, benzol (benzine) poisoning, any other disease or disability contracted as a result of the nature of the person's employment.

*Group 3. Venereal diseases.*—Gonococcus infection, syphilis.

*Group 4. Diseases of unknown origin.*—Pellagra, cancer.

**Whooping Cough—Notification of Cases—Investigations by Local Health Officers—Placarding—Quarantine—Attendance at Schools and Public Gatherings.** (Reg. Public Health Council, May 29, 1918.)

**RULE 1. Notification.**—Any person in attendance on a case of whooping cough, or a case suspected of being whooping cough, shall report the case immediately to the local health officer, using the prescribed form for that purpose, unless with the approval of the State commissioner of health the local board of health, or health officer performing the duties of a board of health, has provided for a system of telephone reports.

When no physician is in attendance, it shall be the duty of the head of the family, or the keeper of any hotel, boarding house, lodging house or the superintendent or person in charge of a public or private children's home, orphanage, or school to report to the local health officer in the most expeditious manner possible the occurrence of a case of whooping cough or a case suspected of being whooping cough, occurring in such family, hotel, boarding house, lodging house, children's home, orphanage, or school. Where a verbal report is made, the local health officer shall make out a case report on the prescribed form giving all the information therein required.

**RULE 2. Investigation of unreported case.**—It shall be the duty of the local health officer to immediately investigate any report or rumor of the existence of a case of whooping cough or suspected whooping cough in any house or place within his jurisdiction.

**RULE 3. Quarantine placard.**—When a case of whooping cough is reported it shall be the duty of the local health officer, in person or by deputy, to immediately place a quarantine card at the main entrance of the house, apartment, or suite of rooms in which the case exists, and to leave with the head of the family or other responsible person written or printed instructions for the government of the patient and other members of the household. Such card shall have printed on it in large letters the words "Whooping cough within. All persons who have not had whooping cough are forbidden to enter." This card shall remain in place until removed by the health officer.

**RULE 4. Isolation of patient.**—The person who has whooping cough shall be isolated for at least four weeks from the beginning of the cough. Isolation shall consist of confinement to the house, rooms, or apartment, except that the patient may be permitted to go into the street when under the observation of a responsible person, provided the patient does not come within 5 feet of any child under 15 years of age and is provided with and wears in plain view around the upper left arm a band on which there shall be the words "Whooping cough" printed in letters not less than one-half inch in height.

**RULE 5. Quarantine of nonimmunes.**—Children in a family in which there is a case of whooping cough, if they have not had the disease, are prohibited from going to school, Sunday school, or attending public gatherings. Children in the family who have had whooping cough may be permitted to attend school and public gatherings at the discretion of the local health officer. Children who have been exposed to whooping cough and have not had the disease shall be quarantined for a period of 14 days from date of last exposure: *Provided*, Such child or children shall not necessarily be confined to the house if kept under supervision by a competent physician.

**RULE 6. Exposing child in public place.**—No parent or other person having charge of or being responsible for a child having whooping cough or a non-immune child who has been exposed to whooping cough shall permit such child to attend school or to mingle with other children or permit such child to enter a street car, school wagon, bus, or other public conveyance.

**RULE 7. Penalty.**—Whoever is guilty of a violation of these regulations shall be punished as provided by law.

The above regulations for the prevention and control of whooping cough (rules 1-7, inclusive) shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1918.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patient—Investigations by Local Health Officers—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Suppression of Prostitution—Quarantine—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Issuance of Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease. (Reg. Public Health Council, May 2, 1918.)**

**RULE 1. Definition.**—The public health council of the State of Ohio hereby declares the following diseases, i. e., syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

**RULE 2. Reports.**—Any physician, dentist, or other person who makes a diagnosis in, or treats a case known to be, or reasonably suspected to be, a venereal disease and every superintendent or manager of a public or private

hospital, dispensary, charitable, benevolent, or penal institution, in which there is a known or suspected case of venereal disease, shall report such case in writing on the form prescribed by the State commissioner of health, within 24 hours. Such report shall state the name, address, age, sex, color, and occupation of the diseased person, the date of onset of the disease and the probable source of infection if the same by reasonable diligence can be ascertained, and shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and sent to the State commissioner of health.

**RULE 3. *Instructions to patients.***—Every physician, dentist, or other person who examines or treats a person having a venereal disease shall instruct him or her in measures for preventing the spread of such disease and the necessity for treatment until cured, and shall furnish him or her such information relating to said disease as shall be provided for this purpose by the State department of health.

**RULE 4. *Investigation of cases.***—City, village, and township health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of and to investigate all cases of venereal diseases within their several jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infection.

**RULE 5. *Examination of cases; enforcement.***—City, village, and township health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make, or cause to be made, such examination of persons reasonably suspected of having a venereal disease, as may be necessary for carrying out these regulations. Such examinations shall be made only by regularly licensed physicians. All known prostitutes and persons associating with them shall be considered as reasonably suspected of having a venereal disease. Boards of health and health officers shall cooperate with the proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws against prostitution and shall otherwise use every proper means for the repression of prostitution, which is hereby declared to be a prolific source of venereal disease.

**RULE 6. *Quarantine of diseased persons.***—The health officer, when directed by the State commissioner of health, shall immediately institute measures for the protection of other persons from infection by any venereally diseased person and shall quarantine any person who has, or is reasonably suspected of having a venereal disease, whenever in the opinion of the State commissioner of health, quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health. In establishing quarantine, the health officer shall designate and define the limits of the area in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having a venereal disease is to be quarantined and no person other than the attending physician, dentist, or necessary attendant shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the health officer.

**RULE 7. *Exposure of another person.***—No person knowing himself or herself to be infected with a venereal disease shall expose another person to infection with such venereal disease.

**RULE 8. *Certificates.***—No physician shall issue a certificate to any person stating that such person is free from any venereal disease except after careful clinical and laboratory examination and unless such physician shall first have satisfied himself or herself that such certificate is not intended to be used for solicitation for sexual intercourse.

**RULE 9. *Secrecy of reports and records.***—Reports and records of cases of venereal disease shall be so kept as to be inaccessible to the public and shall not be produced or made public unless under proper order of a court of competent jurisdiction. No person who shall have or who shall gain access to such reports or records shall divulge any information or facts therein contained.

**RULE 10. Interpretation.**—Should any of the foregoing regulations for the prevention of venereal diseases or any part of such regulations be decided by any court to be unconstitutional or invalid the same shall not affect the validity of said regulations as a whole or any part thereof other than the part so decided to be unconstitutional or invalid.

**RULE 11. Penalty.**—Whoever is guilty of a violation of these regulations shall be punished as provided by law.

The foregoing regulations for the prevention of venereal diseases (rules 1-11 inclusive) shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1918.

**Dead Bodies—Transportation. (Reg. Public Health Council, Jan. 17, 1918.)**

**RULE 2.** The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox, plague, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic sore throat), scarlet fever (scarlet rash, scarlatina) shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

The body shall be thoroughly embalmed with an approved disinfectant fluid by an embalmer licensed in the State of Ohio, all orifices shall be closed with absorbent cotton, the body shall be washed with the disinfectant fluid, enveloped in a sheet saturated with the same, and placed at once in the coffin or casket which shall be immediately closed, and the coffin or casket, or the outside case containing the same shall be metal or metal lined, and hermetically and permanently sealed.

**RULE 3.** The transportation of bodies dead of any diseases other than those mentioned in rule 2 shall be permitted under the following conditions:

(a) When the destination can be reached within 24 hours after death the body, if embalmed by an embalmer licensed in the State of Ohio, shall be placed in a casket or coffin, and encased in an outside case of substantial construction. If not embalmed, the body shall be placed in a casket or coffin, which shall be encased in a strong outer box made of good sound lumber, not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, all joints must be tongued and grooved, top and bottom put on with cleats or cross pieces, all put securely together, and be tightly closed with white lead, asphalt varnish or paraffin paint, and a rubber gasket placed on the upper edge between the lid and box.

(b) When the destination can not be reached within 24 hours after death, the body shall be thoroughly embalmed and the coffin or casket placed in an outside case of substantial construction.

## OKLAHOMA.

### **Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Suppression of Prostitution—Reports by Druggists—Length of Treatment. (Reg. Dept. of Public Health, Aug. 25, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Syphilis, gonococcus infection, and chancre, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

SEC. 2. The provisions of chapter 67, revised laws of 1910, shall apply to the diseases mentioned, except that these diseases shall be reported by serial number on form provided by the State commissioner of health for such purpose, and the name of the patient need not be reported, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. Any person who is under treatment at the present time, or who shall, hereafter, present himself (or herself) to any licensed physician for treatment or diagnosis of any of the venereal diseases mentioned, shall immediately, in case he or she is found or reasonably believed to be so infected, be reported to the State board of health on Form V. S. 30. Each physician is required and hereby directed to keep a record of all patients infected with the diseases mentioned, with their corresponding serial numbers and the resident addresses of such patients. The number used in notifying the first case by each physician or person reporting shall be No. 1, the second No. 2, etc., serially; except it be a case formerly treated by another physician or person, when the letter A shall be prefixed to the case number.

SEC. 4. All city, county, or other health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and to investigate all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancre within their several territorial jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infections. Local health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea or chancre as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act. Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes and persons associated with them, all such persons are to be considered within the above class.

SEC. 5. Local health officers are authorized and directed to quarantine persons who have, or are reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancre, whenever, in the opinion of said local officer, or the State board of health, or its executive officer, quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health. In establishing quarantine the local health officer shall designate and define the limits of the area in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancre and his immediate attendant, are to be quarantined and no person, other than the attending physician, shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the local health officer. No one but the local health officer shall terminate said quarantine, and this shall not be done until the quarantined person has become noninfectious, as determined by the local health officer or his authorized deputy through clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests, or until permission has been given him to do so by the State board of health or its execu-

tive officer. A case of gonococcus infection is to be regarded as infectious until at least two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci, said examination to be made by a bacteriologist approved by the State board of health. A case of syphilis shall be regarded as infectious until all lesions of the skin and mucous membranes are healed. A case of chancroid shall be regarded as infectious until all lesions are healed.

SEC. 6. Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, and the repression of prostitution is declared to be a public health measure. All local and State health officers are therefore directed to cooperate with proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws directed against prostitution and otherwise to use every proper means for the repression of prostitution.

SEC. 7. When a case is reported by number only, the physician or person treating the disease shall assume responsibility for the faithful observance of all rules and necessary precautions by the patient, and the responsibility shall continue until the patient appears to be cured, at which time a report to this effect is to be transmitted to the State board of health, such report to contain the serial number of identification under which the case was originally reported. When reasonable evidence is secured to indicate that said rules and precautions are not being observed, or will not be observed, the name and address of the patient shall at once be submitted to the local health officer, who shall then proceed as directed under section 5.

SEC. 8. When a person applies to a physician or other person for treatment of a venereal disease, it shall be the duty of the physician or person consulted to inquire of and ascertain from the person seeking treatment whether such person has theretofore consulted with or been treated by any other physician or person, and if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for treatment to furnish this information, and refusal to do so, or falsely stating the name and address of such physician or person consulted, shall be deemed a violation of this regulation. It shall be the duty of the physician or person whom the applicant seeks to and does consult or employ to notify immediately the physician or person last consulted or employed of the change of advisors, such notification to be made upon a form (Form V. S. 33) furnished for that purpose by the State board of health. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within seven days after the last appearance of such venereally diseased patient, it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the State board of health the name and address of such venereally diseased patient (Form V. S. 32).

SEC. 9. Any druggist or other person who sells any drugs, compound, preparation, or substance of any kind when purchased for the treatment of any said venereal diseases, except when prescribed by a licensed practitioner of medicine, shall keep a record of the name, address, color, sex, and marital condition of the person making such purchase on a prescribed and furnished blank (Form V. S. 34), and these records of sales for each week shall be forwarded the Monday following to the State board of health. In case no such sale has been made during any week, a blank record shall be dated, signed, and forwarded in the same manner and at the same time as if sale had been made. A false statement by the purchaser or a false entry by the druggist or other person shall be deemed a violation of this regulation.

SEC. 10. The parents or guardians of minors acquiring venereal diseases and living with said parents or guardians shall, when notified, be legally re-

sponsible for the compliance of such minors with the requirements of these regulations.

SEC. 11. Persons who have been under treatment for syphilis in an active form shall not be considered cured until all clinical evidences of the disease have been absent for nine months, during which time three negative Wassermann reactions shall have been secured, the second test being made at least two weeks after the first and the third test at least 10 days after the second. Persons with gonococcus infections shall not be considered cured until all clinical evidences have disappeared and until three negative bacteriological examinations have been secured, the second test at least 10 days after the first and the third test at least 10 days after the second. Persons infected with chancroid shall not be considered cured until the ulcer has entirely healed and until a negative Wassermann, made not less than six weeks after the healing of the sore, has been secured. Any person under treatment for a venereal disease who discontinues treatment before he or she is certified as cured is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. It is hereby ordered that all persons arrested for vagrancy, prostitution, adultery, or any violation of any law of the State or a municipality thereof, involving sexual morality, shall submit to and be given a thorough examination for venereal disease by the local health officer. If the person arrested be found infected, he (or she) shall at once be required to take treatment and shall be quarantined as hereinbefore provided, to such extent as may be necessary for the protection of the public from infection.

SEC. 13. All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by these regulations and by the laws of the State.

**Common Carriers—Sick Persons Transported by, Must Have Physician's Certificate of Freedom from Communicable Disease. (Reg. Dept. of Public Health, Effective Nov. 22, 1918.)**

In order to further prevent and control the spread of contagious and communicable diseases, sick people who are being transported by public-service conveyances or common carriers, within the State of Oklahoma, must be accompanied by, and in possession of, a certificate or statement from a reputable physician, to the effect that the individual concerned is not suffering from or afflicted with a communicable or contagious disease.

## OREGON.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patient—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Reports by Druggists—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Suppression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 4, 1918.)**

*Venereal diseases declared dangerous to the public health.*—Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

**RULE 1. *Venereal diseases to be reported.***—Any physician, or other person who makes a diagnosis in, or treats, a case of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and every superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, or charitable or penal institution in which there is a case of venereal disease, shall report such case immediately in writing to the local health officer, stating the name and address or the office number, age, sex, color, and occupation of the diseased person, and the date of onset of the disease, and the probable source of the infection: *Provided*, That the name and address of the diseased person need not be stated except as hereinafter specifically required. The report shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and sent to the local health officer, who shall report weekly on the prescribed form of the State board of health all cases reported to him.

**RULE 2. *Patients to be given information.***—It shall be the duty of every physician and of every other person who examines or treats a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, to instruct him in measures for preventing the spread of such disease, and inform him of the necessity for treatment until cured, and to hand him a copy of the circular of information obtainable for this purpose from the State board of health.

**RULE 3. *Investigation of cases.***—All city, county, and other local health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and to investigate, all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid within their several territorial jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infections. Local health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, as may be necessary for carrying out these regulations. Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes and persons associated with them, all such persons are to be considered within the above class.

**RULE 4. *Protection of others from infection by venereally diseased persons.***—Upon receipt of a report of a case of venereal disease it shall be the duty of the local health officer to institute measures for the protection of other persons from infection by such venereally diseased person.

(a) Local health officers are authorized and directed to quarantine persons who have, or are reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid whenever, in the opinion of said local health officer, or the State board of health, or its secretary, quarantine is necessary for the protection of

the public health. In establishing quarantine the State health officer shall designate and define the limits of the area in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid and his immediate attendant are to be quarantined and no person other than the attending physician shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the local health officer.

No one but the State health officer shall terminate said quarantine, and this shall not be done until the diseased person has become noninfectious, as determined by the State health officer or his authorized deputy through clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests.

(b) The State health officer shall inform all persons who are about to be released from quarantine for venereal disease, in case they are not cured, what further treatment shall be taken to complete their cure. Any person not cured before release from quarantine shall be required to sign the following statement after the blank spaces have been filled to the satisfaction of the State health officer:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_, hereby acknowledge the fact that I am at this time infected with \_\_\_\_\_, and agree to place myself under the medical care of \_\_\_\_\_ within \_\_\_\_\_

Name of physician or clinic.

hours, and that I will remain under treatment of said physician or clinic until released by the health officer of \_\_\_\_\_ or until my case is transferred with the approval of the said health officer to another regularly licensed physician or to an approved clinic.

I hereby agree to report to the health officer within four days of beginning treatment as above agreed, and will bring with me a statement from the above physician or clinic of the medical treatment applied in my case, and thereafter will report as often as may be demanded of me by the health officer.

I agree, further, that I will take all precautions recommended by the health officer to prevent the spread of the above disease to other persons, and that I will not perform any act which would expose other persons to the above disease.

I agree, until finally released by the health officer, to notify him of any change of address and to obtain his consent before moving my abode outside his jurisdiction.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

All persons signing the above agreement shall observe its provisions and any failure so to do shall be a violation of these regulations. All such agreements shall be filed with the health officer and kept inaccessible to the public as provided in rule 10.

**RULE 5. Conditions under which the name of a patient is required to be reported.**—(a) When a person applies to a physician for the diagnosis or treatment of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, it shall be the duty of the physician or person so consulted to inquire of and ascertain from the person seeking such diagnosis or treatment whether such person has theretofore consulted with or has been treated by any other physician or person and, if so, to ascertain the name and address of such physician or person last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for diagnosis or treatment to furnish this information, and a refusal to do so or a falsification of the name and address of such physician or person consulted by such applicant shall be deemed a violation of these regulations. It shall be the duty of the physician or other person whom the applicant consults to notify the physician or other person last consulted of the change of advisers. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within 10 days after the last date upon which the patient was instructed by him to appear, it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the State health officer the name and address of such venereally diseased person.

(b) If an attending physician or other person knows or has good reason to suspect that a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid is so conducting himself or herself as to expose other persons to infection, or is about so to conduct himself or herself, he shall notify the State health officer of the name and address of the diseased person and the essential facts in the case.

**RULE 6. *Druggists to keep records of sales of drugs for venereal diseases.***—Any druggist or other person who sells any drug, compound, specific, or preparation of any kind used for or reasonably intended to be used for the cure of any of said venereal diseases, shall keep a record of the name, address, and sex of the person making such purchase. A copy of said record shall be mailed each week to the local health officer.

**RULE 7. *Spread of venereal disease unlawful.***—It shall be a violation of these regulations for any infected person knowingly to expose another person to infection with any of the said venereal diseases or for any person to perform an act which exposes another person to infection of venereal disease.

**RULE 8. *Prostitutes to be repressed.***—Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, and the repression of prostitution is declared to be a public health measure. All local health officers are therefore directed to cooperate with the proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws directed against prostitution and otherwise to use every proper means for the repression of prostitution.

**RULE 9. *Giving certificates of freedom from venereal disease prohibited.***—Physicians, health officers, and all other persons are prohibited from issuing certificates of freedom from venereal disease: *Provided*, That this rule shall not prevent the issuance of necessary statements of freedom from infectious diseases written in such form or given under such safeguards that their use in solicitation of sexual intercourse would be impossible.

**RULE 10. *Records to be secret.***—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by these regulations and by the laws of the State.

**RULE 11. *Penalty.***—Failure to comply with the foregoing rules is made punishable under section 4700 L. O. L. (Laws 1905, chapter 170, section 6.)

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### **Venereal Diseases—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patient—Quarantine—Notices in Public Toilets—Precautions by Health Authorities to Prevent Spread. (Reg. Advisory Bd., June 21, 1918.)**

First. Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid are infectious diseases, highly dangerous to the public health, and a special menace to the military organizations of the United States in the time of war; therefore, it is the duty of the State department of health and all public health authorities to adopt and enforce every precaution consistent with existing laws to prevent the spread of the infection therefrom.

Second. The commissioner of health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby authorized to prepare and furnish to the practicing physicians of the Commonwealth circulars of instructions advising persons afflicted with any of the said diseases as to what precautions must be taken in order to prevent communication of the disease to others.

Third. It is hereby declared the duty of every physician when first attending any person afflicted with syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid to deliver to such person one of the circulars of information and instructions furnished him by the commissioner of health for the disease with which such person is afflicted.

Fourth. Any person suffering with syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid to whom a circular of instructions has been delivered who shall willfully fail, neglect, or refuse to practice the precautions provided in said circular is hereby declared to be a menace to the public health, and the State department of health or any local board or department of health is hereby authorized and directed to place such person under quarantine together with the premises on which he or she may have been found and to continue such quarantine until a certificate of recovery or noninfectiousness signed by a practicing physician is furnished for such case to the said health authorities, such quarantine to be established and maintained in the same manner that quarantine is established and maintained for other communicable diseases in accordance with the provisions of the act<sup>25</sup> of assembly of May 28, 1915.

Fifth. The commissioner of health is hereby authorized and directed to post notices in all public toilets in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania warning the public of the danger from venereal diseases and the necessity for prompt and proper treatment, such notices to be supplemented wherever possible by directions as to where and at what periods free treatment may be had at a genito-urinary dispensary of the department of health or other free dispensary.

Sixth. All persons are hereby notified and cautioned that the said notices provided for in the above regulation are placed in public toilets in accordance with a rule and regulation of the State department of health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that any person or persons who shall mutilate, deface, or destroy any such notice will be by so doing violating a rule and regulation of the State department of health, and will be subject to the penalties provided by the act of assembly of April 27, 1905, for such violation.

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<sup>25</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 338, p. 438.

## **PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

### **Antityphoid Vaccine—Appropriation for Preparation and Free Distribution of, Among Physicians. (No. 2743, Act Feb. 18, 1918.)**

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SECTION 1. The sum of 5,000 pesos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be disbursed under the direction of the Public Welfare Board of the Philippine Islands for the preparation of antityphoid vaccine and the free distribution thereof among the duly qualified physicians of the Philippine Islands, under regulations to be prescribed for this purpose, as a means of combating typhoid fever. The Philippine Health Service shall recommend the method of preparation of said antityphoid vaccine and the bureau of science shall direct its preparation.

### **"Tiquitiqui" Extract—Manufacture and Distribution of, to Combat Infantile Beriberi—Appropriation. (No. 2744, Act Feb. 18, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. The sum of 8,000 pesos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Public Welfare Board for the Philippine Islands for the acquisition of the necessary apparatus, and, in general, for the manufacture of the liquid extract of bran commonly known as "tiquitiqui," and for its free distribution among the indigent classes of the Philippine Islands, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed for this purpose, as a means of combating the disease of infantile beriberi. The board of directors of the Philippine National League for the Protection of Early Infancy shall recommend the method of preparation of said extract of bran and the bureau of science shall direct its manufacture.

SEC. 2. In case there is no extract of bran to be had in the market, the secretary of the interior may authorize the sale of said remedy at the cost of production, plus the proportional expenses of preparing and dispatching the same, to any person requiring it by reason of a medical prescription.

## PORTO RICO.

### Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases. (Proclamation Apr. 2, 1918.)

ARTICLE 1. Article 2 of sanitary rules and regulations No. 43, as amended by sanitary rules and regulations No. 51, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

ART. 2. All persons who legally practice medicine, or any of its branches in Porto Rico, shall notify the sanitary officials of the district, within five days after the first visit on the patient, of the suspicion or of the existence of any case of the following diseases:

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|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Actinomycosis.   | 12. Pellagra.                         |
| 2. Anthrax.         | 13. Acute poliomyelitis (infectious). |
| 3. Beriberi.        | 14. Whooping cough.                   |
| 4. Colibacillosis.  | 15. Malignant pustule.                |
| 5. Dengue.          | 16. Tetanus.                          |
| 6. Malta fever.     | 17. Tetanus of new-born infants.      |
| 7. Filariasis.      | 18. Ringworm.                         |
| 8. Leprosy.         | 19. Tuberculosis (all forms).         |
| 9. Malaria.         | 20. Uncinariasis.                     |
| 10. Paragonimiasis. | 21. Measles.                          |
| 11. Parotitis.      | 22. Framboesia tropical.              |

ART. 2. All rules and regulations or ordinances in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed, and any infringement of the provisions of these rules and regulations shall be punished in accordance with section 33<sup>26</sup> of the law of sanitation approved March 14, 1912.

### Births—Registration of Those Not Previously Registered. (Act 18, Mar. 11, 1918.)

SECTION 1. That the term of one year is hereby granted, counting from the day on which this act is approved, for registration in the proper registry of such births of children as for any reason shall not have been registered in any of the civil registers of the island.

SEC. 2. That the registration of births provided for in the preceding section shall be made in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the law of civil registry and with the rules and regulations for the execution of said act at present in force: *Provided, however,* That for the purpose of making said registrations it shall be sufficient to file with the keeper of the civil register an affidavit explaining the reasons why the registration was not made in due time, and further stating that the child was born in Porto Rico and that its birth was not registered in any registry of the island. Said affidavit may be made by the father, mother, or guardian of the child whose registration is sought. In default of such persons the affidavit may be made by any relative or person having the child under his care, and the keeper of the civil register shall charge no fee for making said registration.

SEC. 3. That any provisions of the law of civil registry in conflict herewith are hereby suspended for a term of one year from the date of the approval of this act, but shall be in full force and effect upon the expiration of such term.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect 90 days after its approval.

<sup>26</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 200, p. 185.

**Cemeteries—May Be Closed by Commissioner of Health. (Proclamation Mar. 15, 1918.)**

ARTICLE 1. That article 26 of sanitary regulation No. 11, on the removal of corpses, cemeteries, burials, etc., shall be worded to read in the following form:

ART. 26. The commissioner of health may order the closure of any cemetery when it has become dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of the municipal district or of the surrounding country: *Provided, however,* That in said closed cemeteries, burials shall be permitted in tombs and niches already in existence provided they are constructed in accordance with the requirements of the department of health; but such burials shall not be made in said tombs and niches, whether public or private property, when cemeteries are within a distance of less than 200 meters from the urban zone or when urban extension brings them within such distance. With these exceptions all burials or excavations in closed cemeteries are prohibited.

**Plumbers—Classification—Examination and Licensing. (Proclamation Apr. 2, 1918.)**

ARTICLE 1. Articles 9 and 9a of sanitary rules and regulations No. 7, as amended by sanitary rules and regulations No. 27, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

ART. 9. For the purpose of unifying the trade of "plumbing," from and after January 1, 1919, there shall be but one class or grade of plumbers who shall have the same knowledge of the trade, identical rights, and equal responsibilities, and for the exercise of the said trade only one class of license shall be issued, which shall bear the word "plumber," and the issuance of licenses of the three classes to master plumbers, journeymen plumbers, and apprentice plumbers shall be discontinued: *Provided,* That those persons who are included within the last two classes shall be afforded the right and the opportunity until January 1, 1919, to prepare themselves to take the examination for plumber which may at that time be required: *Provided, however,* That from and after said date such journeymen and apprentice plumbers who shall allow such date to pass without having taken the required examination, shall only be permitted to work as subordinate assistants to plumbers, without being permitted under any circumstance to work or perform any plumbing work for their own account and on their own initiative.

ART. 9a. Wherever the words master plumber, journeyman plumber, or apprentice plumber are used they shall be substituted by the word "plumber" and it shall lie within the jurisdiction of such a plumber to comply with all the specifications or requirements belonging to each and every class now existing, and all the duties of each of said classes shall be deemed to be the joint duties of the plumber: *And, provided, further,* That the examination of the last named class which will take place on January 1, 1919, and thereafter from time to time, applicants will be required to have an eighth grade school certificate, and to pass a theoretical and a practical examination pursuant to the program to be at that time prepared by the examining board, which from and after the said date shall be constituted as follows: The commissioner of health, or such person as may be designated by him; the sanitation engineer, and a plumber who shall act as secretary.

*Provided,* That the commissioner of health shall hereafter impose a penalty, pursuant to the provisions of this regulation, upon such plumbers as shall fail to direct and execute plumbing work, the plans for which shall have been subscribed by them.

ART. 2. Articles 9b and 9c of sanitary rules and regulations No. 7, as amended by sanitary rules and regulations No. 27, are hereby repealed.

## RHODE ISLAND.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Notification of Cases—Prevention. (Ch. 1641, Act Apr. 19, 1918.)

SECTION 1. Section 25 of chapter 343 of the general laws, entitled "Of offenses against the person," as amended by chapter 1081<sup>27</sup> of the public laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1914, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 25. That any diseased condition of the eye or eyes of any infant in which there is inflammation, redness, swelling, or any unnatural discharge at any time within two weeks after birth, shall for the purpose of this act be deemed to be ophthalmia neonatorum.

It shall be the duty of any physician, midwife, nurse, parent, or any other person or persons assisting any woman in childbirth or assisting in the care of any infant to report within 12 hours after noting the same, any such case of ophthalmia neonatorum coming to his or her attention, to the local health officer of the city or town within which the mother of such infant shall have been at the time of confinement.

It shall be the duty of the attending physician, midwife, nurse, or other person in attendance on a confinement case to use such prophylactic treatment for the prevention of blindness among new born children in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the State board of health.

It shall be the duty of physicians, midwives, and such other persons as may be lawfully engaged in the practice of obstetrics or assisting at childbirths to inform parents or guardians of the serious nature and consequences of this disease and to advise the use of prophylactic measures designated by the State board of health.

For the purpose of this act, midwives, who previously have not been permitted to use medicinal agents under any conditions, may employ the approved prophylactic of the State board of health, with the consent of the parent or guardian.

SEC. 2. Section 26 of chapter 343 of the general laws, as amended by chapter 1081 of the public laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1914, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 26. It shall be the duty of the local health officer to investigate each case of ophthalmia neonatorum, and the health officer shall be required to report all such cases and their results to the State board of health.

It shall be the duty of the State board of health to enforce the provisions of this act; to provide a prophylactic agent for free distribution, together with proper directions for the use of the same; to publish and distribute information concerning the dangers and prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum; and to bring all violations of the law to the attention of the attorney general.

SEC. 3. Section 27 of chapter 343 of the general laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 27. The failure of any person mentioned in section 25 of this chapter to report any and all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, as herein directed, or the failure or refusal of any person or institution herein mentioned, to obey any

<sup>27</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 279, p. 160.

rule or regulation adopted by the State board of health under this act, shall constitute a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

**Communicable Diseases, Including Venereal Diseases, in Penal and Charitable Institutions—Prevention and Control—Reports to State Board of Health. (Ch. 1613, Act Mar. 15, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Chapter 1470 of the public laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1917, entitled "An act to provide for the supervision, administration, and control of penal and charitable institutions," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following article:

ART. IV. *Of the public health.*—SECTION 1. In exercising the power and authority to provide for the care and physical welfare of the inmates, prisoners, patients, and pupils in the several institutions under its control and for the protection of the public health, the penal and charitable commission shall furnish all necessary medical aid and attention, and shall take all necessary steps to promote the health of said inmates, prisoners, patients, and pupils, and especially to guard them and the general public against all dangerous, infectious, and contagious diseases at said institutions.

SEC. 2. The said commission is hereby authorized and directed, by the attending physician at any of said institutions or by such other physician as it may from time to time designate, to use every available means to ascertain the existence of any dangerous, infectious, or contagious disease, including syphilis in the infectious stages and gonococcus infection, among the inmates, prisoners, patients, and pupils of said institutions, and to make examination of any of them suspected of having syphilis in the infectious stages or gonococcus infection, and immediately to investigate the source of such infection, and if ascertained, to report the same to the State board of health; and any person committed to or received into any of said institutions by, through, or under any order of court or any process of law shall be deemed to be an inmate, prisoner, patient, or pupil of such institution, as the case may be, within the provisions of this article.

SEC. 3. Every inmate, prisoner, patient, or pupil in any of said institutions, who is afflicted with any dangerous, infectious, or contagious disease, including syphilis in the infectious stages and gonococcus infection, shall be forthwith placed under medical treatment, and if in the opinion of the attending physician it is necessary, shall be isolated until danger of contagion has passed or until the attending physician determines that further isolation is unnecessary; and if danger of contagion shall not have passed or if further isolation is still necessary at the expiration of sentence or at the time for discharge or release from such institution, such afflicted inmate, prisoner, patient, or pupil shall be detained in such institution and continued under medical treatment until the attending physician shall determine that his discharge or release from such institution will not endanger the public health; and during such period of detention, the person so detained shall be supported in the same manner as before such detention.

SEC. 4. In carrying out the provisions of this article said commission is hereby vested with full powers of inspection, examination, isolation, and disinfection of all inmates, prisoners, patients, or pupils in any of said institutions, and said powers may be delegated to and exercised by any attending physician at any of said institutions or by such other physician as said commission may from time to time designate.

SEC. 5. For the statistical purposes of the State board of health said commission shall keep records of all cases of venereal diseases in said institu-

tions, but said records shall not be open to public inspection, and said commission shall make every reasonable effort to keep secret the identity of those afflicted by such diseases so far as may be consistent with the enforcement of the provisions of this article and with the protection of the public health.

**Midwifery—Practice of, to Be Regulated by State Board of Health. (Ch. 1634, Act Apr. 19, 1918.)**

**SECTION 1.** Chapter 115 of the general laws, entitled "Of the State board of health," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:

**SEC. 16.** The State board of health is hereby authorized and directed to make rules for the regulation of the practice of midwifery and for the licensing of midwives. On and after July 1, 1918, no person not a licensed midwife or a physician registered under the provisions of chapter 193 of the general laws, shall practice midwifery, or shall make a practice of attending women in childbirth for hire, or use the name or title of midwife. Any person who violates the provisions of this section or who violates any of the rules of the State board of health made in pursuance hereof shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, and the State board of health may revoke the license issued to any person when, in the opinion of the State board of health, said person is guilty of unprofessional conduct.

**SEC. 17.** Complaints for violation of the provisions of the preceding section shall be made by the secretary of the State board of health or by any one authorized by said State board of health and persons making a complaint under the above authority shall be exempted from giving surety for costs on such complaint.

**Habit-Forming Drugs—Possession, Sale, and Dispensing—Certain Buildings Deemed Nuisances—Possession and Sale of Hypodermic Needles and Syringes—Treatment of Drug Addicts. (Ch. 1674, Act Apr. 19, 1918.)**

**SECTION 1.** Except as otherwise provided in sections 2 and 3 hereof it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, furnish, give away, or deliver coca leaves or any cocaine or any alpha or beta eucaine or any synthetic substitute therefor, or any salts, compound, or derivative thereof, except decocainized cocoa [coca?] leaves and preparations thereof, or any opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, or any preparation thereof, or any salts, compound, or derivative of the same, except upon the written order of a manufacturer or jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, physician, dentist, veterinarian, registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, or an incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution through its superintendent or official in immediate charge, or upon the written prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, bearing his legal signature, the date of the signature, his office address, the registry number given him under public act 223 of the Sixty-third Congress, approved December 17, 1914, and the name, age, and address of the patient for whom it is prescribed. The prescription, when filled, shall show the date of filling and the legal signature of the person filling it written across the face of the prescription, together with the legal signature of the person receiving any such drug and the prescription shall be retained on file by the druggist filling it for a period of at least five years. No prescription shall be filled except in the manner indicated therein, and at the time when it is received, and the full quantity of each substance prescribed

shall be given. No order or prescription shall be received for filling or filled more than five days after its date of issue as indicated thereon.

Any pharmacist who fills a prescription for a narcotic drug shall securely attach to the container thereof a label giving the name and address of the store in which the prescription is filled, the date of filling, the name of the person for whom it is prescribed, the name of the physician, dentist, or veterinarian who issued it; and the narcotic drug so delivered shall always be kept in its container until actually used. The prescription shall not again be filled, nor shall a copy of the same be made, except for the purpose of record by the druggist filling the same, and it shall at all times be open to inspection by the officers of the State board of health, the State board of pharmacy, and the authorized agents of said departments and boards, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to prescriptions, nor to the sale, distribution, giving away, or dispensing or possession, of preparations or remedies, if such prescriptions, preparations, and remedies do not contain more than two grains of opium or more than one-quarter of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt, compound, or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce; or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in the avoirdupois ounce, nor to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or derivatives, or any synthetic substitute for them: *Provided,* That such preparations, remedies, or prescriptions are sold, distributed, given away, or dispensed or held in possession in good faith as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act: *And provided further,* That the possession of any of the drugs mentioned in this act, except prescriptions and preparations or remedies especially exempted in this section, by any one not being a manufacturer or jobber of drugs, or wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, or a physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, or superintendent or official in charge of an incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution shall, except as provided in section 8, be presumptive evidence of an intent to violate the provisions of this act.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons having in their possession any of the above-mentioned articles by virtue of a legal prescription legally issued as provided in this act and not obtained by any false representation made to the physician, dentist, or veterinarian issuing it, or to the pharmacist who filled it, nor shall the provisions of this act apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery to prescribe any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of this act for the use of, or in such manner that it may be used subcutaneously by, a human being, and it shall be unlawful for any physician or dentist to prescribe, dispense, administer, sell, give away, or deliver any narcotic drug to any person except when the drug is obviously and in good faith then and there needed for the treatment and cure of a disease or ailment, and not for any condition or disease directly due to any drug habit or resulting solely from the failure of an habitual user of narcotic drugs to procure the particular narcotic drug or drugs to which he is addicted.

SEC. 3. It shall not be unlawful for a physician personally to administer any narcotic drug at such time and under such circumstances as he, in good faith

and in the legitimate practice of medicine, believes to be necessary for the alleviation of pain and suffering or for the treatment or alleviation of disease.

SEC. 4. Any manufacturer or jobber of drugs, any wholesale druggist, any registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, and any physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides may sell coca leaves, cocaine, or any alpha or beta eucaïne or any synthetic substitute for them or any preparation containing the same, or any salts, compound or derivative thereof, or any opium, morphine, codeine, heroin or any preparation thereof, or any salt or compound or derivative of such substances, to any manufacturer or jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, or physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, or to any incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution, but such substances or preparations, excepting such preparations as are included within the exemptions set forth in section 1 shall be sold only upon the written order of an incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution, duly signed by its superintendent or official in immediate charge, or upon a written order duly signed by such manufacturer or jobber in drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, or physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the state in which he resides, and the order shall state the article or articles ordered, the quantity ordered and the date. The said orders shall be kept on file in the laboratory, warehouse, pharmacy, or store in which they are filled by the proprietor thereof or his successors for a period of not less than two years after the date of delivery, and shall be at all times open to inspection by the State board of health, the State board of pharmacy, and the authorized agents of said department and boards, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns.

SEC. 5. Any manufacturer or jobber in drugs and any wholesale druggist, any registered pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, any physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, and any incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution through its superintendent or official in immediate charge that shall give an order for any of the aforesaid drugs in accordance herewith shall preserve a duplicate thereof for a period of two years after the date of giving the same, which shall at all times be open to inspection by the State board of health, members of the State board of pharmacy, and the authorized agents of said department and boards, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns. The order now or hereafter required by the regulations of the commissioner of internal revenue under and by virtue of said public act No. 223 of the Sixty-third Congress shall be deemed to be a sufficient order to comply with this and the preceding section.

SEC. 6. Any person who, for the purpose of evading or assisting in the evasion of any provision of this act, shall falsely represent that he is a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, or that he is a manufacturer or jobber in drugs or wholesale druggist or pharmacist actively engaged in business as such, or that he is superintendent or official in immediate charge of an incorporated hospital, college, or scientific institution, or a person registered under said public act 223 of the Sixty-third Congress, or who, not being an authorized physician, dentist, or veterinarian, makes or alters a prescription or written order for any of the narcotic drugs above mentioned, or knowingly issues or utters a prescription or written order falsely made or altered, or whoever makes any false representation or statement as to his name, age, address, or any other matter, either in writing or orally, to any physician, dentist, pharmacist, or veterinarian for the purpose of procuring a prescription for,

or the delivery of, a narcotic drug shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act. A prescription or order that is altered or is obtained by a false representation shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 7. The possession of a Federal certificate issued under and by virtue of said public act No. 223 of the Sixty-third Congress by any person shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to sell, furnish, give away, or deliver any of the drugs mentioned in this act.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall apply to common carriers engaged in transporting the aforesaid drugs or to any employee, acting within the scope of his employment, of any person who shall lawfully be in possession, for the purpose of delivery, of any of the drugs mentioned in this act, or to any person who shall deliver any such drug, which has been prescribed or dispensed by a physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the laws of the State in which he resides, who has been employed to prescribe for the particular patient receiving such drug, or to a nurse under the supervision of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian having possession or control by virtue of his employment or occupation and not on his own account, or to the possession of any of the aforesaid drugs which have been prescribed in good faith by a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, or to any United States, State, county, municipal, district, Territorial, or insular officer or official who has possession of any of said drugs by reason of his official duties, has the same in his possession [sic] for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of violations of this act.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this act, except those sections which require the ordering of the above-mentioned drugs on an official order blank and the keeping of the same on file, and the keeping of the record relative thereto, shall apply to cannabis indica and cannabis sativa, except that the same shall not apply to prescriptions, preparations, or remedies which do not contain more than one-half grain of extract of cannabis indica or more than one-half grain of extract of cannabis sativa in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semi-solid preparation in the avoirdupois ounce, nor to liniments, ointments, or other preparations containing cannabis indica and cannabis sativa which are prepared for external use only.

SEC. 10. A manufacturer or jobber in drugs or wholesale druggist or registered pharmacist shall not be liable to prosecution if he fills any prescription or written order for a narcotic drug in good faith, unless he knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that the prescription or order was issued in violation of the provisions of this act, in which event any sale or delivery of a narcotic drug so made shall constitute an unlawful sale and delivery of a narcotic drug under this act.

SEC. 11. No physician, dentist, or veterinarian, and no druggist or pharmacist, either wholesale or retail, shall solicit by public advertisement or otherwise application to him for prescriptions for, or sales of, narcotic drugs, or shall publicly advertise any treatment the principal element of which consists in the administering, dispensing, furnishing, giving away or delivering of a narcotic drug, except, however, that wholesale druggists or manufacturing pharmacists may advertise in journals and publications intended for circulation among the medical profession and drug trade generally.

SEC. 12. All buildings, places, or tenements which are resorted to by habitual users of narcotic drugs for the purpose of using such drugs, or which are used for the illegal keeping or sale of the same, shall be deemed common nuisances. Whoever keeps or maintains such a common nuisance shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than one year.

SEC. 13. Whoever, not being a manufacturer or jobber of drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist, registered physician, registered veterinarian,

registered dentist, nurse acting under the direction of a physician, or an employee of an incorporated hospital acting under the direction of its superintendent or official in immediate charge, or a common carrier or messenger when transporting any drug mentioned herein between parties hereinbefore mentioned in the same package in which the drug was delivered to him for transportation, is found in possession thereof, except by reason of a physician's prescription lawfully and properly issued shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14. Whoever shall have in his possession a narcotic drug with intent unlawfully to sell and deliver such drug, or any part thereof, or whoever unlawfully sells, furnishes, gives away, or delivers any narcotic drug in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than three years, or by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 15. It shall be unlawful for any person, not being a physician, dentist or a veterinarian, registered under the laws of this State or under the laws of the State in which he resides, wholesale druggist, manufacturing pharmacist, registered pharmacist, manufacturer of surgical instruments, or any official of any government, having possession thereof by reason of his official duties, or a nurse, acting under the direction of a physician, or the employee of an incorporated hospital, acting under the directions of its superintendent or officer in immediate charge, or a carrier or messenger engaged in the transportation thereof, to have in his possession a hypodermic syringe, a hypodermic needle, or any instrument adapted for the use of narcotic drugs by subcutaneous injection. No such syringe, needle, or instrument shall be delivered or sold except to a registered pharmacist, physician, dentist, veterinarian, wholesale druggist, manufacturing pharmacist, a nurse upon the written order of a physician, or to an employee of an incorporated hospital upon the written order of its superintendent or officer in immediate charge. A record shall be kept by the person selling such instruments which shall give the date of the sale, the name and address of the person purchasing the same, and a description of the instrument. This record shall at all times be open to inspection by the State board of health, the State board of registration in dentistry, the State board of veterinarians, and the State board of pharmacy, by the authorized agents of said department and boards, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns. Any violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the jail or house of correction for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 16. In a prosecution under this act for unlawfully prescribing, selling, furnishing, giving away, or delivering a narcotic drug in violation of any provision of this act, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant did unlawfully prescribe, sell, furnish, give away, or deliver, as the case may be, the alleged narcotic drug, without any further allegations, and without expressly negating the different exceptions of the act, and without naming the person for whom said prescription was issued, or the amount or quantity of the drug, or the person to whom such sale, furnishing, giving away or delivery was made.

SEC. 17. The defendant in a prosecution under this act who relies for his defence and justification upon a prescription, written order, registration, appointment, or authority, as an excuse under this act, shall prove the same; and, until he has proved it, the presumption shall be that he is not so justified or authorized.

SEC. 18. The forms hereto annexed shall apply as well to complaints as to indictments, and such forms shall be sufficient in cases to which they are applicable. In other cases, forms as nearly like the forms hereto annexed as the nature of the case and the provisions of law will allow may be used; but any other form of indictment or complaint which is authorized by law may be used.

#### FORMS AND SCHEDULES OF PLEADINGS.

*Common nuisance.*—That A. B., during the three months next before the finding of this indictment, at said -----, did keep and maintain a certain tenement resorted to by habitual users of narcotic drugs for the purpose of using narcotic drugs.

*Unlawful possession.*—That A. B. did have in his possession unlawfully certain narcotic drugs, to wit, morphine (cocaine, heroin, or the name of drug as it is commonly known).

*Unlawful possession with intent to sell.*—That A. B. did have in his possession with intent unlawfully to sell and deliver a certain narcotic drug (naming the drug).

*Conspiracy.*—That A. B. and C. D. conspired together to engage in unlawful traffic in narcotic drugs.

*Sale and delivery.*—That A. B. did unlawfully sell (or give away, or deliver) a narcotic drug, to wit, morphine (or name drug is commonly known by).

*Unlawful prescribing and delivery, etc., by physician, etc.*—That A. B., a physician (or pharmacist, dentist, or veterinarian, etc.) did unlawfully prescribe (or sell, give away, furnish, or deliver) a certain narcotic drug, to wit (naming it).

*Possession of hypodermic instrument.*—That A. B. did have in his possession unlawfully a hypodermic syringe and needle.

*Sale and delivery of hypodermic instrument.*—That A. B. did unlawfully sell (or deliver) a hypodermic syringe (or needle).

*False making of prescription.*—That A. B. did falsely make (or alter) a prescription for a narcotic drug.

*Uttering a false prescription.*—That A. B. did utter and publish as true a certain false prescription for a narcotic drug, well knowing the same to be falsely made (or altered).

*Misrepresentation.*—That A. B. did falsely represent to C. D. (a physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, etc.) for the purpose of obtaining a narcotic drug that (state the substance of the statements claimed to be representations).

SEC. 19. *Definitions.*—Terms used in this chapter shall be construed as follows, unless a different meaning is clearly apparent from the language or context, or unless such construction is inconsistent with the manifest intention of this act.

"Narcotic drug" shall mean cannabis indica, coca leaves, or any cocaine, or any alpha, or beta, eucaine, or any synthetic substitute for them, or any salts, compound or derivative thereof, except decocainized coca leaves and preparations thereof, or any opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, or any preparation thereof, or any salt, compound or derivative of the same.

"Physician," "practitioner of medicine," "veterinarian," "veterinary surgeon," "dentist" shall mean persons duly registered and authorized to practice medicine, veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry.

"Druggist," "apothecary" or "pharmacist" shall mean a person duly registered under chapter 178 of the general laws and all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto and actively engaged as a practitioner, or employee,

in an established and fixed place of business for the sale, compounding, and dispensing of drugs.

"Persons," as used herein shall include all corporations, associations, partnerships, or other aggregations of individuals, including also their agents, clerks, and salesmen.

"Drug addict," as used herein shall include any person who is an habitual user of cannabis indica, coca leaves or any cocaine or any alpha or beta eucaine or any synthetic substitute therefor or any salts, compound or derivative thereof, except decocainized cocoa [coca] leaves and preparations thereof, or of any opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, or any preparation thereof, or any salt, compound or derivative of the same.

"Opium," "morphine," "heroin," "codeine," and "cocaine" as used in statutes or in complaints or indictments shall include any synthetic substitute for such drugs or any salts, compounds, derivatives, or preparations thereof, except decocainized coca leaves and preparations thereof.

SEC. 20. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this act the State board of health is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to make such rules and regulations as it may deem proper for the treatment of drug addicts within the State, and said board may designate and authorize physicians to treat said drug addicts, or said board may confine said drug addicts in an institution or home designated and approved by said board.

SEC. 21. The repeal of any law by this act shall not affect any action, suit, or prosecution pending at the time of the repeal for an offense committed, or for the recovery of a penalty, or forfeiture incurred, under any of the laws repealed.

SEC. 22. Any violation of the provisions of this act, the punishment for which is not specified herein, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

**Manufacturing and Mercantile Establishments—Toilet Facilities—Dressing Rooms and Seats for Female Employees—Suction Shuttle Prohibited. (Ch. 1632, Act Apr. 19, 1918.)**

SEC. 1. Section 8 of chapter 78 of the general laws, entitled "Of factory inspection," as amended by chapter 1522 of the public laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1917, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 8. In any city, town, or district wherein there is a public water service, the owner, agent, or lessee of any factory, manufacturing, or mercantile establishment employing 25 persons or less located on, adjacent, or in close proximity to, any highway, street, road, or path in which are laid public water mains, shall equip said factory, manufacturing, or mercantile establishment with at least one effectively trapped and ventilated water-closet for the use of the employees: *Provided, however,* That if the employees are of different sex, then and in such case, there shall be at least two effectively trapped and ventilated water-closets, one for male and one for female employees separately located, with separate entrances, properly designated and so built as to insure privacy.

The owner, agent, or lessee of any factory, manufacturing, or mercantile establishment, employing more than 25 persons, shall equip said factory, manufacturing, or mercantile establishment with one effectively trapped and ventilated water-closet, for every 40 employees or fraction thereof exceeding one-half: *Provided, however,* That if the employees are of different sex then there

shall be separate water-closets for the different sexes with separate entrances properly designated and so built as to insure privacy.

Water-closets, earth closets, or privies shall be provided in all other places where women and children are employed, in such manner as shall, in the judgment of said inspectors, meet the demands of health and propriety.

Separate dressing rooms for women and girls shall be provided in all establishments where such are deemed a necessity by said factory inspectors; and in every manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment in which women or girls are employed, there shall be provided, conveniently located, seats for such women and girls, and they shall be permitted to use them when their duties do not require their standing.

It shall be unlawful for any proprietor of a factory or any officer or agent or other person to require or permit the use of suction shuttles, or any form of shuttle in the use of which any part of the shuttle or any thread is required to be put in the mouth or touched by the lips of the operator.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on the first Monday of May in the year 1921.

**Manufacturing and Business Establishments—Drinking Water—Common Drinking Cups and Common Towels Prohibited. (Ch. 1616, Act Apr. 5, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Section 16 of chapter 78 of the general laws, entitled "Of factory inspection," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 16. Every corporation, association, firm, or person owning, controlling, or superintending any manufacturing or business establishment in this State shall provide fresh drinking water, of good quality, to which their employees shall have access during working hours. No such corporation, association, firm, or person shall allow the use of a common drinking cup or a common towel in such establishment.

SEC. 2. Section 17 of said chapter 78 of the general laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 17. Any corporation, association, firm, or person violating or permitting the violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect July 1, A. D. 1918, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Given Patient—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Sale of Medicine—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Repression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 15, 1918.)**

*Venereal diseases declared dangerous to the public health.*—Syphilis, gonorrhea, chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

**RULE 1. *Venereal diseases to be reported.***—Any physician or other person who makes a diagnosis in, or treats a case of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and every superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, or charitable or penal institution, in which there is a case of venereal disease, shall report such case immediately in writing to the local health officer, stating name and address or the office number, age, sex, color, and occupation of the diseased person, and the date of the onset of the disease, and the probable source of the infection: *Provided*, That the name and address of the diseased person need not be stated except as hereinafter specifically required. The report shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and sent to the local health officer, who shall report weekly on the prescribed form to the State board of health all cases reported to him.

**RULE 2. *Patients to be given information.***—It shall be the duty of every physician and of every other person who examines or treats a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, to instruct him in measures for preventing the spread of such disease, and of the necessity for treatment until cured, and to hand him a copy of the circular of information obtainable for this purpose from the State board of health.

**RULE 3. *Investigation of cases.***—All city, county, and other local health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and to investigate, all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid within their several territorial jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infections. Local health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid as may be necessary for carrying out these regulations. Owing to prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes and persons associated with them, all such persons are to be considered within the above class.

**RULE 4. *Protection of others from infection by venereally diseased persons.***—Upon receipt of a report of a case of venereal disease it shall be the duty of the local health officer to institute measures for the protection of other persons from infection by such venereally infected person.

(a) Local health officers are authorized and directed to quarantine persons who have, or are reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, whenever, in the opinion of the said local health officer or State board of health or its secretary, quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health. In establishing quarantine the health officer shall designate, and define

the limits of the area in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid and his immediate attendant, are to be quarantined, and no persons, other than the attending physicians, shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the local health officer.

No one but the local health officer shall terminate said quarantine, and this shall not be done until the diseased person has become noninfectious, as determined by the local health officer or his authorized deputy through the clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests, or until permission has been given him so to do by the State board of health or its secretary.

(b) The local health officer shall inform all persons who are about to be released from quarantine for venereal disease, in case they are not cured, what further treatment should be taken to complete their cure. Any person not cured, before release from quarantine, shall be required to sign the following statement after the blank spaces have been filled to the satisfaction of the health officer:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_ hereby acknowledge the fact that I am at this time infected with \_\_\_\_\_ and agree to place myself under the medical care of \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of physician or clinic), Address \_\_\_\_\_ within \_\_\_\_\_ hours, and that I will remain under treatment of said physician or clinic until released by the health officer of \_\_\_\_\_ or until my case is transferred with the approval of said health officer to another regularly licensed physician or approved clinic.

I hereby agree to report to the health officer within four days after the beginning of treatment as above agreed, and will bring with me a statement from the above physician or clinic of the medical treatment applied in my case, and thereafter will report as often as may be demanded of me by the health officer.

I agree, further, that I will take all precautions recommended by the health officer to prevent the spread of above disease to other persons, and that I will not perform any act which would expose other persons to the above disease.

I agree until finally released by the health officer to notify him of any change of address and to obtain his consent before moving my abode outside his jurisdiction.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

All persons signing the above agreement shall observe its provisions, and any failure so to do shall be a violation of these regulations.

All such agreements shall be filed with the health officer and kept inaccessible to the public, as provided in rule 10.

**RULE 5. Conditions under which the name of a patient is required to be reported.**—(a) When a person applies to a physician or other person for the diagnosis or treatment of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, it shall be the duty of the physician or person consulted to inquire of, and ascertain from, the person seeking such diagnosis, or treatment, whether such person has theretofore consulted with or has been treated by other physician or person, and if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for diagnosis or treatment to furnish this information, and a refusal to do so or a falsification of the name and address of such person consulted by such applicant shall be deemed a violation of these regulations. It shall be the duty of the physician or other person whom the applicant consults to notify the physician or other person last consulted of the change of advisers. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within 10 days after the last date upon which the patient was instructed by him to appear, it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the local health officer the name and address of such venereally diseased person.

(b) If an attending physician or other person knows or has good reason to suspect that a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid is so conducting himself or herself as to expose other persons to infection, or is about so to conduct himself or herself, he shall notify the local health officer of the name and address of the diseased person and the essential facts in the case.

**RULE 6. Druggists forbidden to prescribe for venereal diseases.**—No druggist or other person not a physician licensed under the laws of the State shall prescribe or recommend to any person any drugs, medicines, or other substances to be used for the cure or alleviation of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chancroid, or shall compound any drugs or medicines for said person from any written formula or order not written for the person for whom the drugs or medicines are compounded and not signed by a physician licensed under the laws of the State.

**RULE 7. Spread of venereal diseases unlawful.**—It shall be a violation of these regulations for any infected person knowingly to expose another person to infection with any of the said venereal diseases, or for any person to perform an act which exposes another person to infection with venereal disease.

**RULE 8. Prostitution to be repressed.**—Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, and the repression of prostitution is declared to be a public health measure. All local and State health officers are, therefore, directed to cooperate with the proper officials, whose duty it is to enforce laws directed against prostitution, and otherwise to use every proper means for the repression of prostitution.

**RULE 9. Giving certificates of freedom from venereal disease prohibited.**—Physicians, health officers, and all other persons are prohibited from issuing certificates of freedom from venereal disease: *Provided*, This rule shall not prevent the issuance of a necessary statement of freedom from infectious diseases written in such form, or given under such safeguards, that their use in solicitation for sexual intercourse would be impossible.

**RULE 10. Records to be secret.**—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by these regulations and by the laws of the State.

#### **Venereal Diseases—Examination of Women Convicted of Certain Offenses—Treatment. (Act 518, Apr. 12, 1918.)**

**SECTION 1. Medical examination required of women convicted of sexual offenses.**—That from and after the approval of this act by the governor, upon the conviction of any woman of any crime under the laws of this State, or of any offense involving sexual immorality, or the confinement in the county jail of any county of this State of any woman convicted under the laws of the United States of any offense involving sexual immorality, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of the court wherein such woman shall have been convicted, or of the officer in charge of the jail wherein such woman shall be confined, to require the county physician to make a physical examination of such woman to determine if such woman has any form of transmissible venereal disease, and no woman convicted as aforesaid shall be discharged without day by any court upon the payment of any fine imposed until such examination shall have been made and section 2 being complied with.

**SEC. 2. Custody and treatment of those infected with venereal disease; discharge on bond.**—That if it shall appear upon the examination provided for in section 1 of this act that any such woman is infected with any transmissible

venereal disease, the physician making such examination shall so certify in writing and thereupon such woman is hereby declared to be a nuisance to the public health, and shall be kept confined in the county jail of the county in which she may have been convicted of any offense under the laws of this State, or to which she may have been committed for an offense against the laws of the United States, or if there be a reform school for girls, then, in the discretion of the court, in such reform school and there treated for such disease at the public expense until said county physician, or in case of his disability (or the employment of another physician under the further terms of this act), or some other reputable physician shall certify in writing that such woman is free from all transmissible venereal disease: *Provided*, That the treatment of any such woman under the provisions of this act shall commence from the time of her incarceration (if she be committed) and if she be cured before the expiration of any sentence she may serve, she shall not be held after the expiration of such term, but in all other cases she shall be held under the provisions of this act until such certificate be given: *Provided further*, That any woman examined under the provisions of this act and found diseased as herein set out, and who is not held for the service of sentence of imprisonment, may give bond in the sum of \$500, with surety to be approved by the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county, conditioned that she will place herself in a hospital and remain continuously within the building of said hospital and there remain and receive treatment until she shall receive a certificate of a reputable physician that she is free from transmissible venereal disease, and upon giving such bond she shall be transported, at her expense, to such hospital in this State as she may select, and there remain at her own expense for treatment under the provisions hereof. Such bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county wherein she may have been convicted, or to the jail of which she may have been committed, and who shall receive the same fees as allowed for filing other bonds.

SEC. 3. *Discharge*.—That upon the presentation of the certificate of the physician that she is free from disease as herein provided, to the jailer of any jail wherein such woman shall be confined, she shall not further be restrained under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *Estreat of bond*.—That if the condition of bond provided for in section 2 hereof shall be violated, the same shall be estreated as recognizance bonds are estreated in the courts of general sessions.

SEC. 5. *Violation of this act, or giving false certificate, a misdemeanor; penalty*.—That any person violating any of the provisions of this act, or giving a false certificate hereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined \$25, or be imprisoned for not less than 10 days, nor more than 30 days.

#### **Communicable Diseases of Animals—Prevention of Spread—Disinfection of Live Stock and Premises. (Act 481, Mar. 12, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. *Act (1912; 670) as to protection of live stock, amended*.—That section 2 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the county board of commissioners in the various counties to appropriate money out of the general county fund to be used in cooperation with the State officials having charge of live-stock sanitary work and the United States Department of Agriculture, in the eradication of cattle ticks and infectious and contagious diseases of live stock, and further providing for proper disinfection of live stock infested or infected with the carrier or carriers of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases,

and for proper disinfection of such barns, sheds, yards, or fields as are capable of conveying the said infection or contagion," appearing as act No. 373 of the acts of South Carolina, 1912, be amended as follows: By adding after the word "with" on line 5 of said section the words "or exposed to"; by adding after the word "manner" on line 12 the words "and methods and at such times"; and by striking out the word "five" on line 15 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten"; and by striking out the word "two" on line 15 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "one," and by striking out all after the word "dollars" on line 16 and inserting in lieu thereof "or by imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days in the county jail or upon the public works of the county in which such offense occurs," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows:

SEC. 2. That the State veterinarian or any live-stock inspector appointed by him is hereby authorized to give written notice to any person, firm, or corporation owning, possessing, or controlling any live stock which may be found infested or infected with, or exposed to, the carrier or carriers of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases, or any barns, sheds, yards, or fields which are capable of conveying the said infection or contagion, to disinfect the same or have the same disinfected within 5 days from the service of such notice; and if any person, firm, or corporation shall refuse or neglect for 5 days from the service of such notice to disinfect such animals, live stock, or premises in the manner and method and at such times that such written notice may specify, the said person, firm, or corporation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days in the county jail or upon the public works of the county in which such offense occurs: *Provided, however,* That there shall be no conviction, fine, or imprisonment imposed upon any person under this section unless it shall appear that all necessary medicines or disinfectants shall have been furnished or offered free of charge and without any cost whatever to the owner or controller of the live stock or property at the same time or previous to the giving of the written notice.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Laboratory Examinations—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patient—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Suppression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued—Reports of Unusual Prevalence or Conditions. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 13, 1918.)**

REG. 232. *Notification.*—Any person in attendance or dispensing or furnishing remedies or treatment to or for a case of syphilis or gonococcus infection, or a case suspected of being one of syphilis or gonococcus infection, shall immediately report the case by office number to the superintendent of the county board of health, who shall in turn immediately report on the prescribed form to the secretary of the State board of health and medical examiners all cases so reported to him.

*Note 1.*—In reporting by office number, an identifying number or initial shall be used which refers definitely to the physician's record of the case.

*Note 2.*—Physicians attending cases of syphilis or gonococcus infection are expected to furnish to the health officer at the time of reporting the case any available data regarding the source of infection, in order to assist in the control of these diseases.

REG. 233. *Diagnosis.*—The local health officer may require the submission of specimens from cases of syphilis or gonococcus infection, or cases suspected of being cases of syphilis or gonococcus infection, for the purpose of examination at the State health laboratory or any municipal laboratory. It shall be the duty of every physician attending a case of syphilis or gonococcus infection to secure specimens for examination when required to do so by the local health officer.

*Note.*—Examination of blood for syphilis by the Wassermann test and microscopic examinations of smears of pus for gonococci are made without charge at the State health laboratory at Vermillion, S. Dak., if the specimens are properly taken and mailed in the containers furnished by the State health laboratory.

REG. 234. *Instructions to patients.*—It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on a person having syphilis or gonococcus infection, or suspected of having syphilis or gonococcus infection, to instruct him or her in precautionary measures for preventing the spread of the disease, the seriousness of the disease, and the necessity for prolonged treatment, and the physician shall, in addition, furnish approved literature on these subjects.

*Note.*—Approved literature for distribution to patients may be secured from the superintendent of the State board of health at Waubay, S. Dak.

REG. 235. *Health officers designated inspectors.*—All city, county, and other approved local health officers are for the purpose of the control and suppression of venereal diseases hereby designated and appointed inspectors of the State Board of Health of South Dakota.

REG. 236. *Investigation and control of cases.*—All city, county, and other approved local health officers are hereby directed to use every available means to ascertain the existence of and immediately investigate all reported or suspected

cases of syphilis in the infectious stages and gonococcus infection within their several jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infections.

In such investigation said health officers are hereby vested with full powers of inspection, examination, isolation, and disinfection of all persons, places, and things, and as such inspectors said local health officers are hereby directed:

(a) To make examination of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis or gonorrhea in the infectious stages. (Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes, all such persons may be considered within the above class.)

(b) To isolate such persons whenever, in the opinion of said local health officer, the State board of health, or its superintendent, isolation is necessary to protect the public health. In establishing isolation the health officer shall define the limits of the area in which persons reasonably suspected or known to have syphilis or gonococcus infection and his or her immediate attendant are to be isolated, and no persons other than the attending physicians shall enter or leave the area of isolation without permission of the health officer.

(c) In cases of isolation, not to terminate said isolation until cases have become noninfectious or until permission has been given by the State board of health or its superintendent.

Cases of gonococcus infection are to be regarded as infectious until at least two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci.

Cases of syphilis shall be regarded as infectious until all lesions of the skin or mucous membrane are completely healed.

(d) Inasmuch as prostitution is the most prolific source of syphilis and gonococcus infection, all health officers are directed to use every proper means of repressing same, and not to issue certificates of freedom from venereal diseases, as such certificates may be used for the purpose of solicitation.

(e) To keep all records pertaining to said inspections and examinations in files not open to public inspection, and to make every reasonable effort to keep secret the identity of those affected by venereal disease control measures as far as may be consistent with the protection of the public health.

*Note.*—The term "approved health officer" as it appears in the foregoing regulations shall be so construed to mean any member or properly appointed representative of the State board of health, the superintendent and vice president of the county board of health, and any legalized and qualified physician who shall be deputized by the superintendent of the county board of health, or a properly appointed health officer appointed under the provisions of a charter or ordinance in cities of the first class.

**REG. 237. Report of unusual prevalence.**—When the local health officer, through investigation, becomes aware of unusual prevalence of syphilis or gonococcus infection, or of unusual local conditions favoring the spread of these diseases, he shall report the facts at once to the superintendent of the State board of health.

## **TENNESSEE.**

### **Venereal Diseases—Reports by Local Boards of Health to State Board of Health. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 20, 1918.)**

Gonorrhea and syphilis being dangerous and highly contagious diseases that have and are now proving the most serious menace to the citizens of Tennessee, and more especially to the enlisted army and naval forces of the Nation, it is hereby ordered that all county and municipal boards of health are ordered to report these diseases under section 11, chapter 519 of the acts of 1905.

It shall be the duty of each and every municipal and county board of health in this State, upon receiving information of the existence in their respective jurisdiction of gonorrhea or syphilis, the same being communicable diseases, and dangerous to the public, to notify the State board of health of the fact, and on the first of each and every month make a written report, and forward same without delay to said board of all such diseases occurring in their respective jurisdiction for the last month preceding, setting out in said report in separate column the age, color, and sex of the individual, and the name of each of said diseases with which he or she is afflicted, also the number of cases, the number of deaths therefrom, and such other information as may be necessary to protect the public health.

## TEXAS.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Given Patient—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Reports by Druggists—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Repression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued. (Ch. 85, Act Apr. 5, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal [sic] diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

SEC. 2. Any physician or other person who makes a diagnosis in, or treats, a case of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and every superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, or charitable or penal institution, in which there is a case of venereal [sic] disease, shall report such case immediately, in writing, to the local health officer, stating the name and address, or the office number, age, sex, color, and occupation of the diseased person, and the date of the onset of the disease, and the probable source of infection: *Provided*, That the name and address of the diseased person need not be stated, except as hereinafter specifically required in section 6: *And provided further*, That all information and reports concerning persons having venereal [sic] disease shall be held secret in accordance with provisions in section 11. The report shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and sent to the local health officer, who shall report weekly on the prescribed form to the State board of health, all cases reported to him. The physicians and others residing in cities having no city health officer shall make reports required in this section of this act direct to the county health officer where there is a county health officer in the county in which they reside, and where there is no county health officer all such reports shall be made direct to the State board of health.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every physician and of every other person who examines or treats a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid to instruct him in measures for preventing the spread of such disease, and of the necessity for treatment until cured, and to hand him a copy of the circular of information obtainable for this purpose for [from] the State board of health.

SEC. 4. All city, county, or other health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and to investigate all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid within their several territorial jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infections. Local health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act. Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes and persons associated with them, all such persons are to be considered within the above class.

SEC. 5. Upon receipt of a report of a case of venereal [sic] disease it shall be the duty of the local health officer to institute measures for protection of other persons from infection by such venereally diseased person.

(a) Local health officers are authorized and directed to quarantine persons who have, or are reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid,

whenever, in the opinion of said local officer, or the State board of health, or its executive officer, quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health. In establishing quarantine the local health officer shall designate and define the limits of the area in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and his immediate attendant are to be quarantined, and no person other than the attending physician shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the local health officer.

No one but the local health officer shall terminate said quarantine, and this shall not be done until the quarantined person has become noninfectious, as determined by the local health officer or his authorized deputy through clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests, or until permission has been given him to do so by the State board of health, or its executive officer.

(b) The local health officer shall inform all persons who are about to be released from quarantine for venereal disease, in case they are not cured, what further treatment should be taken to complete their cure. Any person not cured before released from quarantine shall be required to sign the following statement after the blank spaces have been filled to the satisfaction of the health officer:

I, \_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_, hereby acknowledge the fact that I am at this time infected with \_\_\_\_\_; and agree to place myself under the medical care of \_\_\_\_\_ (name of physician or clinic) within \_\_\_\_\_ hours. Address \_\_\_\_\_ And that I will remain under treatment of said physician or clinic until released by the health officer of \_\_\_\_\_, or until my case is transferred, with the approval of said health officer, to another regularly licensed physician or an approved clinic.

I hereby agree to report to the health officer within four days after beginning treatment as above agreed, and will bring with me a statement from the above physician or clinic of the medical treatment applied in my case, and thereafter will report as often as may be demanded of me by the health officer.

I agree further, that I will take all precautions recommended by the health officer to prevent the spread of the above disease to other persons and that I will not perform any act which will expose other persons to the above disease.

I agree, until finally released by the health officer to notify him of any change of address and to obtain his consent before moving my abode outside of his jurisdiction.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

All persons signing the above agreement shall observe its provisions, and any failure to do so shall be a violation of this act. All such agreements shall be filed with the health officer, and kept inaccessible to the public, as provided in section 11.

The commissioners' courts of the various counties in this State, and the city councils, or other boards of the incorporated towns and cities of the State, are hereby empowered and directed to provide suitable places for the detention of persons who may be subject to quarantine and who should be segregated for the execution of the provisions of this act; and such commissioners' courts, city councils, and other governing boards of incorporated cities and towns are hereby authorized to incur, on behalf of their said counties, cities or towns, the expenses necessary to the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 6. (a) When a person applies to a physician or other person for the diagnosis or treatment of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, it shall be the duty of the physician or person so consulted to inquire of, and ascertain from, the person seeking such diagnosis or treatment, whether such person has heretofore consulted with, or has been treated by, any other physician or person, and if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for diagnosis or treatment to furnish this information, and a refusal to do so, or a classification [falsification] of the same [name] and address of such physician or person consulted by such applicant

shall be deemed a violation of this act. It shall be the duty of the physician or other person whom the applicant consults to notify the physician or other person last consulted of the change of advisers. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within 10 days after the last date upon which the patient was instructed by him to appear, it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the local health officer the name and address of such venereally diseased person.

(b) If an attending physician or other person knows or has good reasons to suspect that a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid is so conducting himself or herself as to expose other persons to infection, or is about so to conduct himself or herself, he shall notify the local health officer of the name and address of the diseased person and the essential facts in the case.

SEC. 7. Any druggist or other persons [sic] who sells any drug, compound, specific, or preparation of any kind used for or believed by the druggist or person to be intended to be used for the treatment of any of said venereal diseases, shall keep a record of the name and address of the person making such purchase. A copy of said record shall be mailed each week to the local health officer and by him to the State board of health.

SEC. 8. It shall be a violation of this statute for any infected person knowingly to expose another person to infection with any of the said venereal diseases, or for any person to perform an act which exposes another person to infection with venereal disease.

SEC. 9. Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, and the repression of prostitution is declared to be a public health measure. All local and State health officers are therefore directed to cooperate with proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws directed against prostitution, and otherwise to use every proper means for the repression of prostitution.

SEC. 10. Physicians, health officers, and all other persons are prohibited from issuing certificates of freedom from venereal disease: *Provided*, This section shall not prevent the issuance of statements of freedom from infectious diseases written in such form, or given under such safeguards, that their use for solicitation for sexual intercourse would be impossible.

SEC. 11. All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by this statute and by the laws of the State.

SEC. 12. Any local health officer, employee, inspector, physician, nurse, superintendent of clinic or hospital, druggist, or other person who fails to perform the duties required of him in this act, or violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction therefor shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and each violation shall be a separate offense. Any health officer or other physician who shall willfully fail to perform the duties required of him in this act shall, in addition to the penalties imposed by this section, forfeit his right and license to practice medicine within this State; and the district courts of the State shall have jurisdiction of suits for the forfeiture of such license in such cases, and the suit may be filed by any citizen of the State in the court having jurisdiction, under the ordinary rules of venue, and it shall be the duty of the county and district attorneys to represent the petitioners in such suit.

SEC. 13. In addition to the remedies provided herein for the enforcement of the provisions of this act, the State health department and all county and local health departments are hereby authorized and empowered to employ all meas-

ures provided by existing laws for ascertaining, handling, segregating, and controlling contagious or infectious diseases.

SEC. 13a. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated to the State health department, out of moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums, to wit, for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1918, the sum of \$15,000; for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1919, the sum of \$30,000.

**Venereal Diseases—Prevention of, Among Military Forces. (Ch. 16, Act Mar. 20, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to make an appointment for, or solicit any person engaged in the service of the United States military or naval forces, or any of the military or naval forces of the allies of the United States in the present war with Germany, to meet or come in contact with any woman, for the purpose of having unlawful sexual intercourse.

SEC. 1a. It shall be unlawful for any woman knowing herself to be afflicted with a communicable venereal disease to have unlawful sexual intercourse with any person engaged in the service of the military or naval forces of the United States or any of the military or naval forces of the allies of the United States in the present war with Germany.

SEC. 2. It shall further be unlawful for any person operating any vehicle for hire to knowingly transport any person engaged in the service of the military or naval forces of the United States or any of the military or naval forces of the allies of the United States in the present war with Germany to any place for the purpose of unlawful sexual intercourse.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person operating any vehicle for hire to knowingly transport any woman to meet any person in the service of the United States military or naval forces or any of the military or naval forces of the allies of the United States in the present war with Germany for the purpose of unlawful sexual intercourse.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person operating any vehicle for hire to knowingly transport any woman accompanied by any person in the military or naval forces of the United States or any of the military or naval forces of the allies of the United States in the present war with Germany to any place for the purpose of unlawful sexual intercourse.

SEC. 4a. It shall be unlawful for the owner or keeper of any house to knowingly permit any person engaged in the service of the military or naval service of the United States, or any of the military or naval forces of the allies of the United States in the present war with Germany, to meet or be with, in such house, any woman for the purpose of unlawful sexual intercourse.

SEC. 4b. It shall be unlawful for any person operating any vehicle for hire or accommodation to knowingly transport any person engaged in the service of the military or naval forces of the United States, or any of the military or naval forces of the allies of the United States in the present war with Germany, to any place where lewd women live, reside, or assemble for the purpose of carrying on their avocation.

SEC. 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a felony and be punished therefor by confinement in the State penitentiary for a term of years not more than five. In prosecution for violations of this act the accused shall not be permitted to make application

for the suspended sentence and no one shall upon conviction for violation of this act be entitled to any of the benefits of the suspended-sentence act.

SEC. 6. By the term "any person engaged in the service of the United States military or naval forces, or any of the military or naval forces of the allies of the United States in the present war with Germany" is meant any person who is actually enlisted in either branch of said service, and which fact is known to the person who is charged with the violation of this act, or any person who wears a uniform or insignia, which is required of him by the Government.

**Sexual Ailments—Advertisements Concerning, Prohibited. (Ch. 92, Act Apr. 13, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That chapter 2 of title 66, Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, 1911, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto article 4553aa, as follows:

SEC. 2. ART. 4553aa.—Any person who shall publish, deliver or distribute, or cause to be published, delivered or distributed in any manner whatsoever or who shall permit placards or posters to be or remain on buildings or out-houses or premises controlled by him containing an advertisement concerning a venereal disease, lost manhood, lost vitality, impotency, sexual weakness, seminal emissions, varicocele, self-abuse or excessive sexual indulgence and calling attention to a medicine, article or preparation that may be used therefor or to a person or persons from whom, or an office or place at which information, treatment or condition [advice] may be obtained, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200. The provisions of this article, however, shall not apply to didactic or scientific treatises which do not advertise or call attention to any person or persons from whom, or any office or place at which information, treatment or advise [sic] may be obtained, nor shall it apply to advertisements or notices issued by a municipal or county board or department of health, or by the Department of Health of the State of Texas.

**Factories and Other Places of Employment—Sanitary Regulation. (Ch. 58, Act Apr. 2, 1918.)**

SECTION 1. That in every factory, mill, workshop, mercantile establishment, laundry, or other establishment, adequate measures shall be taken for securing and maintaining a reasonable, and as far as possible, an equable temperature consistent with a reasonable requirement of the manufacturing process. No unnecessary humidity which would jeopardize the health of employees shall be permitted. In every room, apartment, or building used as a factory, mill, workshop, mercantile establishment, laundry, or other place of employment, sufficient air space shall be provided for every person employed therein, and which in the judgment of the commissioner of labor statistics, or of his deputies and inspectors is sufficient for their health and welfare.

SEC. 2. All factories, mills, workshops, mercantile establishments, laundries, and other establishments shall be kept free from gas or effluvia arising from any sewer, drain, privy or other nuisance on the premises; all poisonous or noxious gases arising from any process; all dust of a character injurious to the health of persons employed, which is created in the process of manufactur-

ing within the above-named establishment, shall be removed as far as practicable by ventilators or exhaust fans or other adequate devices.

SEC. 3. All decomposed, fetid or putrescent matter, and all refuse, waste, and sweepings of any factory, mill, workshop, mercantile establishment, laundry, or other establishment, shall be removed at least once each day and be disposed of in such manner as not to cause a nuisance. All cleaning, sweeping and dusting shall be done as far as possible outside of working hours, but if done during working hours, shall be done in such manner as to avoid so far as possible the raising of dust and noxious odors. In all establishments where any process is carried on which makes the floors wet, the floors shall be constructed and maintained with due regard for the health of the employees, and gratings or dry standing room shall be provided wherever practicable, at points where ever employees are regularly stationed, and adequate means shall be provided for drainage and for preventing leakage or seepage to lower floors.

SEC. 4. All doors used by employees as entrances to, or exits from factories, mills, workshops, mercantile establishments, laundries, or other establishments of a height of two stories or over, shall open outward, and shall be so constructed as to be easily and immediately opened from within in case of fire or other emergencies. Proper and substantial handrails shall be provided on all stairways, and lights shall be kept burning at all main stairs, stair landings, and elevator shafts in the absence of sufficient natural light: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any mercantile establishment having seven female employees or less.

SEC. 5. Every factory, mill, workshop, mercantile establishment, laundry, or other establishment shall be provided with a sufficient number of water-closets, earth closets or privies, and such water-closets, earth closets or privies shall be supplied in the proportion of one to every 25 male persons and one to every 20 female persons, and whenever both male and female persons are employed, said water-closets, earth closets or privies shall be provided separate and apart for the use of each sex, and such water-closets, earth closets or privies shall be constructed in an approved manner and properly inclosed and at all times kept in a clean and sanitary condition and effectively disinfected and ventilated, and shall at all times during operation of such establishment be kept properly lighted. In case there be more than one shift of not more than eight hours each of employees the average number of persons in the establishment at any one time should be used in determining the number of toilets required.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for the owner, manager, superintendent, or other person in control or management of any factory, mill, workshop, mercantile establishment, laundry, or other establishment where five or more persons are employed, all or part of whom are females, to permit in such place of employment any influence, practices, or conditions calculated to injuriously affect the morals of such female employees.

SEC. 7. The commissioner of labor statistics, or any of his deputies or inspectors, shall have the right to enter any factory, mill, workshop, mercantile establishment, laundry, or other establishment where five or more persons are employed for the purpose of making inspections and enforcing the provisions of this act; and they are hereby empowered, upon finding any violations of this act by reason of unsanitary conditions such as to endanger the health of the employees therein employed, or of neglect to remove and prevent fumes and gases or odors injurious to employees, or by reason of the failure or refusal to comply with any requirement of this act, or by reason of the inadequacy or insufficiency of any plan, method, practice, or device employed in assumed

compliance with any of the requirements of this act, to pass upon and to make a written finding as to the failure or refusal to comply with any requirement of this act, or as to the adequacy or sufficiency of any practice, plan, or method used in or about any place mentioned in this act in supposed compliance with any of the requirements of this act, and thereupon they may issue a written order to the owner, manager, superintendent, or other person in control or management of such place or establishment, for the correction of any condition caused or permitted in or about such place or establishment in violation of any of the requirements of this act, or of any condition, practice, plan, or method used therein or thereabouts in supposed compliance with any of the requirements of this act, but which are found to be inadequate or insufficient, in any respect, to comply therewith, and shall state in such order how such conditions, practices, plans, or methods in any case shall be corrected and the time within which the same shall be corrected, a reasonable time being given in such order therefor. One copy of such order shall be delivered to the owner, manager, superintendent, or other person in control or management of such place or establishment, and one copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the bureau of labor statistics. Such findings and orders shall be prima facie valid, reasonable, and just, and shall be conclusive unless attacked and set aside in the manner provided therefor in section 8 of this act. Upon the failure or refusal of the owner, manager, superintendent, or other person in control or management of such place or establishment, to comply with such order within the time therein specified, unless the same shall have been attacked and suspended or set aside as provided for in section 8 of this act, the commissioner of labor statistics, or his deputy or inspectors, shall have full authority and power to close such place or establishment or any part of it that may be in such unsanitary or dangerous condition or immoral influences in violation of any requirement of this act or of such order, until such time as such condition, practice, or method shall have been corrected in accordance with such order. And the further operation or use of such place, or part thereof, ordered closed, without the correction thereof as ordered shall subject the owner, manager, superintendent, or other person in control or management of such place or establishment to the penalties provided for in section 9 of this act.

SEC. 8. The owner or owners, manager, superintendent, or other person in control or management, of any place or establishment covered by this act, and directly affected by any finding or order provided for in section 7 of this act, may within 15 days from the date of the delivery to him or them of a copy of any such order as provided for in section 7 of this act, file a petition setting forth the particular cause or causes of objection to such order and findings in a court of competent jurisdiction against the commissioner of labor statistics. Said action shall have [have] precedence over all other causes of a different nature, except such causes as are provided for in article 6657, R. S., 1911, and shall be tried and determined as other civil causes in said court: *Provided*, That if the court be in session at the time such cause of action arises, the suit may be filed during such term and stand ready for trial after 10 days' notice. Either party may appeal, but shall not have the right to sue out a writ of error from the trial court, and said appeal shall at once be returnable to the proper appellate court at either of its terms, and said appeal shall have precedence in such appellate court over other causes [causes] of a different nature, except the causes provided for in article 6657, revised statutes, 1911. In all trials under this section the burden of proof shall be upon the

plaintiff, to show that the findings and order complained of are illegal, unreasonable, or unjust to it or them.

SEC. 9. Any person, firm, or corporation, or any owner, manager, superintendent, or other person in control or management of any factory, mill, workshop, mercantile establishment, laundry, or other establishment, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall fail or refuse to comply with any order of correction provided for in section 7 of this act, unless such order shall have been attacked and set aside as provided for in section 8 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$200, or by not to exceed 60 days in the county jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and each day the law is so violated shall constitute a separate offense.

## UTAH.

### Influenza—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—Wearing of Gauze Masks. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 9, 1918, as amended Oct. 28, 1918.)

**RULE 1.** It shall be the duty of every physician or other person caring for the sick in the State of Utah to make a report to the local board of health immediately after such person becomes aware of the existence of any case of influenza, and it shall be the duty of every person, owner, agent, manager, principal, or superintendent of any public or private institution, or dispensary, hotel, boarding house, or lodging house to make a report in like manner of any inmate, occupant, or boarder suffering from the said disease.

**RULE 2.** It shall be the duty of the local board of health, without delay, on receiving such notice to cause the immediate isolation and quarantine of the person affected with influenza until fully recovered: *Provided, That* the said quarantine period shall be not less than 10 days after the beginning of the disease: *And provided further,* That for a period of seven days following his release from quarantine the patient shall wear a gauze mask whenever he shall come in contact with other persons. For other members of the family no quarantine is required but they shall be instructed to remain at home and immediately report to the board of health if they become affected with any symptoms of influenza.

**RULE 3.** It shall be the duty of the attendant or other persons coming in contact with a quarantined person to wear a gauze mask when in such contact and to properly sterilize the said mask in accordance with instructions issued by the State board of health.

**RULE 4.** Immediately upon receiving the report of a case of influenza, the local board of health or health officer shall cause to be securely attached in a conspicuous place on the house wherein such disease occurs, a card or flag having printed on it in large letters the word "Influenza." No person shall remove, mar, deface, or destroy such quarantine card, which shall remain in place until the expiration of the quarantine period.

### **VERMONT.**

#### **Influenza—Notification of Cases—Placarding. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 21, 1918.)**

Influenza is hereby added to the list of diseases to be reported by physicians. Every physician shall promptly report each case attended or prescribed for by him to the local health officer. The health officer shall visit and placard the home premises of the patient.

#### **Influenza—Measures to Prevent Spread of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 4, 1918.)**

1. As a precaution against the spread and development of the epidemic of Spanish influenza, it is hereby ordered that all schools, churches, picture houses, places of public entertainment, and all public meeting places be closed, and the public assembling of people be forbidden throughout the State of Vermont.

2. Health officers and local boards of health are directed to promulgate and enforce this order immediately on receipt of notification from the State board of health.

[Effective until midnight Nov. 2, 1918.]

## VIRGINIA.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Notification of Cases—Prevention—Duties of State and Local Health Authorities—Annual Appropriation. (Ch. 423, Act Mar. 27, 1918.)**

1. That any inflammation, swelling, or unusual redness in either one or both eyes of any infant, either apart from or together with any unnatural discharge from the eye or eyes of such infant, independent of the nature of the infection, if any, occurring at any time within two weeks after the birth of such infant shall be known as "inflammation of the eyes of the newborn" (ophthalmia [ophthalmia] neonatorum).

2. It shall be the duty of any physician, surgeon, obsterician [obstetrician], midwife, nurse, maternity home, or hospital of any nature, parent, relative, and persons attendant on or assisting in any way whatsoever any infant, or the mother of any infant at childbirth, or any time within two weeks after childbirth, knowing the condition hereinabove defined to exist, immediately to report such fact, as the State board of health shall direct, to the local health officer of the county, city, town, magisterial district, or whatever other political division there may be within which the infant or the mother of any such infant may reside. In the event of there being no health officer in the county, city, or town in which the infant resides, midwives shall immediately report the conditions to some qualified practitioner of medicine, and thereupon withdraw from the case, except as she may act under a physician's instructions. On receipt of such report, the health officer, or the physician notified by a midwife where no health officer exists, shall immediately give to the parents or persons having charge of such infant, a warning of the dangers to the eye or eyes of said infant, and shall for indigent cases provide the necessary treatment at the expense of the said county, city, or town.

3. It shall be unlawful for any physician or midwife practicing midwifery in the State of Virginia, to neglect or otherwise fail to instill or have instilled, immediately upon its birth, in the eyes of the newborn babe, one or two drops of a solution prescribed or furnished by the Virginia State Board of Health.

4. It shall be the duty of the local health officer:

(1) To investigate or to have investigated each case as filed with him in pursuance of the law, and any other such cases as may come to his attention.

(2) To report all cases of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn, and the result of all such investigations as the State board of health shall direct.

(3) To conform to such other rules and regulations as the State board of health shall promulgate for his further guidance.

5. It shall be the duty of the Virginia State Board of Health:

(1) To enforce the provisions of this act.

(2) To promulgate such rules and regulations as shall under this act be necessary for the purpose of this act, and such as the State board of health may deem necessary for the further and proper guidance of local health officers.

(3) To provide for the gratuitous distribution of the scientific prophylactic for inflammation of the eye of the newborn, as designated in section 3, together with proper directions for the use and administration thereof, to all physicians

and midwives as may be engaged in the practice of obstetrics or assisting at childbirth.

(4) To publish and promulgate such further advice and information concerning the dangers of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn, and the necessity for prompt and effective treatment.

(5) To furnish copies of this law to all physicians and midwives as may be engaged in the practice of obstetrics or assisting at childbirth.

(6) To keep a proper record of any and all cases of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn as shall be filed in the office of the State board of health in pursuance of this law, and as may come to their attention in any way, and to constitute such records a part of the biennial report to the governor and the legislature.

6. It shall be the duty of physicians, midwives, or other persons in attendance upon a case of childbirth in a maternity home, hospital, public or charitable institution, in every infant's eyes, within two hours after birth, to use the prophylactic against inflammation of the eyes of the newborn, specified in section 3, and to make record of the prophylactic used. It shall also be the duty of such institution to maintain such records of cases of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn as the State board of health shall direct.

7. Whoever being a physician, surgeon, midwife, obstetrician, nurse, manager, or person in charge of a maternity home or hospital, parent, relative, or person attending upon or assisting at the birth of any infant, violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

8. The sum of \$2,500 shall be annually appropriated for the use of the State board of health in enforcing and carrying out the provisions of this act. Any and all necessary and legitimate expenses that may be incurred in prosecuting a case under this act shall, on proper showing, be met by the State board of health out of this appropriation. In addition thereto, all fines and penalties recovered hereunder, shall be paid into the State treasury, and shall constitute a special fund for the use and purposes of the State board of health, as herein enacted.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Given Patient—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Reports by Druggists—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Repression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued. (Reg. Bd. of H., Effective June 1, 1918.)**

*Venereal diseases declared dangerous to the public health.*—Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

**RULE 1. Venereal diseases to be reported.**—Any physician or other person who makes a diagnosis in or treats a case of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and every superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, or charitable or penal institution in which there is a case of venereal disease shall report such case immediately in writing to the local health officer where there is an organized local health department, or to the State board of health where there is no such local health department, stating the name and address or the office number, age, sex, color, and occupation of the diseased person, the date of onset of the disease, and the probable source of the infection, and also report

on the date of the discharge of such person from such institution to the said health officer and to the health office of the city or county of the patient's residence, the same date, date of discharge, destination of patient, and condition of his case: *Provided*, That the name and address of diseased person need not be stated, unless an inmate of a penal institution, except as herein-after specifically required. The report shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and sent to the local health officer or State board of health, as above provided. When such reports are sent to the local health officer he shall report weekly on the prescribed form to the State board of health, all cases reported to him. Any physician or other person who treats a case of any venereal disease shall also report to office to which first report was sent the date on which, in his judgment, such case is cured or ceases to be infectious.

**RULE 2. *Patients to be given information.***—It shall be the duty of every physician and of every other person who examines or treats a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid to instruct him in measures for preventing the spread of such disease and to inform him of the necessity for treatment until cured, and to hand him a copy of the circular of information obtainable for this purpose from the State board of health.

**RULE 3. *Persons declared suspected of infection with venereal diseases.***—(a) All State, city, county, and other health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of and to investigate all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid within their several territorial jurisdictions and to ascertain the sources of such infections. All health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid as may be necessary for the carrying out of these regulations. Owing to the prevalence of such diseases amongst vagrants, prostitutes, keepers, inmates, employees, and frequenters of houses of ill fame, prostitution, and assignation, persons "not of good fame," persons guilty of fornication, adultery, lewd and lascivious conduct, and illicit cohabitation and all associates of all such persons are to be considered and are hereby declared to be reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and no person arrested on any of said charges shall be released on bail or otherwise until examined and pronounced free from such venereal diseases by the proper health officer, his deputy or assistants or agents. It shall be the duty of the State, city, county, and other health officers, within their several territorial jurisdictions, their deputies, assistants, and agents, to examine or cause to be examined all persons of the said classes and others reported to be sources of infection and all persons reported by druggists or other persons as having purchased drugs, compounds, specifics, or preparations of any kind used for or believed by the druggist or other person to be intended to be used for the treatment of any of the said venereal diseases.

(b) Every person required by these regulations and the preceding paragraph to be examined, shall in the discretion of the health officer, or his deputy or assistant, of the jurisdiction in which such person is, be examined in the office or clinic of the local health board or officer, or in any house, building, or any vessel, in such jurisdiction. If admission to such house, building, or vessel where such person is located is refused, or if in his discretion the health officer, his deputy or assistant, deem it proper and necessary, it shall be his duty to make complaint on oath before a justice of his city, town, or county, that there is "reason to think and good cause of suspicion" that such person so located is infected with an infectious and contagious venereal disease and that he has been refused admission to such house, building, or vessel, for the purpose of examining such person. Whereupon it shall be the duty of such justice to issue

his warrant to the sheriff of the county, sergeant of the city, or any constable or police officer, of either, requiring him to enter such house, building, or vessel, and under the direction of such health officer, remove such person to the office or clinic of the local health board or officer, or to a hospital or other place, anywhere within the State, for the reception and quarantine of those infected with such diseases.

(c) If any such suspected person refuse to come to the office or clinic of the local health board or officer for such examination, when notified in writing by the local health officer, his deputy or assistant, which notice may be delivered by mail or by the sergeant or any constable or police officer of any city, the sheriff, or any constable or police officer of any county, or any agent of such health officer or board; or if the health officer, his deputy or assistant deem it proper, it shall be the duty of such health officer, his deputy or assistant, or any member or agent of the State board of health or the State health commissioner, to make complaint on oath before a justice of his city or county that such person is suspected of having a venereal disease and is dangerous to the public health, and such justice shall issue his warrant making such charge and cause such person to be arrested and brought before him, and if found to be of the classifications of persons named in paragraph (a) of this rule (3) shall convict such person and commit him or her to quarantine within such limits as the health officer may designate in accordance with these regulations, for examination therefor, and if there found to be infected to be detained until released by the health officer of his city or county.

**RULE 4. Protection of others from infection by venereally diseased persons.**— Upon receipt of a report of a case of a venereal disease it shall be the duty of the health officer to institute measures for the protection of other persons from infection by such diseased person. (a) Local health officers are authorized and directed to quarantine persons who have or are reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, whenever, in the opinion of said local health officer, or the State board of health, or the State health commissioner quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health. In establishing quarantine the health officer shall anywhere within the State, designate and define the limits of the areas in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid and his immediate attendant, are to be quarantined and no persons, other than the attending physician, shall enter, remain in, or leave the area of quarantine without the permission or direction of the local health officer.

No one but the local health officer shall terminate said quarantine, and this shall not be done until the suspected person has been found not to be infected and the diseased person has become noninfectious, as determined by the local health officer or his authorized deputy through clinical examinations and all necessary laboratory tests, or until permission has been given him so to do by the State board of health or the State health commissioner.

(b) The local health officer shall inform all persons who are about to be released from quarantine for venereal diseases, in case they are not cured, what further treatment should be taken to complete their cure. Any person not cured, before release from quarantine shall be required to sign the following statement after the blank spaces have been filled to the satisfaction of the health officer:

I, \_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_ hereby acknowledge the fact that I am at this time infected with \_\_\_\_\_, and agree to place myself under the medical care of \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of physician or clinic) \_\_\_\_\_ (Address) within \_\_\_\_\_ hours, and that I will remain under treatment of said physician or clinic until released by the health officer of \_\_\_\_\_,

or until my case is transferred with the approval of said health officer to another regularly licensed physician or an approved clinic.

I hereby agree to report to the health officer within four days after beginning treatment as above agreed, and will bring with me a statement from the above physician or clinic of the medical treatment applied in my case, and thereafter will report as often as may be demanded of me by the health officer.

I agree further, that I will take all precautions recommended by the health officer to prevent the spread of the above disease to other persons and that I will not perform any act which would expose other persons to the above disease, and especially the act of sexual intercourse.

I agree, until finally released by the health officer to notify him of any change of address and to obtain his consent before moving my abode outside his jurisdiction.

(Signature.) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

All persons signing the above agreement shall observe its provisions and any failure so to do shall be a violation of these regulations and subject to a penalty for breaking, and a return to, quarantine. All such agreements shall be filed with the health officer and kept inaccessible to the public as provided in rule 10.

**RULE 5. Conditions under which the name of a patient is required to be reported.**—(a) When a person applies to a physician or other person for the diagnosis or treatment of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, it shall be the duty of the physician or person so consulted to inquire of, and ascertain from, the person seeking such diagnosis or treatment, whether such person has theretofore taken treatment, consulted with, or has been treated by, any other physician or person, and if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for diagnosis or treatment to furnish this information, and a refusal to do so, or a falsification of the name and address of such physician or person consulted by such applicant shall be deemed a violation of these regulations. It shall be the duty of the physician or other person whom the applicant consults to notify the local health officer and the physician or other person last consulted of the change of advisers. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within 10 days after the last date upon which the patient was instructed by him to appear, it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the local health officer the name and address of such venereally diseased person failing to report for treatment.

(b) If an attending physician or other person knows or has good reason to suspect that a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid is so conducting himself or herself as to expose any other person to infection, or is about so to conduct himself or herself, he shall notify the local health officer of the name and address of the diseased person and the essential facts in the case.

**RULE 6. Druggists to keep record of sales of drugs for venereal diseases.**—Any druggist or other person who sells any drugs, compound, specific or preparation of any kind used for or believed by the druggist or person to be intended to be used for the treatment of any of said venereal diseases, shall keep a record of the name and address of the person making such purchases, except when such drug, compound, specific or preparation is used in filling a written prescription signed by a physician licensed to practice medicine under the laws of Virginia. A copy of said record shall be mailed, or otherwise delivered, each week to the local health officer or the State board of health.

**RULE 7. Spread of venereal diseases unlawful.**—It shall be a violation of these regulations for any infected person to expose another person to infection with any of the said venereal diseases, or for any person to perform an act which exposes another person to infection with venereal disease, for which

such offending person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished in the manner provided by law.

**RULE 8. *Prostitution to be repressed.***—Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, and the repression of prostitution is declared to be a public health measure. All local and State health officers are therefore directed to cooperate with the proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws directed against prostitution, and otherwise to use every proper means for the repression of prostitution and to otherwise render every aid in the enforcement of all regulations, touching venereal diseases and all health laws.

**RULE 9. *Giving certificates of freedom from venereal diseases prohibited.***—Physicians, health officers and all other persons are prohibited from issuing certificates of freedom from venereal diseases: *Provided*, This rule shall not prevent the issuance of necessary statements of freedom from infectious diseases written in such form, or given under such safeguards, that their use in solicitation for sexual intercourse would be impossible.

**RULE 10. *Records to be secret.***—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be recorded by the health officers to whom furnished, but kept inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by these regulations and by the laws of the State.

**RULE 11. *Persons in quarantine to work or pay.***—All persons in quarantine, for the maintenance and treatment of whom full remuneration is not regularly paid, may be required to perform such work as is proper under the circumstances.

#### **Venereal Diseases—Physical Examination and Commitment of Certain Persons. (Ch. 404, Act Mar. 23, 1918.)**

1. That any person convicted by any court or justice of this State, of prostitution or of being a keeper, inmate or frequenter of a house of ill fame, prostitution, or assignation, or of soliciting for immoral purposes, shall be subjected to a physical examination for contagious venereal disease by the local board of health of the county or city in which such person is convicted, or by a competent physician appointed and designated by the trial justice or court, and no such person shall be released until pronounced by said board, or physician, not dangerous to the community on account of such venereal disease.

2. Any person convicted of being a prostitute, keeper, or inmate of a house of ill fame, prostitution, or assignation, or soliciting for immoral purposes, shall not be fined but shall be committed to a city farm or hospital, as in the discretion of the court or justice is deemed best, or in case there is not a city farm or hospital in which such convicted person can be confined, such person shall be committed to jail.

3. The judges and justices are authorized to commit, with the consent of the farm board, persons convicted of being prostitutes, or for keeping or conducting a house of prostitution or assignation to any county or city farm established in accordance with an act approved March 14, 1914, or any hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases which have been or may be established in this Commonwealth.

4. The State board of charities and corrections shall report to the governor all persons confined in the jails of the State for prostitution, or for keeping a house of ill fame or assignation, and the governor is hereby authorized, with the consent of the farm board, to remove such persons from the jails to city

farms or other suitable institutions. And the State shall pay to institutions receiving and caring for such persons the same that the sheriff or sergeant was receiving for their keep in jails from which they are removed.

**Sexual Ailments—Advertisements Concerning, Prohibited. (Ch. 373, Act Mar. 16, 1918.)**

*First.* That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association, except boards of health or agencies approved by State board of health, to post or otherwise exhibit or distribute in any manner whatsoever in any place any advertisement or other printed matter concerning venereal diseases, lost manhood, lost vitality, impotency, seminal emissions, self-abuse, varicocele, or excessive sexual indulgence, and calling attention to any medicine or preparation that may be used therefor.

*Second.* For each and every violation of this act the defendant upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

**Tuberculosis—Establishment of Fund by Special Taxes for Prevention and Control—Care and Treatment of Patients. (Ch. 384, Act Mar. 16, 1918.)**

1. That the special taxes prescribed by this act be, and they hereby are, imposed and shall be levied upon the property hereinafter specified, and that the funds arising from such levies be applied as follows: \* \* \* One-eighth for the prevention and eradication of tuberculosis among the people of this State, such taxes to be levied and collected on the various classes of property in this State as follows:

2. On all of the tracts of lands and lots and improvements thereon, not exempt from taxation, including rents and rents charge, and including the real estate of public service corporations, there shall be a tax of 8 cents on every hundred dollars of the assessed value thereof.

3. On all tangible personal property, as described in section 6, schedule B, of an act entitled an act to raise revenue for the support of the government and public free schools, and to pay the interest on the public debt, and to provide a special tax for pensions as authorized by section 189 of the constitution, approved April 16, 1903, as amended, and upon all other tangible property, including the rolling stock of corporations operating railroads by steam, and all tangible personal property of public service corporations, there shall be a tax of 8 cents on every hundred dollars of the assessed value thereof.

4. Upon all bonds (except bonds of the United States and of the State of Virginia), notes and other evidences of debt, including bonds of States other than Virginia, bonds of counties, cities, and towns located outside of the State of Virginia; bonds of railroad and canal companies and other corporations, bonds of individuals and all demands and claims, however evidenced, whether secured by mortgage, deed of trust, judgment, or otherwise, or not so secured, there shall be a tax of 8 cents on every hundred dollars of the assessed value thereof; and upon the capital of persons, firms, and corporations employed in a trade or business not otherwise taxed, upon the value of the principal of personal estate and credits, other than tangible property and money, under the control of a court, receiver, or commissioner in pursuance of an order, judgment, or decree of any court or in the hands or under the control of the executor, administrator, trustee, agent, or other fiduciary, and upon the principal or personal estate and credits, other than money, deposited to the credit of any suit and not in the hands of a receiver or other fiduciary, there shall be a tax of 8 cents on every hundred dollars of the assessed value thereof, and upon the shares of stock of corporations or joint stock companies, except such corpora-

tions and joint-stock companies, all of whose capital is taxed by this State or which pay a franchise tax in this State, there shall be a tax of 8 cents on every hundred dollars of the assessed value thereof.

5. Upon the shares of stock of each bank, banking association, trust or security company there shall be a tax of 8 cents upon every hundred dollars of the actual value thereof as determined by the provisions of section 17 of an act entitled an act to raise revenue for the support of the government public free schools, and to pay the interest on the public debt, and to provide a special tax for pensions as authorized by section 189 of the constitution, approved April 16, 1903, as amended.

6. The taxes provided for by this act shall be in addition to any other taxes upon the property upon which these taxes are imposed which are now or may hereafter be provided for by any statutes or acts of the general assembly.

7. The taxes provided for by this act shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes upon the said property for State purposes are collected, and shall be paid into the State treasury. \* \* \* One-eighth thereof shall compose and constitute a special fund, to be known as the tuberculosis fund, which the auditor of public accounts shall segregate each year in each city and county, respectively, and keep the same separate and subject to the orders of the said State board of health, which may draw out such funds for the purposes of this act upon such forms as the said board and the said auditor may prescribe.

8. The said board, so far as available funds will allow, shall make no charge to patients for treatment, accommodation, or board, and shall supply suitable clothing to patients, who because of poverty lack the same.

The funds raised hereunder for tuberculosis from each county or city, as the case may be, shall be primarily charged with the care of the patients from such county or city respectively, but any excess of funds from any county or city may be used by the board for patients from other counties or cities, preferring first patients from near-by counties or cities.

When and after the said State board has exhausted the funds available for patients from any county or city, the board of supervisors of such county or the council of such city may supplement the funds available to said State board of health for the patients from such county or city.

9. In the event that any county or city may have established and be maintaining its own public sanatorium for the treatment of its tuberculosis citizens and shall desire to have the benefit of the provisions of this act in connection therewith, such county or city may by a proper resolution of its board of supervisors or council, as the case may be, turn over such sanatorium to the State board of health, to be by it conducted and supported as a State sanatorium under the provision of this act: *Provided*, The said State board shall deem such sanatorium suitable for such purposes: *And provided further*, That said State board shall approve as reasonable the terms and conditions upon which such sanatorium is offered for its use.

10. The State board of health is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed, supplemental to the duties and powers now given it by law, and as soon as the funds raised by this act are available, to provide enlarged and additional State sanatoria, to be located in this State, as the said board may determine, for the care, treatment, and instruction of persons, being citizens of this State, having tuberculosis. The board shall provide separate sanatoria for white people and colored people.

11. The board shall prescribe and promulgate reasonable and proper rules and regulations for the reception of patients into such sanatoria under the provisions of this act, but shall prefer indigent patients from the respective counties and cities from which the necessary funds therefor are raised hereunder.

The said State board of health may also provide accommodations and treatment, and make reasonable charges therefor at not more than cost, for tuberculosis patients desiring to avail themselves of such facilities.

12. The provisions of this act shall apply to the assessment and collection of the taxes herein provided for for the year 1918 and thereafter until otherwise provided.

13. Any surplus to the credit of any fund created by this act which may exist at the end of any fiscal year shall not lapse or revert to the general treasury of the State, but may be used during the next ensuing year for the purpose for which said fund was collected and appropriated: *Provided*, That any such surplus remaining to the credit of the tuberculosis fund may be used by the State board of health, in its discretion, either for tuberculosis work or for any other health work that said board may properly do in discharge of the duties imposed upon it by law.

14. The sum of \$10,000 from the tuberculosis fund shall be set aside for the use of the State board of health in extending general work and educational propaganda, including the employment of additional doctors and nurses, and field maintenance and other necessary activities in promoting this feature of tuberculosis prevention and control.

**Tuberculosis—Erection of Cottage at State Sanatorium for Treatment of Teachers. (Ch. 177, Act Mar. 14, 1918.)**

1. That the sum of \$10,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to build a cottage for tubercular teachers at Catawba; provided the sum of \$15,000 is contributed to this fund by the State teachers' association.

2. The State board of health shall have full charge of erecting said cottage and all money used for this purpose shall be paid out on vouchers issued by the State board of health.

3. Admittance to the teachers' cottage shall be on recommendation of the State teachers' association, and under regulations prescribed by the State board of health.

**School Children—Medical Inspection of—Employment of School Nurses or Physicians in Counties—Normal Schools to Give Course in Preventive Medicine and Medical Inspection of School Children. (Ch. 233, Act Mar. 15, 1918.)**

1. That the boards of supervisors of every county be and are hereby authorized to make direct appropriation out of the public funds of the county from the levies raised in the county for county purposes, to provide for the inspection of school children and the employment of a school nurse to visit the schools and the homes, in an effort to prevent the spread of disease and to provide for the treatment of many ailments which, if allowed to continue, will result disastrously to the pupils.

2. That all such money appropriated by the boards of supervisors shall be placed to the credit of the county school board to be spent in the employment of a nurse or physician; the said nurse or physician shall not be employed or contracted with by the said school board until the person or persons to be employed have been approved by the health commissioner of the Commonwealth.

4 [3]. That the teachers of the Commonwealth shall be prepared for public health work, every normal school of the State be and is hereby required to give a course in preventive medicine, medical inspection of school children, upon

which course every person graduating from a normal school must have passed a satisfactory examination and every normal school certificate shall therefore have as a prerequisite a knowledge of preventive medicine and medical inspection.

The said course shall conform to the standard and requirement to be fixed by the State health commissioner and the superintendent of public instruction.

**Orthopedic Hospital for Treatment of Children—Appropriation for Establishment of, Under State Board of Health. (Ch. 49, Act Feb. 16, 1918.)**

1. That the sum of \$10,000 a year for two years is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the hands of the treasurer not otherwise appropriated, to be used by the State board of health to establish an orthopedic hospital for the treatment of crippled and deformed children in Virginia.

**State Health Commissioner—Appointment, Powers, and Duties—Employees of State Board of Health. (Ch. 106, Act Mar. 6, 1918.)**

That sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled: "An act to amend and reenact sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of an act entitled: 'An act providing for the appointment of a State board of health and of local boards of health, defining the duties and powers and compensation thereof, and of their members, officers, and agents in connection with the preservation of public health, and prescribing penalties against witnesses failing to obey subpoenas issued by said State board of health, or any authorized member thereof, for refusing to testify or otherwise acting in contempt of said State board or its duly authorized members,'" approved March 7, 1900 (sec. 1713 *d*, code of 1904); to repeal sections 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, and 1718 of the Code of Virginia, 1887, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith; to provide for the appointment of a health commissioner and assistants, to define their duties, to provide for their compensation, and to appropriate money to carry the provisions of this act into effect, approved March 14, 1908, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. The governor shall appoint a health commissioner, who shall be versed in bacteriology and sanitary science and otherwise fitted and equipped to execute the duties incumbent upon him by law. The health commissioner shall be the executive officer of the State board of health, but shall not be a member thereof. He shall hold office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the governor, and he shall reside and have his headquarters in the city of Richmond. The health commissioner shall receive a salary to be fixed by the State board of health, not to exceed \$4,000 per year, and shall devote his entire time to his official duties. The commissioner shall perform such duties as the State board of health may require, in addition to the other duties required of him by law. He shall be vested with all the authority of the board when it is, not in session, and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the board. It shall be his duty to institute and, together with his assistants, to carry out such a course of lectures and demonstrations as he may deem advisable in various sections of the State and in the State educational institutions, to the end that the medical profession and the people of the Commonwealth may be instructed in matters of hygiene and sanitation. It shall be the duty of the health commissioner, whenever required so to do, to furnish to the governor and to the general assembly, when in session, such information as may from time to time be required, and he shall

make an annual report to the governor of all expenditures made by the State board of health and by himself and of persons under him.

SEC. 3. The health commissioner, with the approval of the State board of health, shall appoint and may employ such clerical and other assistants as are necessary for the proper performance of his duties as executive officer of the State board of health. The salaries of assistants and employees shall be fixed by the State board of health. All persons appointed by the health commissioner shall be primarily responsible to him and may be removed by him for good cause.

**Water Supplies of Certain Cities—Prevention of Pollution. (Ch. 244, Act Mar. 15, 1918.)**

That it shall be unlawful for any person to boat, fish, hunt, gun, or skate in, on, or over the waters of any lake, pond, or reservoir used as, or in connection with, the public water supply of any city in this Commonwealth, having by the last United States census a population of more than 19,000 inhabitants, without the consent, in writing, of the city or the water supply company owning such lake, pond, or reservoir, or entitled to use the waters of the same in connection with the water supply of any such city.

Any person violating the terms of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding 30 days, or by both, at the discretion of the court.

**Slaughterhouses, Sausage Factories, Etc.—Licensing—Sanitary Regulation. (Ch. 279, Act Mar. 16, 1918.)**

1. That section 3 of an act<sup>28</sup> entitled "An act providing for the sanitation of slaughterhouses, abattoirs, packing houses, sausage factories, rendering plants, and other places where animals are slaughtered for sale for human food or where animal carcasses, or parts thereof, are prepared for human food; providing for the licensing of such establishments; defining violations of the act, and fixing penalties therefor," approved February 17, 1916, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3. No person, firm, or corporation shall operate or conduct any slaughterhouse, abattoir, packing house, sausage factory, rendering plant, or place where animals are slaughtered for sale for human food, or where animal carcasses, or parts thereof, are prepared for human food, unless a license, for which no charge shall be made, has first been issued by the dairy and food commissioner to the owner, operator, or manager of such establishment, authorizing said person, firm, or corporation to operate and conduct a slaughterhouse, abattoir, packing house, sausage factory, rendering plant, or other similar business, and no person shall conduct or operate any such establishment or business after the revocation of such license, nor slaughter animals for sale for food in any place other than in a slaughterhouse which is licensed as therein provided, and the said dairy and food commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to cause inspection to be made of every building, premises, or place in or upon which animals are slaughtered for human food, or animal carcasses, or parts thereof, are prepared for human food, and to grant license for the operation of the same whenever, in the judgment of the said commissioner, the business conducted in or upon said building, premises, or place is managed in a sanitary

<sup>28</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 406, p. 204.

manner, and in accordance with the requirements of the law and of the rules and regulations provided in section 1 of this act, and of such rules and regulations as may be adopted as provided in section 2 of this act, and whenever, in his judgment, such building, premises or place, and the surroundings are suitable for the proper sanitary operation of a slaughterhouse, abattoir, or other similar business: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall apply to established slaughterhouses, abattoirs, packing houses, sausage factories, rendering plants, or other similar establishments, when such establishments are licensed and conducted under the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture: *And provided, further*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the preparation or sale of meat or meat food products from animals raised or purchased for farm purposes by the farmers offering said products for sale: *Provided*, the said products have been handled and prepared in a sanitary manner, and are sound and wholesome, and the provisions of this act shall not be construed to prohibit the sale of said products by merchants purchasing from such farmers; provided the said products are kept and handled in a sanitary manner.

**Habit-Forming Drugs—Possession, Sale, and Dispensing. (Ch. 250, Act Mar. 15, 1918.)**

That section 1 of chapter 3 of an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the composition, branding, possession, dispensing, and sale of drugs, poison, and narcotics, and to repeal certain existing acts in relation thereto, approved March 14, 1908, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, furnish, or give away any morphine, heroin, opium, and preparations thereof containing a higher percentage of morphine than tincture of opium of the strength ordered by the United States Pharmacopoeia, or any salt or compound of the foregoing substances, except upon the original written prescription or order of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine, which must have plainly written upon it the name and address of the patient, and must be signed by the person giving it, which prescription can be filled only once. It shall be unlawful for any person except a licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, manufacturing pharmacist or chemist, or a wholesale or retail pharmacist or druggist to have in his possession the drugs mentioned in this section, and possession of the same by other persons shall be prima facie evidence of the intent to sell or give away or otherwise dispose of the same.

*Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to sales made by any manufacturers, wholesale or retail druggists to other manufacturers, wholesale or retail druggists; nor to sales made to hospitals, colleges, scientific or public institutions, or to physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons; nor to the sale of cough sirups and other domestic and proprietary remedies of this character, which are prepared and sold in good faith as medicines and not intended for defeating the purposes of this chapter, if such remedies do not contain more than two grains of opium or one-third grain of morphine or one-fourth grain of heroin in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce, nor to preparations containing opium which are prepared and sold in good faith for diarrhoea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and a caution against habitual use; nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as "Dover's powder"; nor to liniments or ointments, when plainly labeled "For external use."

**Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ch. 313, Act Mar. 16, 1918.)**

1. That the use of the common drinking cup on railroad trains and in railroad stations, public hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, clubs, steamboats, schools, factories, stores, or publicly frequented places in Virginia is hereby prohibited. No person or corporation in charge of the aforesaid places, and no person or corporation [sic] shall permit on the said railroad train, in railroad stations, public hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, clubs, steamboats, schools, factories, stores, or any publicly frequented place in Virginia, the use of the drinking cup in common.

Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than \$1 and not more than \$10, and each day's violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be considered a separate offense, punishable by fine in the amount named above.

**Births and Deaths—Registration. (Ch. 58, Act Feb. 16, 1918.)**

1. That the sections 15, 18, and 20 of an act<sup>29</sup> entitled an act to provide for the immediate registration of all births and deaths throughout the State of Virginia by means of certificates of births and deaths, and burial or removal permits; to require prompt returns to the bureau of vital statistics at the capital of the State, as required to be established by the State board of health; to insure the thorough organization and efficiency of the registration of vital statistics throughout the State; to provide certain penalties; to repeal all acts and parts in conflict herewith, approved March 12, 1912, be, and the same are hereby, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 15. That when any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without the statement of the given name, then the local registrar shall make out and deliver to the parents of the child a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed, and returned to the local registrar as soon as the child shall have been named.

That every physician, midwife, undertaker and dealer in coffins shall, without delay, register his or her name, address, and occupation with the local registrar of the district in which he or she resides, or may hereafter establish a residence; each midwife shall upon registration be given without cost a permit to practice her profession from the State registrar of vital statistics, countersigned by the local registrar. This permit may be revoked by the State registrar upon evidence that the midwife has failed to comply with the law in the report of births, or to obey the sanitary rules of the State board of health governing midwives. Any person who practices the profession of midwife for pay without a permit shall be subject to a fine of from \$1 to \$10 for each such offense.

Within 30 days after the close of each calendar year, or earlier, each local registrar shall make a return to the State registrar of all physicians, midwives, or undertakers who have been registered in his district during the whole or any part of the preceding calendar year: *Provided*, That no fee or other compensation shall be charged by local registrars to physicians, midwives, or undertakers for registering their names under this section or making returns thereof to the State registrar.

SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of the local registrars to supply blank forms of certificates to such persons as require them. Each local registrar shall carefully examine each certificate of birth or death when presented for record, to see

<sup>29</sup> Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 200, p. 200.

that it has been made out in accordance with the provisions of this act and the instructions of the State registrar, and if any certificate of death is incomplete or unsatisfactory it shall be his duty to call attention to the defects in the return, and to withhold issuing the burial or removal permit until they are corrected or satisfactorily explained. If the certificate of death is executed as herein provided he shall then issue a burial or removal permit: *Provided*, That in case the death occurred from some disease that is held by the State board of health to be infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health, no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be granted by the registrar, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by law. If a certificate of birth is incomplete he shall immediately notify the informant, and require him to supply the missing items if they can be obtained.

He shall number consecutively the certificates of birth and death, in two separate series, beginning with number 1 for the first birth and the first death in each calendar year, and sign his name as registrar in attest of the date of filing in his office.

He shall also make a complete and accurate copy of each birth and each death certificate registered by him in a record book supplied by the State registrar (to be preserved permanently in his office, and transferred to his successor, as the local record in such manner as directed by the State registrar, except that in copying certificates of the birth of illegitimate children all items are to be copied into his books from the original certificate transmitted to the State bureau of vital statistics, except the names of the children and parents, those spaces to be left blank in his copies.)

The local registrar shall on the 10th day of each month transmit to the State registrar all original certificates of births and deaths which have occurred to the end of the preceding month. And if no births or deaths occur in any month, he shall on the 10th day of the following month report that fact to the State registrar on a card provided for this purpose.

SEC. 20. That the State registrar shall, upon request, furnish any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth or death registered under provisions of this act, for the making and certification of which he shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents to be paid by the applicant, and any such copy of the record of a birth or death, when properly certified by the State registrar to be a true copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts herein stated. (*Provided, however*, That the State registrar may decline to issue a certified copy of the certificate of the birth or the death of an illegitimate child or to give any information concerning the same, except by order of court or upon the written request of the mother of the child, or other person responsible for it.) For any search of the files and records when no certified copy is made, the State registrar shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents for each hour or fractional part of an hour of time of search, to be paid by the applicant. And the State registrar shall keep a true and correct account of all fees by him received under these provisions and turn same over to the State treasurer.

(That the State registrar shall, upon request of any parent or guardian, supply without fee, a statement as to the date of the birth of any child, when the same shall be necessary for admission to school or for the purpose of securing employment, and the notification cards which have been furnished to parents or others, of the registration of the birth of legitimate children shall if unchanged be taken as proof of registration of the births.

Certified copies of births or deaths may be furnished the Pension, War, Navy, and other departments of the United States or Virginia service without the payment of the usual fee.)

**Birth, Death, and Marriage Records—Binding and Indexing by State Registrar of Vital Statistics. (Ch. 118, Act Mar. 9, 1918.)**

1. That the auditor of public accounts shall turn over to the State bureau of vital statistics all copies of marriage registers and reports of births and deaths which have been filed with him according to law.

The State registrar of vital statistics shall bind and index all such future registers and put them into a condition of ready access, and shall bind and index all such records as may be deposited in his office from time to time in the future.

2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated out of the funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$4,000 until the next biennial session of the general assembly: *Provided*, That not more than \$2,000 of this appropriation shall be used in any one year.

**Marriages—Prohibited in Certain Cases. (Ch. 300, Act Mar. 16, 1918.)**

1. That no woman under the age of 45 years, or any man of any age except he marry a woman over the age of 45 years, either of whom is a habitual criminal, idiot, imbecile, hereditary epileptic or insane person, or any person of any age, who is afflicted at the time with any contagious venereal disease, shall hereafter intermarry or marry any other person within this State. The term habitual criminal as used in this act shall be construed to mean any one who has been convicted at least three times of felonious crimes, and term hereditary epileptic shall be construed to mean any epileptic either of whose parents is or has been an epileptic.

2. No clergyman or other officer authorized by law to solemnize marriages within this State, shall hereafter knowingly perform a marriage ceremony uniting persons in matrimony, either of whom is a habitual criminal, idiot, imbecile, hereditary epileptic, or insane person, unless it be that the female party to such a marriage is over the age of 45 years, or any person of any age who is afflicted at the time with any contagious venereal disease.

3. No clerk of court, whose business it is to issue marriage licenses, shall knowingly issue a license to any applicants either of whom is a habitual criminal, idiot, imbecile, hereditary epileptic, or insane person, unless it be that the female applicant is over the age of 45 years, or to any person who is afflicted at the time with any contagious venereal disease. For the purpose of securing license under the provisions of this act the clerk may (if he desires evidence) accept the affidavit of the man desiring license as to the fact that he is free from any contagious venereal disease and that he believes the woman to be named in the license to be free therefrom as sufficient for purpose of this act; the clerk, in the event he is not satisfied whether either one or both of the parties is or are an idiot, feeble-minded person, imbecile, hereditary epileptic, or insane person, shall hereby be authorized to follow the recommendation of the chairman of the board of health of his county or city or some duly licensed practicing physician in said county or city of his selection, and for which examination, and report a fee not exceeding \$2.50 may be charged, to be paid by the party or parties applying for the license, to be paid to the physician making the report and recommendation.

4. It shall be legal for any person knowing that any applicant for marriage is subject to any of the disabilities named in this act, to appear before the clerk to whom application for license is made, or before the clergyman or other officer, who may solemnize the marriage ceremony, and present evidence why such license should not be granted, or why such ceremony should not be performed.

5. Upon refusal of the clerk of any court in this State to grant such license, the said person or persons refused shall have the right of appeal, at their own cost, to the city or corporation court of the county or corporation in which the female party usually resides, with the further right of appeal to the Court of Appeals of Virginia.

6. Any person knowingly violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or confinement in jail not exceeding 90 days, or both.

**Prisoners—Hygienic Care—Physical Examination. (Ch. 301, Act Mar. 16, 1918.)**

3. The sanitation and hygienic care of the prisoners shall be under the direction, supervision, and regulation of the State board of health, and all camps and camp equipment shall conform to the plans and specifications of and be approved by the State board of health and the State highway commissioner; and the board of directors of the State prison shall do such things as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the State board of health. The supervision of the State board of health shall apply to the State penitentiary, the State farm, and county or State camps, or other places where the prisoners are confined or housed, and such recommendations [as] shall be made by the State board of health regarding clothing, bedding, tableware, and bathing for the prisoners shall be carried out by the board of directors of the State penitentiary, so long as the appropriation herein made therefor is sufficient.

4. The prisoner's number shall be used for marking all clothes, bedclothes, beds, and other supplies used by prisoners, so that when such clothes, bedclothing, and supplies are washed and cleaned they shall always be returned for the use of the same prisoners.

5. The superintendent of the State penitentiary and the State board of health shall have the same supervision of all prisoners from the penitentiary and jail prisoners who work in camps in regard to method of construction, sanitary and hygienic care, and housing and feeding of the prisoners.

\* \* \* \* \*

11. Each prisoner committed to the charge of the board of directors of the State penitentiary shall be carefully examined by a competent physician upon his arrival, and at such times thereafter as may be deemed necessary, in order to determine his physical and mental condition, and his assignment to the penitentiary, farm, or camps, and the work that he is required to do, shall be dependent upon the report of the physician as to his physical and mental capacity.

**Animals and Fowls—Disposal of Dead Bodies. (Ch. 265, Act Mar. 16, 1918.)**

1. That section 2197 of the Code of Virginia, as heretofore amended, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2197. The owner of any animal or grown fowl which has died, knowing of such death, shall forthwith cremate or cause to be cremated, or bury or cause to be buried, the body of such animal or grown fowl, and if he fails to do so any justice, after notice to the owner, if he can be ascertained, shall cause any such dead animal or fowl to be cremated or buried by a constable or other person designated for the purpose, and the constable or other person shall be entitled to recover of the owner of every such animal so cremated or

buried a fee of \$5, and of the owner of every such fowl so cremated or buried a fee of \$1, to be recovered in the same manner as officers' fees are recovered, free from all exemptions in favor of such owner. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$20 for each offense.

2. This section shall not apply to any county until the board of supervisors thereof shall adopt the same.

**Dust—Grinding, Polishing, and Buffing Wheels to Be Equipped with Devices for the Removal of. (Ch. 260, Act Mar. 16, 1918.)**

1. That all persons, firms, companies, associations, and corporations operating, or in charge of, a factory, machine shop, or other place or building where grinding, polishing, or buffing wheels are used in the course of the manufacture or the working on of articles of the baser metals, shall provide such wheels with a hood connected by means of a pipe to an exhaust fan or other suction device in such manner as to carry away the dust and refuse thrown off by such wheels to some receptacle so placed as to receive and confine such dust or refuse, or in such manner as to discharge the same into the open air outside of such factory or other building; provided, conditions permit such discharge without injury to persons or property. Every such hood shall be made of metal or other suitable material and be of such form and so located in relation to the grinding surface of the wheel that the dust and refuse therefrom will fall or be drawn into the hood and be carried off by the pipe attached to it, and so as to prevent injury to the operator if the wheel shall burst. But connection of such hood with an exhaust fan or other suction device shall not be required in any of the following cases:

First. When less than five of such wheels are owned or operated by one person or concern.

Second. When such wheel is provided for only occasional use by workmen in grinding the tools used by them.

Third. When water is used upon such wheel at the point of grinding contact.

2. Every hood shall be so constructed as to expose the smallest portion of the wheel consistent with efficient operation, and its free edges shall be turned back or faced to prevent injury to the hands of workmen. Where there is likelihood that the hood may scratch the work, the edges of the hood should be covered with leather or other suitable covering.

3. Every such fan or other suction device shall be kept in constant operation while such grinding, polishing, or buffing wheels are in operation.

4. Any person who violates or does not comply with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for the first offense, and by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each subsequent offense.

## WASHINGTON.

### **Pneumonia—Made Notifiable. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 22, 1918.)**

[Pneumonia was declared a reportable disease.]

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Reports by Druggists—Laboratory Examinations—Investigations by Health Officers—Certain Information to be Given Patient—Quarantine—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Prohibited Occupations—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 4, 1918.)**

REG. 37. (a) *Cases must be reported.*—Any person who shall treat, administer to by any means material or immaterial, or prescribe for any person suffering from syphilis, gonococcus, or chancroid infection, or any person suspected of suffering from such disease, shall report such case in writing, within 24 hours, to the health officer in whose jurisdiction such case exists. All reports must be made in writing and on forms supplied by the State board of health. Cases may be reported by name, by initials, or by serial number, but when reported by initials or serial number the person treating the case must keep a record of his or her cases whereby the person indicated by such initials or number may be identified.

(b) *Source of infection.*—Persons treating those suffering from any disease mentioned in paragraph (a) must make careful inquiry as to the source of infection and when such source can be ascertained the facts pertaining thereto shall be stated in the report of the case to the health officer.

(c) *Laboratory examinations.*—Diagnosis in every instance must be confirmed by laboratory examination in a laboratory approved by the State board of health. The State board of health will make free Wassermann and gonococcus examinations for the physicians of the State.

(d) *Health officer must investigate.*—All health officers must investigate wherever and whenever they have reason to suspect that a case of syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection exists within their jurisdiction, and such investigation shall include the submission of specimens to the laboratory for examination. Owing to the prevalence of syphilis and gonorrhea among prostitutes, all prostitutes shall be considered as suspected of suffering from such infection and subject to examination by the health officer.

(e) *Cases under the care of a physician.*—Whenever a case of syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection is under the care of a legally qualified physician, such physician shall, in addition to reporting the case as provided in paragraph (a) of this regulation, instruct the patient as to the communicability of the disease, that he is required by law to refrain from any act that may transmit the disease to another, and to give to such person the literature relative to such disease as shall be provided by the State board of health.

(f) *Cases failing to report for treatment.*—When any person suffering from syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection fails to report to the physician under whose care he or she may be, as directed by such physician, then the physician shall immediately notify the health officer in whose jurisdiction the case may be, giving the name and address of such infected person and stating the fact that he or she has failed to report as directed.

(g) *Changing physicians.*—When any person suffering from syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection who has been under the care of any physician goes to another physician for treatment, he or she shall tell the second physician the name and address of the physician under whose care he or she has been and, if known, the name, initials, or number under which his or her case was reported to the health officer. The physician to whom such infected person applies for treatment shall immediately report the case to the health officer having jurisdiction, in the same manner as though he or she had not been treated by another physician, and, in addition, he shall indicate in the space provided the name and address of the previous attending physician, and, if known, the name, initials, or serial number under which the case was reported.

(h) *Laboratory specimens and reports.*—When specimens are submitted to a laboratory for examination for syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection they must be submitted under the name, initials, or serial number used in reporting the case to the health officer. When the examination is completed the laboratory shall mail to the health officer having jurisdiction a copy of the report made to the attending physician and such report shall be attached to and become a part of the report of the case on file in the health office.

(i) *Quarantine measures.*—When any person suffering from syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection shall fail to report to the attending physician, as directed by him, or when any such person shall expose another to infection by any means whatsoever, or when, in the opinion of the local health officer or of the State commissioner of health, the occupation or environment of such infected person is such as to facilitate the transmission of infection to others, then the health officer shall place such infected person in quarantine in some proper place to be designated by him, subject to the approval of the State commissioner of health. No person in quarantine on account of syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection shall leave the premises under quarantine until the quarantine shall be raised by the health officer having jurisdiction: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not be construed as limiting other and more stringent measures in cities of the first class, or the right of the authorities in cities of the first class to designate the place of quarantine.

(j) *Period of quarantine.*—No person shall be released from quarantine on account of syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection until the health officer having jurisdiction shall have satisfied himself by physical examination and laboratory investigation and tests that the quarantined person is no longer capable of transmitting the infection: *Provided*, That no person shall be released from quarantine on account of gonococcus infection until at least three specimens submitted to an approved laboratory shall have been free from gonococci, and not less than 48 hours shall have elapsed between the taking of any two specimens: *And provided further*, That no case in quarantine on account of syphilis shall be released from quarantine except with the approval of the State commissioner of health.

(k) *Relapsing or reinfectel cases.*—Any person who may have been released from quarantine under the provisions of paragraph (j) of this regulation who subsequently may be found to have become reinfectel with either syphilis or gonorrhea, or who may have relapsed from a previous infection with either or both of these diseases, shall be detained in quarantine in the same manner as though such infection were a primary attack of such disease or diseases.

(l) *Reports to the State commissioner of health.*—When any case of syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection is reported to any city or county health officer, or when he shall receive any report from any laboratory regarding any such case, such health officer shall immediately make a correct copy of such report and forward the same to the State commissioner of health.

(m) *Spread of disease prohibited.*—No person suffering from syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection shall inoculate any other person with such disease, nor shall any person so infected commit any act which exposes any other person to infection with either of said diseases.

(n) *Druggists to keep records and make reports.*—Any druggist or other person who sells any drug, compound, specific, or preparation of any kind used for or reasonably intended to be used for the cure of syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection shall keep a record of the name, address, and sex of the person making such purchase. A copy of said record shall be mailed each week to the health officer having jurisdiction.

(o) *Occupations prohibited.*—No person afflicted with syphilis, gonococcus or chancroid infection shall be employed in the preparation, manufacture, or handling of milk, milk products, or other foodstuffs, nor shall any such person be engaged in the care or nursing of children or of the sick, nor shall any such person engage in any occupation the nature of which is such that their infection may be borne to others.

(p) *Certificates of health prohibited.*—Owing to the fact that infection with syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection may be acquired immediately after examination, no health officer shall accept any certificate from any physician whatsoever stating that a person suspected of suffering from any disease mentioned in this regulation as evidence that such person is not so infected, nor shall any health officer, upon releasing any person from quarantine on account of either of the diseases mentioned in this regulation, give to such person a statement that he or she is free from either or any of such diseases.

(q) *Records inviolate.*—All health officers shall take every precaution to prevent the information contained in reports of cases of syphilis or gonococcus or chancroid infection being made public, and shall refuse to permit any person to see such records or to divulge any information contained therein, except in cases provided by law.

#### **Mumps—Quarantine—Placarding—Protection of School Children. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 22, 1918.)**

REG. 38. (a) *Quarantine requirements.*—Whenever a case of mumps is found to exist, the premises shall be quarantined as follows: The health officer shall cause to be securely fastened to each entrance to the premises a placard on which is printed in letters not less than 2½ inches in height the name of the disease and the words "Keep out. This place is quarantined in accordance with law, by order of the health officer." This card must not be removed by any person except the health officer or his authorized agent. No person suffering from mumps shall be permitted to leave the quarantined premises until the period of quarantine shall have expired.

(b) *Period of quarantine.*—Quarantine shall be maintained for a period of not less than 10 days from the onset of the disease.

(c) *Protection of school children.*—The protection of school children from infection from mumps is provided for in section 4410, R. & B. Code, quoted on page 21 of the rules and regulations of the State board of health.

#### **Influenza—Measures to Prevent Spread of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 3, 1918.)**

1. All public gatherings of any kind whatsoever are hereby prohibited in the State of Washington, including churches, schools (private, public, parochial, and church), theaters, picture shows, or any other place where people congregate in considerable numbers.

2. All pool rooms, card rooms, and other places of similar character must be closed.

3. All soda fountains, ice cream parlors, and soft-drink places, where glasses and utensils are not boiled after each use, or individual containers used, shall be closed.

[The above regulation was temporary.]

**Influenza—Wearing of Gauze Masks Required—Ventilation of Stores, Restaurants, and Street Cars. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 3, 1918.)**

That during the existence of this epidemic of influenza (the termination of which will be evidenced by the revocation and cancellation of this order by the State commissioner of health), all persons shall wear good and sufficient gauze masks of dimensions of not less than 5 inches by 6 inches, composed of not less than six layers of surgical gauze of a fineness not less than "20-24" mesh, sewn and bound in order that the same may not come apart, and entirely covering the mouth and nose, in each and every of the following places, to wit:

(1) All street cars, railway cars, busses, jitneys, cabs, boats, ferries, elevators, and other public conveyances;

(2) All corridors, lobbies, hallways, and other public places in all public buildings, office buildings, hotels, and lodging houses;

(3) All stores and other places where groceries, drugs, and other forms of merchandise are bought and sold;

(4) All offices and other places where persons deal with or transact business with the public;

(5) All restaurants, cafés, and other places serving food, except that the customers need not wear masks in restaurants, cafés, and other eating places while actually engaged in eating their meals;

(6) All places where food is prepared or offered for sale, whether such places are within buildings or not; and

(7) All barber shops, laundries, wash houses, and dry-cleaning establishments.

That during the existence of this epidemic the proprietors of all stores and other places where groceries, drugs, and other forms of merchandise are bought and sold, and of all restaurants, cafés, and other places where food is served, shall keep their doors open and their places well ventilated during the time that the same shall be open for the transaction of business; and that the crews of all street cars shall keep the same well ventilated by opening and keeping open at least one-third of the windows thereof, while such street cars are in use by the public.

It shall be unlawful for any person to violate this order, or to neglect or refuse to obey the same.

**Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 4, 1918.)**

REG. 29. *The common towel prohibited.*—No towel for use by more than one person shall be provided in any car, vessel, vehicle, or other common carrier, nor in any depot or waiting room maintained in connection with any common carrier, nor in any State, county, or municipal public building, nor in any public, private, or parochial school or educational institution, nor in any theater or place of amusement, nor in any hotel, lodging house, restaurant, nor in any room or corridor open to the public of any hospital, sanatorium, or asylum, nor in any manufacturing, mercantile, or industrial establishment.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patient—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Remedies to Be Sold Only on Physician's Prescription—Unlawful for Infected Person to Expose Others to Infection—Suppression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued. (Reg. Public Health Council, July 10, 1918.)**

*Venereal diseases declared dangerous to the public health.*—Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

**REGULATION 1. *Venereal diseases to be reported.***—Any physician or other person who makes a diagnosis in, or treats, a case of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and every superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, or charitable or penal institution, in which there is a case of venereal disease, shall report such case immediately in writing to the local health officer, stating the name and address or the office number, age, sex, color, and occupation of the diseased person, and the date of onset of the disease, and the probable source of the infection: *Provided*, That the name and address of the diseased person need not be stated except as hereinafter specifically required. The report shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and sent to the local health officer, who shall report weekly on the prescribed form to the State department of health, all cases reported to him.

**REG. 2. *Patients to be given information.***—It shall be the duty of every physician and of every other person who examines or treats a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, to instruct him in measures for preventing the spread of such disease, and inform him of the necessity for treatment until cured, and to hand him a copy of the circular of information obtainable for this purpose from the State department of health.

**REG. 3. *Investigation of cases.***—All city, county, and other local health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and to investigate, all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, within their several territorial jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infections. Local health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, as may be necessary for carrying out these regulations. Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes and persons associated with them, all such persons are to be considered within the above class.

**[REG. 4.] *Protection of others from infection by venereally diseased persons.***—Upon receipt of a report of a case of venereal disease it shall be the duty of the local health officer to institute measures for the protection of other persons from infection by such venereally diseased person.

(a) Local health officers are authorized and directed to quarantine persons who have, or are reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid whenever, in the opinion of said local health officer, or the State department of health, or the director of the bureau of venereal diseases,

quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health. In establishing quarantine the health officer shall designate and define the limits of the area in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid and his immediate attendant are to be quarantined, and no persons other than the attending physicians shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the local health officer.

No one but the local health officer shall terminate said quarantine, and this shall not be done until the diseased person has become noninfectious, as determined by the local health officer or his authorized deputy through the clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests, or until permission has been given him so to do by the State department of health or the director of the bureau of venereal diseases.

(b) The local health officer shall inform all persons who are about to be released from quarantine for venereal disease, in case they are not cured, what further treatment should be taken to complete their cure. Any person not cured before release from quarantine shall be required to sign the following statement after the blank spaces have been filled to the satisfaction of the health officer:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_, hereby acknowledge the fact that I am this time infected with \_\_\_\_\_ and agree to place myself under the medical care of \_\_\_\_\_ within \_\_\_\_\_

hours, and that I will remain under treatment of said physician or clinic until released by the health officer of \_\_\_\_\_, or until my case is transferred with the approval of said health officer to another regularly licensed physician or an approved clinic.

I hereby agree to report to the health officer within four days after beginning treatment as above agreed, and will bring with me a statement from the above physician or clinic of the medical treatment applied in my case, and thereafter will report as often as may be demanded of me by the health officer.

I agree, further, that I will take all precautions recommended by the health officer to prevent the spread of the above disease to other persons, and that I will not perform any act which would expose other persons to the above disease.

I agree, until finally released by the health officer, to notify him of any change of address and to obtain his consent before moving my abode outside his jurisdiction

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

All persons signing the above agreement shall observe its provisions, and any failure so to do shall be a violation of these regulations. All such agreements shall be filed with the health officer and kept inaccessible to the public as provided in regulation 10.

REG. 5. *Conditions under which the name of a patient is required to be reported.*—(a) When a person applies to a physician or other person for the diagnosis or treatment of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, it shall be the duty of the physician or person so consulted to inquire of and ascertain from the person seeking such diagnosis or treatment whether such person has theretofore consulted with or has been treated by any other physician or person and, if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for diagnosis or treatment to furnish this information, and a refusal to do so or a falsification of the name and address of such physician or person consulted by such applicant shall be deemed a violation of these regulations. It shall be the duty of the physician or other person whom the applicant consults to notify the physician or other person last consulted of the change of advisers. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within 10 days after the last date upon which the patient was instructed by him to appear, it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the local health officer the name and address of such venereally diseased person.

(b) If an attending physician or other person knows or has good reason to suspect that a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid is so conducting himself or herself as to expose other persons to infection, or is about so to conduct himself or herself, he shall notify the local health officer of the name and address of the diseased person and the essential facts in the case.

REG. 6. *Druggists forbidden to prescribe for venereal diseases.*—No druggist or other person not a physician licensed under the laws of the State shall prescribe or recommend or sell to any person any drugs, medicines, or other substances to be used for the cure or alleviation of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chancroid, or shall compound any drugs or medicines for said purpose from any written formula or order not written for the person for whom the drugs or medicines are compounded and not signed by a physician licensed under the laws of the State.

REG. 7. *Spread of venereal disease unlawful.*—It shall be a violation of these regulations for any infected person knowingly to expose another person to infection with any of the said venereal diseases or for any person to perform an act which exposes another person to infection with venereal disease.

REG. 8. *Prostitution to be repressed.*—Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, and the repression of prostitution is declared to be a public-health measure. All local and State health officers are therefore directed to cooperate with the proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws directed against prostitution and otherwise to use every proper means for the repression of prostitution.

REG. 9. *Giving certificates of freedom from venereal diseases prohibited.*—Physicians, health officers, and all other persons are prohibited from issuing certificates of freedom from venereal disease, provided this rule shall not prevent the issuance of necessary statements of freedom from infectious diseases written in such form or given under such safeguards that their use in solicitation for sexual intercourse would be impossible.

REG. 10. *Records to be secret.*—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by these regulations and by the laws of the State. .

## WISCONSIN.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Advice to Patient—Powers and Duties of State Board of Health—Commitment of Infected Persons—Care and Treatment of Indigent Persons—Literature—Regulations by State Board of Health—Laboratory Examinations—Medicine to Be Sold Only on Physician's Prescription—Advertising in Public Places Prohibited. (Act of 1918.)**

**SEC. 1417m. 1. Report of cases.**—Any person afflicted with gonorrhea, chancre, or syphilis in its infective or communicable stage is hereby declared to be a menace to the public health. Any physician licensed to practice medicine in this State who is called upon to attend or treat any person infected with gonorrhea, chancre, or syphilis in its communicable stage, shall report to the State board of health in writing, at such time and in such manner as said board may direct, the age, sex, and conjugal condition of such person and the name of the disease with which such person is afflicted. Such report shall be made on blanks furnished by the said board.

**2. Duty of physician.**—Every physician treating venereally-infected persons shall fully inform such persons of the danger of transmitting the disease to others, and he shall advise against marriage while the person has such disease in a communicable form.

**3. Duty of deputy State health officers.**—Any deputy State health officer having knowledge of any known or reasonably suspected case of gonorrhea, chancre, or syphilis in the infectious or communicable stage, for which no treatment is being administered under the supervision of a licensed physician authorized to prescribe drugs shall forthwith report such case to the State board of health in such manner and in such form as in the judgment of said board will best tend to preserve the public health and prevent public knowledge of the identity of such case. Said board shall immediately investigate or cause such case to be investigated and for such purpose may make or cause to be made such inspections, examinations, quarantines, and disinfections as may be necessary. In making an examination of a female for the purpose of determining the existence of venereal disease a female physician may be secured by said board for such purpose when so requested by the person to be examined.

**4. Commitment of person afflicted.**—Whenever any person afflicted with gonorrhea, chancre, or syphilis ceases taking treatment before he or she has reached the stage of the disease where it is no longer communicable or whenever any person has been informed by a licensed physician that such person is afflicted with gonorrhea, chancre, or syphilis in the communicable stages and the person so afflicted refuses to take treatment, the physician shall forthwith notify the State board of health, giving the age, sex, and conjugal condition of the person afflicted and the nature of the disease. The State board of health shall without delay take such steps as shall be necessary to have said person committed to a county or State institution for treatment until such person has reached the stage of the disease where it is no longer communicable and the person so committed shall not be released from treatment until this stage of

the disease is reached unless other provisions satisfactory to the State board of health are made for suitable treatment.

5. *Failure to take treatments.*—Any such person who ceases taking treatments before the infectious or communicable stage of such disease has passed, or who, having been informed by any licensed physician that he is afflicted with such diseases or either of them in the infectious or communicable stage, refuses to take treatment therefor, may upon complaint, be committed by the judge of any court of record to any county or State institution where proper care will be provided and where the necessary precautions will be taken to prevent the spread of such disease, upon due proof of the acts hereinbefore specified. Complaints hereunder shall be made by the State health officer or any deputy State health officer and notice thereof shall be given to the person complained against as provided in subsection 2 of section 1416-6 of the statutes. The period of such commitment shall not extend beyond the time when the disease is no longer infectious or communicable, or beyond the time when other provisions satisfactory to the State board of health are made for suitable treatment; the certificate of the State health officer or deputy State health officer making the complaint being *prima facie* evidence of either of such facts. In case of commitment, medical treatment shall be furnished without charge to such person, but the cost of maintenance shall be borne by such person, if not indigent. If such person is indigent, such cost shall be paid by the county wherever such person was a legal resident at the time of commitment. The cost of maintenance of persons committed who have not established a legal residence in any county in this State at the time of commitment shall be borne by the State and shall be paid out of the emergency appropriation to the State board of health appropriated by subsection (2) of section 20.43 of the statutes. The court shall make such order for the payment of cost of maintenance as may be proper.

6. *County to provide for indigents.*—Each county shall make such provision as may be required by the State board of health to furnish the necessary care and treatment to all indigent persons residing in the county who are afflicted with gonorrhea, chancroid, or syphilis, or to any such person who may be committed to any county institution for failure to comply with this law, until such afflicted persons have passed the infectious or communicable stage of the disease.

7. *Literature.*—The State board of health shall prepare for free distribution upon request among the citizens of the State, printed information and instructions concerning the dangers from venereal diseases, their prevention, and the necessity for treatment.

8. *Reports confidential.*—All reports, examinations, and inspections, and all records thereof made under the provisions of this section shall be confidential and shall not be open to public inspection, and no such report, examination, inspection, or record or part thereof shall be divulged except as may be necessary for the preservation of the public health.

9. *Rules and regulations.*—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section for the prevention and control of venereal diseases, the State board of health may prescribe and publish reasonable rules and regulations applicable within this State; and may, with the approval of the governor, establish and proclaim a protection zone around any military cantonment or military or naval training station within this State, and may make such regulations with respect to the presence and conduct of civilians within such zone as the said board finds necessary and proper.

10. *Laboratory examinations.*—The State laboratory of hygiene located at Madison, and all branch and cooperative laboratories located in any part of

the State, shall make microscopical examinations for the diagnosis of gonorrhea for any licensed physician in the State, without charge. The psychiatric institute at Mendota shall make the necessary examinations of blood or secretions for the diagnosis of syphilis for any licensed physician in the State, without charge.

11. *Penalty.*—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

12. *Duty of druggists, etc.*—No druggist or other person not a physician licensed under the laws of this State shall give, sell, prescribe, or recommend to any person any drugs, medicine, or other substances to be used for the cure or alleviation of syphilis, gonorrheal infection, or chancroid, or shall compound any drugs or medicine for said purposes from any written or printed formula or order, not intended for the person for whom the drugs or medicine are compounded, except on written prescription bearing date and signed by a physician licensed under the laws of the State. Any violation of this section or of subsection 13 of section 1417m shall be punished under the provisions of subsection 11 of section 1417m.

13. *Advertising.*—It shall be unlawful for any person having the supervision or control of any public place to display or permit to be displayed any sign, poster, advertisement or prescription to be used in connection with the prevention or treatment of any venereal disease.

#### **Embalmers—Licensing—Regulation of Embalming. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 3, 1918.)**

**RULE 1.** Any person desiring to engage in the practice of embalming dead human bodies within the State of Wisconsin shall make application in writing to the State board of health for examination for a license upon blanks furnished by the board. Such application shall contain the full name of applicant, his age, place of residence, name of embalming school or schools he has attended, the length of time the applicant has had practical instruction in embalming and disinfecting under a licensed embalmer or embalmers, the name or names and addresses of the licensed embalmer or embalmers under whom the applicant has received such practical instruction, the number of bodies the applicant has assisted in embalming, and the indorsement in the form of an affidavit of the licensed embalmer or embalmers under whose supervision the candidate has worked as to his ability and qualifications as an embalmer and his moral character. All applications for examination must be sworn to by the applicant before some person authorized by law to administer oaths and must be accompanied by a fee of \$5, as provided by law.

**RULE 2.** Any person holding an embalmer's license in full force and duly issued by some other State as provided by law, desiring to engage in the practice of embalming dead human bodies within the State of Wisconsin, shall make a written application to the State board of health for a license accompanying the same with the license fee agreed upon between the State of Wisconsin and the State where the applicant is then licensed, together with a duly certified statement from such other State showing that such applicant is the holder of a duly issued license in full force and effect and was duly examined by such State authority. The board may, in its discretion, issue to such applicant a license, provided that the standard of requirements in the State where the said license was issued is as high as the requirements in Wisconsin.

**RULE 3.** In all cases where a special examination for the licensing of embalmers is granted the license so issued shall only be valid until the time of the next regular examination and the results of such examination are determined. Candidates for a license at a special examination will be required to take the next regular examination and if **successful** be granted a license. No temporary permit to practice embalming pending an examination will be issued by the State board of health.

**RULE 4.** Any applicant for a license who **fails** at any regular scheduled examination shall be eligible to take the next regular examination without the payment of an additional license fee. **If applicant fails** on second examination a new fee must be paid before taking additional examinations.

**RULE 5.** But one regular examination for the licensing of embalmers will be held each year, such examination to be held at the time and place determined by the State board of health.

**RULE 6.** The State board of health shall select from a list of nine names, to be submitted by the executive committee of the State Funeral Directors' and Embalmers' Association of Wisconsin, a committee of three examiners to be known as the "committee of examiners" for the examining of embalmers as to their qualifications and fitness to be entitled to a license, and in case of a vacancy such vacancy shall be filled from a list of three names to be submitted by the executive committee of the State Funeral Directors' and Embalmers' Association.

Said committee of examiners shall, under the supervision of the State board of health, conduct all examinations for the licensing of embalmers and shall submit to the State board of health as soon as possible after each examination the standing of each candidate for a license in both oral and written work, together with its recommendations as to whether or not a license shall be granted.

The provisions of this rule may be waived in the case of special examinations, provided for under rule 3.

Each member of said committee of examiners shall receive a compensation of \$10 per day and expenses for each day in which such member is actually engaged in attendance upon the meetings of the committee to be audited and paid out of the general fund of the State treasury and charged against the appropriation account of the State board of health to carry into effect the provisions of sections 1409—1 to 1409—8, inclusive, of the statutes.

**RULE 7.** All applicants for a license must pass a written and oral examination on the following subjects: Anatomy, arterial and venous systems, chemicals employed by embalmers—their action and proper uses, hygiene, sanitation and disinfection, communicable diseases, arterial and cavity embalming, bacteria and the transportation rules, and such other subjects pertaining to embalming and sanitation as may be required.

**RULE 8.** All candidates for a license must obtain an average of at least 75 per cent.

**RULE 9.** Any applicant for a license who shall have been employed for at least two years under a licensed embalmer, and shall have had at least two years of practical instruction in embalming and disinfecting under a licensed embalmer or embalmers in all cases of embalming incident to said undertaker's ordinary business shall be considered to have had the practical experience in embalming and disinfecting required by the State law, provided the applicant has assisted in embalming at least 50 bodies.

**RULE 10.** No embalmer heretofore licensed shall practice the art of embalming, whose license has expired and not been renewed in compliance with section 1409—5 of the statutes.

**RULE 11.** It shall be illegal for any licensed embalmer to sign any death certificate, burial permit, or transportation permit for another undertaker unless he or she has actually supervised or done the work of embalming.

**RULE 12.** The death certificate need not be filed and a burial permit obtained before the body is embalmed, but in all cases before the body is interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated, shipped, or otherwise disposed of, the death certificate must be filed with some local registrar and a burial permit obtained.

**RULE 13.** Metal or metal-lined caskets or outside cases shall not be required for the local interment of a body dead of any dangerous communicable disease.

**RULE 14.** No public or church funeral shall be held in connection with the burial of a person who has died of Asiatic cholera (cholera), bubonic plague, smallpox, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), measles, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or acute anterior poliomyelitis, nor shall the bodies of persons dead of any such diseases be taken into any church, chapel, or other public place.

**RULE 15.** The bodies of persons who have died of Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or acute anterior poliomyelitis, if not embalmed, shall be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of bicloride of mercury (one ounce to a gallon of water) or some other efficacious disinfectant, and shall be buried or incinerated within 36 hours after death. The removal of bodies for burial or incineration from place of death of those who have died of Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, smallpox, or bubonic plague shall take place between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.

**RULE 16.** In the preparation of bodies for burial or transportation the following precautions shall be taken by the embalmer, when death has resulted from any of the following diseases, to wit: Smallpox, typhus fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles:

Except where the room containing the body has been previously disinfected by the health authorities, the embalmer before entering such room shall don outer garments of rubber, or cloth completely covering the body, and a cap to cover the hair. Upon leaving the room these shall be removed and placed in a bag, wrapped in a sheet or other covering, all of which shall be disinfected by formaldehyde fumigation, or boiling in water, as soon thereafter as possible. He shall also, before leaving the house, thoroughly disinfect his hands, giving special attention to the finger nails.

All knives, trocars, needles, syringes, and other instruments and all vessels, sponges, gloves, cooling boards, or other things used in embalming or preparation of such dead bodies, or taken into the room by the embalmer, shall be properly disinfected immediately after being used.

All fluids or other matters removed from such bodies in the process of embalming shall be mixed with an equal quantity of a 5 per cent solution of either formalin or carbolic acid before being finally disposed of.

**RULE 17.** No embalming fluid or any substitute therefor shall be injected into the body of any person dead from violence or suspected violence unless the cause of death is clearly shown, until a death certificate properly filled out has been filed and a burial permit obtained.

**RULE 18.** All rules and regulations heretofore published governing the licensing of embalmers and the work of funeral directors interfering with the provisions of these rules are hereby repealed.

## WYOMING.

**Venereal Diseases—Notification of Cases—Circular of Information to Be Furnished Patient—Examination of Persons Suspected of Being Infected—Quarantine—Sale of Remedies—Unlawful for Infected Persons to Expose Others to Infection—Suppression of Prostitution—Certificates of Freedom from Venereal Disease Not to Be Issued. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 16, 1918.)**

*Venereal diseases declared dangerous to the public health.*—Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health.

**RULE 1. Venereal diseases to be reported.**—Any physician or other person who makes a diagnosis in, or treats, a case of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and every superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, or charitable or penal institution, in which there is a case of venereal disease, shall report such case immediately in writing to the local health officer, stating the name and address or the office number, age, sex, color, and occupation, of the diseased person, and the date of onset of the disease, and the probable source of the infection: *Provided*, That the name and address of the diseased person need not be stated except as hereinafter specifically required. The report shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and sent to the local health officer, who shall report weekly on the prescribed form to the State board of health, all cases reported to him.

**RULE 2. Patients to be given information.**—It shall be the duty of every physician and of every other person who examines or treats a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, to instruct him in measures for preventing the spread of such disease, and inform him of the necessity for treatment until cured, and to hand him a copy of the circular of information obtainable for this purpose from the State board of health.

**RULE 3. Investigation of cases.**—All city, county, and other local health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and to investigate, all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid within their several territorial jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infections. Local health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, as may be necessary for carrying out these regulations. Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes and persons associated with them, all such persons are to be considered within the above class.

**RULE 4. Protection of others from infection by venereally diseased persons.**—Upon receipt of a report of a case of venereal disease it shall be the duty of the local health officer to institute measures for the protection of other persons from infection by such venereally diseased person.

(a) Local health officers are authorized and directed to quarantine persons who have, or are reasonably suspected of having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid whenever, in the opinion of said local health officer, or the State board of health, or its secretary, quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health.

In establishing quarantine the health officer shall designate and define the limits of the area in which the person known to have, or reasonably suspected of having, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and his immediate attendant are to be quarantined, and no persons other than the attending physicians shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the local health officer.

No one but the local health officer shall terminate said quarantine, and this shall not be done until the diseased person has become noninfectious, as determined by the local health officer or his authorized deputy through the clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests, or until permission has been given him so to do by the State board of health or its secretary.

(b) The local health officer shall inform all persons who are about to be released from quarantine for venereal disease, in case they are not cured, what further treatment should be taken to complete their cure. Any person not cured before release from quarantine shall be required to sign the following statement after the blank spaces have been filled to the satisfaction of the health officer:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_, hereby acknowledge the fact that I am at this time infected with \_\_\_\_\_, and agree to place myself under the medical care of \_\_\_\_\_ (name of physician or clinic) \_\_\_\_\_ (address) within \_\_\_\_\_ hours, and that I will remain under treatment of said physician or clinic until released by the health officer of \_\_\_\_\_, or until my case is transferred with the approval of said health officer to another regularly licensed physician or an approved clinic.

I hereby agree to report to the health officer within four days after beginning treatment as above agreed, and will bring with me a statement from the above physician or clinic of the medical treatment applied in my case, and thereafter will report as often as may be demanded of me by the health officer.

I agree, further, that I will take all precautions recommended by the health officer to prevent the spread of the above disease to other persons, and that I will not perform any act which would expose other persons to the above disease.

I agree, until finally released by the health officer, to notify him of any change of address and to obtain his consent before moving my abode outside his jurisdiction.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

All persons signing the above agreement shall observe its provisions, and any failure so to do shall be a violation of these regulations. All such agreements shall be filed with the health officer and kept inaccessible to the public as provided in rule 10.

**RULE 5. Conditions under which the name of a patient is required to be reported.**—(a) When a person applies to a physician or other person for the diagnosis or treatment of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, it shall be the duty of the physician or person so consulted to inquire of and ascertain from the person seeking such diagnosis or treatment whether such person has theretofore consulted with or has been treated by any other physician or person and, if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for diagnosis or treatment to furnish this information, and a refusal to do so or a falsification of the name and address of such physician or person consulted by such applicant shall be deemed a violation of these regulations. It shall be the duty of the physician or other person whom the applicant consults to notify the physician or other person last consulted of the change of advisers. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within 10 days after the last date upon which the patient was instructed by him to appear, it shall be the duty of such physician or person to report to the local health officer the name and address of such venereally diseased person.

(b) If an attending physician or other person knows or has good reason to suspect that a person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid is so conducting

himself or herself as to expose other persons to infection, or is about so to conduct himself or herself, he shall notify the local health officer of the name and address of the diseased person and the essential facts in the case.

**RULE 6. *Druggists forbidden to prescribe for venereal diseases.***—No druggist or other person not a physician licensed under the laws of the State shall prescribe or recommend to any person any drugs, medicines, or other substances to be used for the cure or alleviation of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chancroid, or shall compound any drugs or medicines for said purpose from any written formula or order not written for the person for whom the drugs or medicines are compounded and not signed by a physician under the laws of the State.

**RULE 7. *Spread of venereal disease unlawful.***—It shall be a violation of these regulations for any infected person knowingly to expose another person to infection with any of the said venereal diseases or for any person to perform an act which exposes another person to infection with venereal disease.

**RULE 8. *Prostitution to be repressed.***—Prostitution is hereby declared to be a prolific source of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, and the repression of prostitution is declared to be a public-health measure. All local and State health officers are therefore directed to cooperate with the proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws directed against prostitution and otherwise to use every proper means for the repression of prostitution.

**RULE 9. *Giving certificates of freedom from venereal diseases prohibited.***—Physicians, health officers, and all other persons are prohibited from issuing certificates of freedom from venereal disease: *Provided*, This rule shall not prevent the issuance of necessary statements of freedom from infectious diseases written in such form or given under such safeguards that their use in solicitation for sexual intercourse would be impossible.

**RULE 10. *Records to be secret.***—All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be inaccessible to the public except in so far as publicity may attend the performance of the duties imposed by these regulations and by the laws of the State.

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